Public Instruction in the N. W. Frontier Province, report

1901-02 to 1908-09

00134110

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

134110

FOR

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1901-1902.
to
1908-09

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Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 2429 G., dated 22nd November 1902.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1901-1902, by the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

REMARKS.—The quinquennial report does not deal with the whole period 1896—1902. But the figures for 1901-1902 are compared with the figures for 1896-1897. From these a fair idea is given of the progress which education has made in the Province during the past five years.

2. During this period there has been a most satisfactory increase in the number of public institutions and scholars attending those institutions. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of scholars attending both public and private schools in the Province.

Paragraph 3.

The decrease in the number of private institutions is in no way a matter for regret. The education afforded by those schools was for the most part confined to the teaching of religious books by rote. The increase in the number of public institutions and scholars at the expense of private only illustrates the growing desire for a more liberal education than the schools which have disappeared were able to provide. That this falling off in no way denotes any lack of private interest or enterpise in educational work, is clearly proved by the activity which has been shown in the improvement of those private institutions where the teaching and curriculum are in accordance with modern ideas.

Paragraph 8.

Paragraph 20.

3. It is further satisfactory to observe that not only has the number of scholars increased, but the standard up to which they can be educated has also risen.

Boys can now study up to the intermediate standard without leaving the Province.

Paragraphs 4 and 26.

At the same time the results of the examinations in Secondary Schools in 1901-1902 do not compare favourably with the figures for 1896-1897.

In the year under review only 53·6 per cent. of the candidates were successful in the Entrance Examination as against 71·7 per cent. in 1896-1897, and only 47·7 per cent. as against 70·3 per cent. in the Middle School Examination. The Director of Public Instruction has given it as his opinion that there has been a gradual improvement in the method of teaching and the character of instruction. The Chief Commissioner is not aware whether the standard demanded in these examinations has risen during the past five years, and considers that some explanation might have been given for this falling off since 1896-1897.

Paragraphs 35 and 36.

In the Primary Schools the examination results are more satisfactory.

Paragraph 43.

4. The Director of Public Instruction records a marked advance in female education during the last five years. Owing to the efforts of certain ex-officials in the Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan Districts some progress has been made towards the advancement of female education amongst the Muhammadan community. The backwardness of Peshawar, the largest and in many respects the most advanced district of the Province, is due to the influence of the very large number of bigoted Mullahs within its limits.

Paragraph 56.

5. The Chief Commissioner observes with satisfaction the marked increase in the number of Muhammadan boys attending the public schools. The number of Muhammadan boys attending institutions of all kinds is given as 11·7 per cent. as against 36·3 and 22·3 in the case of Hindus and Sikhs, respectively. In this Province, where the agricultural community is almost exclusively Muhammadan, and the Hindus and Sikhs for the most part belong to the well-to-do classes, these percentages cannot be considered in any way abnormal.

Paragraph 57.

6. The Chief Commissioner regrets that the proposal to open a commercial class in Peshawar could not be carried out, and thinks that the matter might again be taken into consideration next year. The appointments in Government service are necessarily limited, and so large a proportion of the scholars are studying with no other aim in view, that it is most desirable to provide some other outlet for the products of our educational system.

Paragraphs 61 and 62.

7. The Chief Commissioner attaches the greatest importance to the discipline and moral training in the schools of the Province. The report does not appear to show any great progress in this respect. All officers should pay particular attention to these points in their inspections.

8. The Chief Commissioner desires that Deputy Commissioners will immediately take up all cases that are brought to notice where the accommodation is inadequate or furniture and appliances insufficient.

9. Expenditure on education has increased by Rs. 36,183 since 1896. It is satisfactory to observe that this expenditure has been largely met by contributions from public bodies and private individuals, and that there has been a remarkable increase in the receipts from tuition fees. The increase from Imperial or Provincial revenues amounts only to Rs. 1,747, while contributions from District funds increased by Rs. 2,713 and from Municipal by Rs. 7,397 since 1896.

10. In conclusion, the period under review has seen a great advance in educational work, and the thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to Mr. W. Bell, the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for this report, and to M. Umr-ud-din for the industry with which he has discharged his duties as first Assistant Inspector of Schools, North-West Frontier Province.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Remarks be circulated with the Report, and forwarded with copies of the Report to the Government of India.

Order also, that a copy be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for information.

By order of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner
and Agent to the Governor-General,

R. I. R. GLANCY,
Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

Commercial Press, Peshawar—6-12-02—200.

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CHAPTER I.—General Summary.

1. *The North-West Frontier Province.*—Since the publication of the last quinquennial report, which covered the period 1892-93 to 1896-97, the Province of the Punjab has, under the Proclamation of October 25, 1901, which appeared in the *Gazette of India* of the 26th idem, been divided into two administrations—the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. The latter comprises the Districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannú, and Dera Isma'íl Khán. The present report therefore deals exclusively with these Districts.

2. *Statistical Summary.*—A comparison of the statistics of educational institutions of all kinds in the North-West Frontier Province for the past year with those of 1896-97 for the five Districts which now comprise that Province is given in the table on the next page.

3. *Number of institutions and scholars.*—The number of Public Institutions in the Province at the close of March last was 191 as against 168 in 1896-97, an increase of 23, and the number of scholars attending those institutions has increased by 2,243, or 20·9 per cent., being now 12,955 as against 10,712.

Public Institutions show an increase in every class except in Middle Schools, five of which were raised to the High grade during the past quinquennium, and 4 new schools, with a much smaller attendance, added, giving a net decrease of one in their number.

Private Institutions, on the other hand, show a decrease of 87 in their number (there being only 927 in 1901-02 as against 1,014 in 1896-97), and the number of scholars returned as attending these institutions has also dropped by 804, being 13,626 as against 14,430, a decrease of over 5 per cent.

Public and Private Institutions taken together, however, show a satisfactory increase of 64, and the number of scholars in both these classes of institutions has risen by 1,439. Of the total number of scholars under instruction (26,581, or 8 per cent. of the children of school-going age), only 1,900 are females and 24,681 males. The following is the order of the Districts of the Province as regards the proportion of the total number in receipt of instruction of any kind to those who might be at school :—

		Per cent.
(i)	Dera Isma'íl Khán	12·9
(ii)	Bannú	11·5
(iii)	Pesháwar	7
(iv)	Hazára	6·2
(v)	Kohát	5

4. *Colleges.*—In 1896 there were no Art Colleges in any of the Districts which now form the Province, and the only one now returned is the College Department added to the Edwardes Church Mission Aided High School, Pesháwar, in 1900. It teaches up to the Intermediate Standard, and is attended by 17 pupils.

5. *Secondary Schools.*—The number of Secondary Schools in the Province has increased by 4, being now 28, and their attendance by 944. There are no Secondary Schools for girls in the Province.

Two Board, one Aided, and two Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools were raised to the High and one Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Primary School to the Middle grade. Two new Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools were opened in the last quinquennium. The total number of scholars in the High and Middle stages of instruction is 1,412 as compared with 1,061 in 1896-97. Of the total number 313 are in the High and 1,099 in the Middle stage.

6. *Primary Schools.*—Primary Schools for boys have risen by 11, being now 154; and for girls by 7, being 8 on the present occasion, as against only one in 1896-97. The number of scholars in Primary Schools has risen from 6,574 to 7,856, an increase of 1,282, or nearly 20 per cent. If the number attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, or 3,670, be added to the attendance in Primary Schools, we get a total of 11,526 at the Primary stage

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1901-02.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1901-02.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1901-02.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males.												
Arts Colleges { English ...	1	...	1	...	17	...	17	...	1,014	...	1,014	...
Arts Colleges { Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	12	7	5	...	2,905	1,516	1,389	...	61,992	37,282	24,710	...
Middle Schools	16	17	...	1	2,177	2,622	...	445	22,329	29,090	...	6,761
Total Secondary Schools ...	28	24	4	...	5,082	4,138	944	...	84,321	66,372	17,949	...
Primary Schools	154	143	11	...	7,365	6,444	921	...	33,990	29,906	4,084	...
Total Schools for General Education.	182	167	15	...	12,447	10,582	1,865	...	1,18,311	96,278	22,033	...
Institutions for Special Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Institutions for General Education and for Special Instruction.	183	167	16	...	12,464	10,582	1,882	...	1,19,325	96,278	23,047	...
For Females.												
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	8	1	7	...	491	130	361	...	2,477	488	1,989	...
Total Schools for General Education.	8	1	7	...	491	130	361	...	2,477	488	1,989	...
Schools for Special Instruction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction.	8	1	7	...	491	130	361	...	2,477	488	1,989	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females.	191	168	23	...	12,955	10,712	2,243	...	1,21,802	96,766	25,036	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS												
For Males	835	900	...	64	12,217	12,945	...	728	...	...	...	...
For Females	91	114	...	23	1,409	1,485	...	76	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females ...	927	1,014	...	87	13,626	14,430	...	804	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private.	1,118	1,182	...	64	26,581	25,142	1,439	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,621	4,322	1,299	...
Other Charges	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,546	15,698	9,848	...
Grand Total of Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,52,969	1,16,786	36,183	...
	Number of Scholars.											
High Stage ... { Boys ...	313	186	127	...	From Imperial Revenues				...	...	...	...
High Stage ... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	„ Provincial „				15,822	14,075	1,747	...
Middle Stage { Boys ...	1,099	875	224	...	„ District Funds ...				42,944	40,231	2,713	...
Middle Stage { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	„ Municipal „ ...				30,751	23,354	7,397	..
Total ... { Boys ...	1,412	1,061	351	...	„ Fees { Tuition Fees				31,046	19,969	11,077	...
Total ... { Girls ...	...	...	..	...	„ Fees { Other „				316	258	58	...
Upper Primary* { Boys ...	2,239	1,955	284	...	„ Other Sources ...				32,090	18,899	13,191	...
Upper Primary* { Girls ...	23	13	10	...								
Lower Primary* { Boys ...	8,796	7,566	1,230	...								
Lower Primary* { Girls ...	468	117	351	...								
Total ... { Boys ...	11,035	9,521	1,514	...								
Total ... { Girls ...	491	130	361	...	Total ..				1,52,969	1,16,786	36,183	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

of instruction as compared with 9,651 five years ago, an increase of 1,875, or about 19½ per cent.

7. *Schools for special instruction.*—There are no schools for special instruction in the North-West Frontier Province.

8. *Private Institutions.*—Of the 927 Private Institutions in the Province, 836 are for boys and 91 (or less than 10 per cent.) for girls. The total decrease in the number, compared with the figures of 1896-97, is 87, of which 64 are in the Boys' Department.

There are 728 boys and 76 girls fewer in attendance now than there were in 1896-97. With the exception of some increase in the number and attendance in Vernacular Girls' Schools, the decrease is distributed over all classes of schools. Of the Private Schools, 92 are Advanced (for instruction in Oriental Classical Languages), and have in attendance 1,101 scholars. Seventy-nine Elementary Schools, with 1,728 scholars, teach mainly a Vernacular language, and 756 Rote schools, attended by 10,797 scholars, teach religious books, chiefly the Qurán by rote. Of these schools 91 are for girls only.

9. *Classification according to creed.*—Of the total number of pupils in the various institutions, 20,357 are Muhammadans, 4,743 Non-Brahman and 550 Brahman Hindús, 898 Sikhs, 23 Native Christians, 2 Pársís, and 8 'Others.' As compared with the corresponding figures of 1896-97, there is an increase in the case of Muhammadans, Hindús, and Sikhs.

10. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the past year, as will be seen from the table given on page 2, amounted to Rs. 1,52,969, as against Rs. 1,16,786 incurred in the corresponding tract in 1896-97. The net increase is therefore Rs. 36,183. The increase is seen in both the Direct and Indirect expenditure. That in the former extends to all classes of institutions except Middle Schools, and that in the latter to almost all its heads. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 1,21,792, or 79·6 per cent., was Direct, and Rs. 31,167, or 20·4 per cent., Indirect, as compared with 82·9 per cent. and 17·1 per cent., respectively, in 1896-97. Two per cent. of the Direct expenditure was incurred on female education as against only ·5 per cent. five years ago.

11. *Direct Expenditure analysed.*—The expenditure of Rs. 1,014 on University Education is due to the opening of the College Department referred to in paragraph 4 above, and the increase in the expenditure on Secondary Schools to the opening of new High Schools. The decrease against Middle Schools is due to the fact that in place of 5 flourishing Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, raised to the status of High Schools, there are now 4 comparatively small schools.

In compliance with the recent orders of Government the expenditure on Primary and Secondary stages in Secondary Schools has been separated, and will be dealt with in the Chapters on Primary and Secondary Education. The rise in the expenditure on Primary Schools for boys and girls is due to the opening of more schools. The average annual cost of educating a scholar in a Secondary School is Rs. 16-11-0 and in a Primary School Rs. 4-15-0, of which about Rs. 7-6-0 and Rs. 4-3-0, respectively, are met from Public Funds.

12. *Indirect Expenditure analysed.*—The expenditure on Scholarships and 'Other Charges' during the past year has been Rs. 5,621 and Rs. 25,546, respectively, as against Rs. 4,322 and Rs. 15,698 in 1896-97. The increase in the case of the former is Rs. 1,299, chiefly in Arts and Medical Colleges, and in the latter Rs. 9,848. The large increase on 'Other Charges' is distributed over the following heads of Indirect expenditure:—

(i) 'Inspection.' Owing to the promotion of a District Inspector of Schools to the next higher grade, and to the appointment of an Assistant Inspector of Schools to hold charge of education in the Province;

(ii) 'Furniture;'

(iii) Apparatus;

(iv) Boarding-houses—on account of an increase in the number of Secondary Schools; and

(v) Buildings, chiefly owing to the erection of a fine Boarding-house in connection with the Mission High School, Edwardesabad.

The cost of Inspection is 5·5 per cent. and of Scholarships 3·7 per cent. of the total expenditure.

13. *Expenditure from Imperial Revenues.*—No expenditure was incurred from Imperial Revenues in the past year.

14. *Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.*—The expenditure from Provincial Revenues rose from Rs. 14,075 to Rs. 15,822, or by Rs. 1,747. The rise is in Inspection, and on account of a larger grant earned in Aided Branch Schools and Primary Departments of Aided Secondary Schools.

15. *Expenditure from Local Funds.*—District Funds contributed Rs. 2,713 more than five years ago, when the contributions amounted to Rs. 40,231. The increase is partly in Primary Schools and Departments, and partly in Indirect expenditure (under the heads 'Inspection and Scholarships') counterbalanced by a fall of expenditure in Secondary Departments. The expenditure from Municipal Funds has risen by Rs. 7,397, or nearly 32 per cent., being now Rs. 30,751. This increase is due, for the most part, to the establishment of more High and Primary Schools for girls, minor increases being spread over the heads Scholarships, Boarding-houses, Athletic Sports, and Miscellaneous charges. The expenditure from District Funds works out to 28 per cent. of the total expenditure, and that from Municipal Funds to 20·1 per cent.

16. *Expenditure from 'Other Sources.'*—The expenditure from 'Other Sources' for the past year amounts to Rs. 32,090, which, compared with similar expenditure in 1896-97 (Rs. 18,899), shows an increase of Rs. 13,191, which is over 60 per cent. This material increase is distributed over the College Department, Aided Secondary Schools, Girls' Schools, and two heads (*viz.*, Buildings and Boarding-houses) of Indirect expenditure.

17. *Fees.*—The income from Tuition Fees amounted, at the close of the last official year, to Rs. 31,046, or Rs. 11,077 more than in 1896-97. This increase extends to all kinds of schools except Unaided Primary Schools, in which there is a decrease of Rs. 393. The amount, Rs. 316, shown under 'Other Fees' is the Boarding-house fee, of which only Rs. 35 were realised in a Boarding-house attached to a Board School. The total fee collections come to about 20 per cent. of the whole expenditure.

18. *Management of Schools by District Boards.*—At the close of the past official year there were altogether 135 schools (126 Primary, 8 Vernacular Middle, and 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School) under the management of District Boards. The practical control and management rests in each District with the Deputy Commissioner, or an Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner who may be entrusted with the charge of education, the District Inspector being usually the directly responsible agent in the matter. In the Hazára District the management of District Board Schools, under the watchful care of Captain Blakeway, Deputy Commissioner, was satisfactory; the supply of furniture and apparatus was sufficient everywhere and far better than it was in 1896-97. In other Districts it was satisfactory on the whole. In the Pesháwar District the want of suitable houses for several Primary Schools continues to be felt, and in the Kohát District, in spite of sufficient funds at the disposal of the District Board for the advancement of Vernacular education, the number of Primary Schools has not increased.

As regards the Dera Isma'íl Khán District, the Assistant Inspector in charge of the Pesháwar Circle notes as follows :—

"The articles mentioned in last year's report as 'general requisites' in Primary Schools, such as Mensuration apparatus, village maps, caligraphy charts and cabinets for objects, had not been supplied."

The total budget provision for all District Boards taken together fell short of the minimum that might be required by Government, and the gross

expenditure was less than the budget provision. The District Boards have, therefore, spent on their schools Rs. 32,948 less than they might have been called upon to spend. The net expenditure fell short of the bare 25 per cent. of all District Boards' income by Rs. 32,650. For Primary Education Rs. 11,726 less was budgetted for than might have been demanded by Government. Five years ago the deficit in this respect was Rs. 8,433. The gross expenditure of all District Boards taken together is 58 per cent. of the demandable minimum.

The proportion in each District is as follows :—

		Per cent.
1.	Hazára	69·1
2.	Pesháwar	81·9
3.	Kohát	41·7
4.	Dera Isma'íl Khán	34·3
5.	Bannú	39·3

19. *Management of Schools by Municipalities.*—Altogether 17 schools (4 Anglo-Vernacular High, 2 Anglo-Vernacular Middle, 2 Vernacular Middle, 5 Primary Schools for boys and 4 for girls), with an attendance of 2,673, were managed by Municipalities during the past year. The management, it is noted by the Assistant Inspector in charge, "was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory." In some High Schools the staff was not strong and the accommodation inadequate. The total minimum provision demandable by Government of all Municipalities was Rs. 56,202, their budget provision Rs. 41,855, and their gross expenditure Rs. 43,348. They had, therefore, spent Rs. 12,854 less than the demandable minimum. Of the 5 Principal Municipalities, 3, *viz.*, Hazára, Dera Isma'íl Khán, and Bannú, spent more than their dues, and that of Pesháwar, 42·8 per cent., and of Kohát 83·3 per cent. what they might have been required to spend. Of the Minor Municipalities, those in the Hazára and Bannú Districts spent more than their prescribed minimum. The net expenditure of all Municipalities fell short of the 10 per cent. of their income (exclusive of fees and contributions) by Rs. 14,773, of which Rs. 14,272 are in the case of the Principal and Rs. 501 in the case of the Minor Municipalities.

20. *Private enterprise in Education.*—As regards private enterprise, the Assistant Inspector says :—"The past quinquennium has been one of marked activity in respect of private enterprise in education."

The Edwardes Mission High School, Pesháwar, has a new College Department. The Aided Mission Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Edwardesabad and two Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools (one the Islámia School at Pesháwar and the other the Anglo-Sanskrit School, Abbottabad) have been raised to the status of High Schools, and one Aided Anglo-Vernacular Primary School to that of a Middle School. Two new Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools for boys and 4 Primary Schools for girls (two of these indigenous only) have been opened. The increase of Elementary Indigenous Schools examined for grants testifies also to the part taken by some individuals in the cause of education. A house for a Zamíndárí School was erected by two Malaks of the village, and a good house was being constructed by Sardár Kishan Singh of Naryob (Kohát District) for the Tal Primary School in the same District. At Baffa, in the Hazára District, the people bore part of the cost of a well sunk in the school premises.

21. *General progress.*—Except in regard to Private Schools, which have declined in number and attendance, the past quinquennium has been a period of marked progress. The number of Secondary Schools (of which 5 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools were raised to the High grade), and of Primary Schools for boys and girls, has increased with a rise of about 21 per cent. in their attendance. The number of agriculturists in Public Schools has risen by about 31 per cent. Fee-receipts have risen considerably, and private enterprise has been very active. The number of trained teachers is greater, having been 221 out of 488 in the past year as against 172 out of 444 in 1896-97.

Discipline has improved and moral and physical training is receiving increased attention. Teachers' Associations have been started, and their

beneficial effect is evident in the methods of teaching. Some improvements have been effected in school accommodation, and seven good buildings—one for a High School and six for Boarding-houses—have been erected in the Bannú and Pesháwar Districts.

It may be noted that some schools (Secondary as well as Primary) were visited during the year under review by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Province.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

22. *Director.*—Dr. J. Sime held charge of the Department for one month and a half during the year. He was granted six months' furlough preparatory to retirement with effect from the 15th May, 1901, on which date I took over charge of his duties as Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. The North-West Frontier Province was constituted on the 9th November, 1901, and since its constitution the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, has been in general charge of the education of that Province.

23. *Officer in charge of Education*—On the formation of the Province it was decided that an Inspector or Assistant Inspector should hold local charge of education, and M. 'Umr-ud-dín, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, was appointed to the charge. He joined that office on the forenoon of the 9th November, 1901. M. 'Umr-ud-dín has, in my opinion, justified my selection. He is a painstaking, industrious and capable officer. The Assistant Inspector has spent 114 days on tour in the Province (excluding the days spent in examining schools at his head-quarters), besides the time spent by him on tour in the present Mooltan and Lahore Circles previous to his transfer to the Province, and has inspected 87 schools. M. 'Umr-ud-dín states that "the rules prescribed for the inspection of schools have been fully complied with."

24. *District Inspectors.*—All Districts except Kohát had separate District Inspectors before the constitution of the Province. The Kohát Schools which used to be inspected by the Head Master, Municipal Board School, have, since the constitution of the Province, been made over to the District Inspector of Schools, Bannú. There has been no change in District Inspectors since the inauguration of the Province, and the Assistant Inspector says "their work has been satisfactory and touring sufficient."

25. *Other Controlling Agencies.*—All Deputy Commissioners are said to have taken a warm interest in education. In the Bannú and Pesháwar Districts those officers have very kindly given trophies to be competed for by the scholars in Cricket and Football. The visitation of schools by the Tahsíl authorities generally leaves much to be desired. Some schools had received no visit from them during the past school-year.

CHAPTER III.—Collegiate Education.

26. *The Church Mission College.*—The only College in the Province is the Edwardes Church Mission College at Pesháwar, which was opened during the year 1900-1901.

27. *Number of students.*—The number on the rolls at the close of the past official year was 20 (1900-1901 closed with only 6 on the rolls).

28. *Examination results.*—Nine candidates appeared for the Intermediate Arts Examination (2 being private students, of whom 1 passed), 4 of whom were successful.

29. *General Remarks.*—The Principal of the College reports that "there has been a growing interest in the new College, both amongst the students as well as without its walls. Work has gone on regularly, and there have been no changes in the staff, which remains as last year. House examinations are held regularly, the attendance at lectures is all that could be desired, and, with one or two exceptions, the tutors have been satisfied with the work done by the students. Fees are levied in accordance with the Education Code, though the College is aided in no way by Government. Sports are

encouraged, though the continued want of a proper playing field is felt by all of us who are interested in the welfare of Indian youth. Many attempts have been made to get a piece of land, but they have been unsuccessful, as the cantonment extends now close up to the city walls. I am more hopeful now that our want may be soon supplied, as we have been promised a piece of land within the public gardens at an early date."

30. *Results of the Oriental Language Examination.*—From the Province 13 candidates appeared for the Oriental Language (Sanskrit) Examination, of whom 7 were successful. Three of the candidates who appeared for this examination were private students, and all failed. The 7 passes were out of the 10 presented from the Sri Rádha Krishna Sanskrit High School, Pesháwar.

CHAPTER IV.—Secondary Education (Boys).

31. *Number and distribution of schools and scholars.*—The number of Secondary Schools at the close of the past official year was 28, or 4 more than five years ago. Three of the new schools are Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools—one in the Dera Isma'íl Khán and two in the Pesháwar District, and one, a District Board Vernacular Middle School, in the Kohát District. In 1896-97 there were no High Schools in the Hazára and Bannú Districts, each of which has now two Anglo-Vernacular High Schools. The Islámia Anglo-Vernacular Middle School has, during the last quinquennium, been raised to the High grade. The increased attendance in both Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools is very satisfactory. The total attendance in both these classes of schools at the close of 1896-97 was 4,138, whereas at the close of the past official year that figure rose to 5,082, an increase of 944, or about 23 per cent. The decrease in the number of pupils in the Lower Primary stage of Government and Board Schools is due to the fact that in 1896-97 the statistics of the Urdú Branch School attached to the Municipal Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Dera Isma'íl Khán, had been included in those of the main school. The number of scholars learning English has increased by over 25 per cent. (2,108 as against 1,683 in 1896-97), and the number of agriculturists has risen from 1,190 to 1,688, or 24 per cent.

The distribution of the 5,082 Secondary Schools in the Province at the close of 1901-1902 is as follows:—

	Anglo-Vernacular.	*Vernacular.*
Board	... 1,876	1,210
Aided	.. 820	...
Unaided	... 1,043	133
Total	... 3,739	1,343

32. *Expenditure.*—It will be observed that the expenditure on Secondary Departments of Schools in the Province at the close of 1901-1902 was Rs. 10,590 in excess of what it was five years ago. This excess is due, in the main, to the increase in the number of High Schools. The decrease under Provincial Revenues is due to smaller grant earnings by the Pesháwar and Dera Isma'íl Khán Mission Schools, and that under District Funds (Rs. 899) is on account of no contribution having been made by the Bannú District Board to the Edwardesabad Municipality for the Municipal Board School there. This District Board now contributes Rs. 100 to the Lakkí Municipality for their Vernacular Middle School. The rise in fee collections in Unaided Schools has resulted in the fall of expenditure from 'Other Sources.' The total expenditure at the close of the past year was Rs. 55,960, to which Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 6,047, or 10·8 per cent.; District Funds, Rs. 3,605, or 6·5 per cent.; Municipal Funds, Rs. 13,407, or 23·9 per cent.; and Private Sources, including Fees, Rs. 32,901, or 58·8 per cent.

33. *Fees.*—Fee receipts amounted, at the close of the past official year, to Rs. 19,192, being Rs. 7,136 in excess of the receipts at the end of 1896-97. This increase extends over all classes of schools. The income from this source is 34·2 per cent. of the total expenditure. The Unaided Vernacular High School at Pesháwar and the Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Surkh Dherí, in the Pesháwar District, levy no fees at all. In the Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the Hazára and the Pesháwar Districts, and in the Secondary Department of the Municipal Board High School, Kohát, Code rates prevail; while in other schools

fees are levied at reduced rates specially sanctioned by the Department. These rates are being gradually worked up to normal rates. Most of the pupils pay the lowest grade of the fees; but 24 pay the 1st grade and 59 the 2nd grade fee in Secondary Schools. They are mostly sons of Government officials and bankers.

34. *Scholarships.*—The number of Scholarships current at the close of the past year was 105 as against 114 in 1896-97, *i. e.*, decreases of 11 and 3 in 'Open' and 'Jubilee' Scholarships, and an increase of 6 in 'Other Close Scholarships.' The rules regarding the award and currency of these scholarships had been generally well observed. The expenditure on them for the past year amounted to Rs. 4,217, or Rs. 288 more than it did five years ago. Increases occur under District and Municipal Funds and decreases under Provincial Funds and 'Other Sources.'

35. *Examination results, Entrance.*—In the Entrance Examination 80 candidates passed out of 149, or 53·6 per cent., against 66 out of 92 or 71·7 per cent. in 1896-97. All the successful candidates belonged to the Anglo-Vernacular side, Government and Board Schools having passed 16 or 44·4 per cent., as against 12 or 85·7 per cent.; Aided Schools passed 52 out of 90 or 57·8 per cent., against 40 out of 56 or 71·4 per cent. in 1896-97; and in Unaided Schools 12 out of 23 or 52·2 per cent. passed, against 14 out of 22 or 63·6 per cent. in 1896-97.

36. *Examination results, Middle School.*—Of the 348 candidates sent up for the Middle School only 166, or 47·7 per cent., passed, against 166 out of 236 or 70·3 per cent. in 1896-97.

Of the candidates 66·3 per cent. were successful in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination in 1896-97, as against only 47·2 per cent. in 1901-02. This fall is due to some extent to the fluctuation of standard in some subjects at the last examination. The Anglo-Vernacular Board Schools have again supplied the largest number of candidates, the percentage being 52·3 and the number of candidates 130. The Unaided Schools, which in 1896-97 passed 24 out of 34 or 70·5 per cent., have now reached a percentage of 73·6, having passed 34 out of 78 candidates. Of the 20 candidates who took up English only in 1901-02, 12 were successful as against 14 successful candidates out of 15 in 1896-97. The Dera Isma'íl Khán Mission School sent up 33 candidates and passed only one-third. The highest percentage of passes, out of candidates numbering between 20 and 30, in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, was reached by the National High School, Pesháwar, with about 69 per cent. Of other schools, the Municipal Board School, Pesháwar, passed 58·3 per cent., the Municipal Board School, Dera Isma'íl Khán, 57 per cent., and the Bannú Mission School 52·3 per cent. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Dera Isma'íl Khán, sent up 24 candidates, of whom only 3 passed.

In the Vernacular Middle School Examination 10 candidates out of 15 presented by the Mína Khel School, in the Bannú District, passed.

37. *Advance of English Education.*—During the last quinquennium the number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools rose by 3. Five Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools have been raised to the High and one Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Primary School to the Middle grade.

English has been added to the curriculum of the Vernacular Primary School, Mánsahra, in the Hazára District, as the first step towards its conversion into an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School. The number of scholars learning English and of candidates for the Anglo-Vernacular Examinations has increased. These facts clearly prove that the people of the Province, especially in towns, are taking steps for the advancement of English Education.

38. *General Remarks.*—The number of schools in the Province, their attendance and their fee receipts have risen during the quinquennium. The method of teaching and the character of instruction are said to be gradually improving owing partly to a larger proportion of trained teachers and partly to the organisation of Teachers' Associations, the meetings of which are now more regularly held in most schools.

Of the 237 teachers employed in all kinds of Secondary Schools in the Province, 97, or 40 per cent., are trained; 83 out of 139 in Board Schools, 11 out

of 43 in Aided Schools, and 3 out of 55 in Unaided Schools. In teaching Arithmetic and Mensuration in Middle Departments the Assistant Inspector says "English was not widely used as the medium of instruction." Some text-books had not been finished, and the exercise books generally were not well kept or carefully supervised. In the Bannú District the teaching of Science to the Middle Classes in the Board Schools was not satisfactory. Map-drawing has received some attention, but in few schools was this subject properly taught.

Nothing has yet been done to introduce Science and Commercial Courses in any of the High Schools in the Province. The question of opening Commercial Classes in connection with the Municipal Board School, Pesháwar was, I understand, for some time under the consideration of the Deputy Commissioner; but it has been decided that these classes cannot be opened at Pesháwar at present. The supply of furniture was very fair on the whole, but school libraries, with a few exceptions, continued to be meagre, though they are now used to some extent both by the teachers and senior boys. Science apparatus was wanting in some and incomplete in a large number of schools. Some improvements and extensions have been effected in school-houses, and an excellent building provided for the Municipal Board High School, Pesháwar. The Assistant Inspector notes that "the buildings of the Municipal Board Schools at Edwardesabad, Dera Isma'íl Khán, Lakkí, and Kohát afforded inadequate accommodation." Six good Boarding-houses have been erected in the Pesháwar and Bannú Districts.

CHAPTER V.—Primary Education (Boys).

39. *Number and distribution of schools and scholars.*—The number of Primary Schools at the close of the past official year was 154, being 11 more than the number at the close of 1896-97, 10 being in Government and Board Schools. Unaided Schools have increased by 2 and Aided Schools decreased by 1. In the Pesháwar District 9 District Board Schools were opened during the period under review. The total number of scholars in attendance at the close of the official year 1901-02 was 7,365, or 921 (4·2 per cent.) more than it was at the close of 1896-97. Of this increase the increase in Board and Aided Schools is 867 and 180, respectively, whereas Unaided Schools show a decrease of 126 in the number of scholars, notwithstanding the increase of two in their number. The decreased attendance in Unaided Primary Schools is, no doubt, due to the fact that most of them are Elementary Indigenous Schools examined for grants at the last annual inspection, while in 1896-97 they contained 3 flourishing Anglo-Vernacular Primary Schools, two of which have since been closed and one raised to the status of a Middle School. It may also be mentioned that the statistics of 1896-97 of two schools in the Dera Isma'íl Khán and in the Bannú Districts not being available, these figures have been excluded from the statistics of Primary Schools for that year.

Both the Upper and Lower Primary stages show an increased number of scholars. In the former stage the increased number is 66, or 6·4 per cent., and in the latter 855, or 16 per cent. The number of scholars in Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools shows an increase in both the Upper and Lower Primary stages—in the former by 14 per cent. and in the latter 16 per cent. About 92 per cent. of the increased number of scholars in Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools consists of agriculturists, which is very satisfactory.

40. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure at the close of 1901-02 was Rs 33,990, or Rs. 4,084 more than at the close of 1896-97. Government and Board Schools showed an increased expenditure of Rs 5,532 (Rs. 29,191 as against Rs 23,659 in 1896-97), whereas Aided and Unaided Schools showed a decrease of Rs. 160 (Rs. 3,954 against Rs. 4,114), and Rs. 1,288 (Rs. 845 against Rs. 2,133 in 1896-97), respectively. Contributions under each head have increased (the increase from District Funds being by far the largest, *viz.*, Rs. 4,438), except under 'Other Sources,' the contributions from which have decreased by Rs. 1,659, being only Rs. 1,835 as against Rs. 3,494 five years

ago. Of the total expenditure on Primary Schools 87 per cent. was met from Public Funds and the balance from 'Other Sources' including Fees. The total expenditure on Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools was Rs. 62,351, or Rs. 11,443 more than what it was five years ago. The increase is seen under all heads, and is chiefly due to a larger number of schools, improved staff, and better equipment. Of the whole expenditure 51·9 per cent. was met from District Funds, 14 per cent. from Municipal Boards, 2·8 per cent. from Provincial Revenues, and 31·3 per cent. from Private Sources, including Fees. The largest share naturally falls on District Funds, as most of the Primary Schools are village schools. The average annual cost per scholar in Primary Schools works out to about Rs. 4-15-0; in Government and Board Schools to Rs. 5-1-0; in Aided Schools to Rs. 4; and in Unaided Schools to Rs. 4-10-0.

41. *Fees.*—The income from Fees in Primary Schools has risen by Rs. 384, having been Rs. 2,533 at the close of the last official year, and in these and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools it was Rs. 7,913 in 1896-97 and Rs. 10,980 in 1901-02, a rise of Rs. 3,067. The fall of Rs. 393 in Unaided Schools is due to the closing of two Anglo-Vernacular Primary Schools at Pesháwar and the raising of another large Primary School at Pesháwar Cantonment to the status of a Middle School. In Primary Schools fees were generally levied at reduced rates specially sanctioned by the Department, and as circumstances permit, the normal rates are being gradually worked up to. "Considering the backward state of education in almost all the Districts of this Province," says the Assistant Inspector, "it may be anticipated that these special rates will have to be continued for years to come." Fee receipts are about 7·6 per cent. of the total expenditure.

42. *Scholarships.*—The small sum of Rs. 147 (it was Rs. 131 in 1896-97) returned against Scholarships is mostly on account of a few stipends paid to Wazírí and Daurí boys (five in the Dera Isma'íl Khán and three in the Bannú District), to induce them to attend schools at a distance from their homes. In the former District they were paid from District Funds, and in the latter from Political Funds. There was also one scholarship current for some months in the Primary Department of a Municipal Board High School; this was payable from Municipal Funds.

43. *Results of Examinations.*—The Upper Primary results show that 816 candidates appeared for the examination in 1901-02, which is 101 more than the number presented in 1896-97. The number of passes in 1901-02 was 104 more than in 1896-97, when it was 481. The largest number of candidates and passes was in the Pesháwar District; but the highest percentage of passes, *viz.*, 84·8, was in Hazára and the lowest (62·7 per cent.) in the Kohát District. The percentage of passes in Government and Board Schools is much higher than in the other class of schools, being 74·1 as against 71·6 in 1896-97. It is also satisfactory to observe that the percentage of passes in both Aided and Unaided Schools was higher in 1901-02 than five years ago, the increase in the case of the latter being almost double (66·5 per cent. in 1901-02 as against 37·9 per cent. in 1896-97). 402 candidates appeared for the Upper Primary Examination from urban schools in the Province, of whom 260, or 64·6 per cent., passed, against 408 candidates and 325 passes (79·6 per cent.) from rural schools. The latter class of schools have, therefore, done better than the former in this examination. The Lower Primary Examination was abolished in 1898-99.

44. *Zamíndárí Schools.*—The number of Zamíndárí Schools in the Districts which now form the Province was 17 in 1896-97 and 18 in 1901-02. The attendance in both stages of these schools has increased, and now aggregates 687 scholars as against 589 in 1896-97. The number of agriculturists attending these schools in 1896-97 was 378, and in 1901-02 rose to 586. Urdú is the medium of instruction in Zamíndárí Schools. The results of examination are also, it is satisfactory to observe, better than those of five years ago. From all standards, 338 (or nearly 90 per cent.) passes out of 398 as against 266 (or 83 per cent.) out of 319 in 1896-97. The Hazára schools stand first and the Dera Isma'íl Khán schools last in the Province as regards the percentage of passes. The teaching of Arithmetic is said, on the whole, to have improved, and, in accordance with a recent resolution of the Bannú District Board, Arithmetic had been taught to the fourth and fifth classes, which is a move in the right direction.

45. *Indigenous Schools examined for grants.*—The number of these schools, which was 13 in 1896-97, has now risen by 6, and their attendance by 331, being at the end of the past official year 745 as against 414 five years ago. The number of passes from all standards was 150 in 1896-97, and in 1901-02 the number returned was 297, an increase of 147, or 98 per cent., which is very satisfactory indeed. The amount of grants of all kinds also shows an increase of Rs. 593 over the sum of Rs. 582 earned in 1896-97. There are no such schools now in the Hazára District, and the largest number, *viz.*, 9, is in the Pesháwar District. The most flourishing of these schools is the Islámia Aided School at Edwardesabad attended by 132 pupils including 20 girls. The average cost per scholar in these schools works out to Re. 1-9-0, as compared with Rs. 4-15-0, the cost per head to Public Funds in Primary Schools generally. These schools afford, therefore, a cheap agency for the spread of elementary education, and can, under proper guidance, be of great value, especially in some parts of the Province, where, the Assistant Inspector states, "people still hesitate to send their sons to ordinary Primary Schools. A further attractive feature of these schools is that they combine religious with secular instruction."

46. *Gurmukhí Classes.*—No Gurmukhí Branch Schools or Classes have been established in connection with ordinary Board Schools. There are, however, three Elementary Indigenous Schools (two for girls and one for boys) in which the Gurmukhí is the only medium of instruction. Two of these were examined for the first time for grants at the last annual inspection, and the third is an old school at Edwardesabad.

47. *Proportion of boys not reading beyond the Primary stage.*—Of the scholars who passed the Upper Primary Examination in the previous year from Vernacular Schools, only 201, or about 47 per cent., and of 304 who passed that examination from Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 263, or 86·5 per cent., continued their studies further, leaving about 53 per cent. in the former and about 13 per cent. in the latter who gave up attendance at school and took up, for the most part, their hereditary callings.

48. *General Remarks.*—The number of schools and of scholars has risen and the examination results are better. Fee receipts have increased by about 38 per cent. in Primary Schools and Primary Departments, though the advance in the former is not so great as in the latter. The character of the instruction imparted shows signs of improvement. Of the 238 teachers employed in all classes of Primary Schools, 123, or 51·6 per cent., are trained, as against 259 and 97, or 37·4 per cent., respectively, in 1896-97. The Assistant Inspector in charge remarks that "the work of teachers, with some exceptions, was satisfactory; but Mensuration and Geography, including Map-drawing, had not been intelligently taught. Greater attention has been paid to collecting materials for the illustration of object-lessons in three Districts; but in the Kohát and Pesháwar Districts the collection was still meagre." He goes on to say that "discipline, moral tone, and physical training have improved." Except in the Pesháwar District Primary Schools are generally well housed. The supply of furniture was, on the whole, good in the Hazára, Pesháwar, and Kohát Districts, and fair in others. Mensuration-apparatus continues to be lacking in the Dera Isma'íl Khán and Kohát Districts. A village map to illustrate the Primer of the Punjab System of Land Records was wanting in almost all Districts. The system of school post-offices is said to have worked fairly well.

CHAPTER VI.—Training Institutions.

Nil.

CHAPTER VII.—Technical Education.

Nil.

CHAPTER VIII.—Female Education.

49. *Number and distribution of schools and scholars.*—In 1896-97 there were 5 Board Schools in the old Dera Isma'íl Khán District and only 1 Unaided

Elementary Indigenous School in the old Bannú District, and no school (Board, Aided, or Unaided) in the Hazára, Pesháwar, and Kohát Districts. On the formation of the Province, 4 Board Schools of the Dera Isma'íl Khán and the only Aided School of the Bannú District were transferred to the Miánwálí District. At the close of 1901-02 there were 4 Board, 1 Aided, and 3 Unaided Primary Schools in the Province, against 3 Board Primary Schools only in 1896-97. The total attendance in these schools has increased by 361 (or 277 per cent.), the number on the rolls at the close of 1901-02 being 491, as against 130 only five years ago. The numbers have nearly doubled in the Upper Primary and exactly quadrupled in the Lower Primary stage. If the number in Private Schools, or 1,604, and the number in Public Boys' Schools, 24, be added, we get a total of 2,119 girls under instruction in all kinds of schools.

50. *Comparison according to Districts.*—Of the 491 girls in attendance in Primary Girls' Schools the Dera Isma'íl Khán District returns 254, or more than half the total attendance. The most backward is the Pesháwar District with only 28 girls in its schools. The Hazára District returns 74, Kohát 70, and Bannú 65.

51. *Expenditure.*—Owing to the increase in the number of schools of all kinds the total expenditure has risen from Rs. 488 to Rs. 2,477, or by about 407 per cent. Of the total expenditure about 66 per cent. was met from Public Funds, and the balance 34 per cent. from Private Sources. The average cost of educating a girl in the Province was Rs. 5.

52. *Fees.*—In only one school, *viz.*, the Unaided Elementary Indigenous School at Edwardesabad, fees at the uniform rate of one anna per mensem had been realised from December last, and the Assistant Surgeon there is said to have paid the mistress Rs. 2 per mensem from his own pocket. The total fee receipts (in Primary Schools only) were Rs. 30 only.

53. *Scholarships.*—At the end of the past year 17 scholarships, against 13 in 1896-97, were current. In the Upper Primary Department, with 23 pupils, there were 17 scholarships, *i. e.*, 3 scholarships to every 4 girls. The expenditure on them amounted to Rs. 282, or Rs. 31 more than five years ago.

54. *Results of Examinations.*—The Dera Isma'íl Khán Nágrí Girls' School presented 8 girls for the Upper Primary Examination, of whom 5 passed, against 2 out of 2 in 1896-97. The Lower Primary results are satisfactory, having passed 28 out of 34, as against 17 out of 24 in 1896-97. Of the 34 candidates presented for the Lower Primary Examination, 21 were from the Nágrí Girls' School, Dera Isma'íl Khán, of whom 16 were successful. The weakest subjects in the Upper Primary are said to have been Geography and Grammar.

55. *Needle-work, Domestic Economy, &c.*—Needle-work is taught in all schools except the two Elementary Indigenous ones. Progress in this subject is said to be fairly satisfactory, but the courses had not been strictly followed, especially in the Nágrí Girls' School, Dera Isma'íl Khán, which is the most flourishing girls' school in the Province. Sewing, knitting, and embroidery are taught in the Abbottabad Schools, and are well done. In the Arya Aided School every girl has to undergo a course in practical cooking. The singing of hymns is practised in almost all schools.

56. *General Remarks.*—There has been, during the last quinquennium, a marked advance in female education in all the Districts of the Province, Pesháwar, however, being still backward. In Public Schools this education is chiefly confined to Hindú girls of the official and trading classes in important towns, and has not been generally appreciated by Muhammadans. But the opening of two Board Schools for that community is a hopeful sign. In the Pesháwar and Hazára Districts no Muhammadan girl attends a Public School, and their number in Private Schools has considerably fallen. The Dera Isma'íl Khán District, however, shows a satisfactory increase of about 46 per cent. in schools for girls.

CHAPTER IX.—European Education.

Nil.

CHAPTER X.—Education of Muhammadans.

57. *Numbers and comparison.*—The number of Muhammadans attending Public Schools at the close of 1896-97 was 6,652, and at the end of the past year 8,246, an increase of 24 per cent. Hindús have increased by 8·6 per cent., while Sikhs show a slight fall, solely in the Primary stage. The number of females of all three communities attending Public Schools has increased. It is satisfactory to note that there are now 101 Muhammadan girls in these schools, whereas in 1896-97 there were absolutely none. In Private Schools for males and females the reverse is the case. Sikhs show a marked increase of 59·3 per cent., while Muhammadans and Hindús show a fall of 6·8 and 6·3 per cent., respectively. In the Secondary stage of both Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools there is a rise in the number of scholars in each of the three communities, Muhammadans having increased by 63·8 per cent. in the Anglo-Vernacular stage. In the Primary stage also they have risen by 23·4 per cent., and Hindús by 13·4 per cent., while Sikhs have declined. All Districts have contributed to the increase of Muhammadans and Hindús, while the fall in the number of Sikhs is in the Kohát, Bannú, and Dera Isma'íl Khán Districts. The decline of Muhammadans in Private Schools has taken place in the Kohát and Hazára Districts, in which Districts their increase in Public Schools is 34 and 16·5 per cent., respectively. The number of Muhammadan boys attending institutions of all kinds is 11·7 per cent. of the number of the school-going age of that community, while the percentage in the case of Hindús and Sikhs is 36·3 and 22·3, respectively. As regards girls, the percentage of attendance in schools of all kinds is ·8 for Muhammadans, 5·9 for Hindús, and 17·2 for Sikhs.

58. *Special encouragement.*—The special concession of free and half-rate fees allowed to Muhammadans continued to be fully enjoyed by them. Besides the 9 Victoria High School Scholarships payable from Provincial Revenues for the special encouragement of English education among Muhammadans, 13 Victoria Middle School Scholarships have been provided by the Local Bodies of the Dera Isma'íl Khán and Bannú Districts (11 by the former and 2 by the latter). At the last annual inspection 30 Victoria Scholarships were current. In the Dera Isma'íl Khán District 5 stipends had been given from the District Funds to Wazírí boys to induce them to attend schools, and in the Bannú District 3 had been awarded from Political Funds to Daurí boys in the Lower Primary School at Edwardesabad. The following are the schools for the special benefit of Muhammadans in the Province :—

(*i*). The Islámia Anglo-Vernacular High School, Pesháwar, which, at the close of the past school-year, had 56 pupils in the Secondary and 236 in the Primary Department;

(*ii*). The Unaided Anglo-Vernacular School, Surkh Dherí, in the Pesháwar District, with 20 boys, of whom 4 were Hindús. It had three Middle Classes and a Junior Special Class;

(*iii*). The Islámia Aided Anglo-Vernacular Primary School, Dera Isma'íl Khán, attended by 94 boys;

(*iv*). The Islámia Lower Primary School, Abbottabad, with 26 boys on its rolls; and

(*v*). The Islámia Aided Elementary Indigenous School, Edwardesabad, with 132 pupils, of whom 20 were girls. It is said to be the most flourishing school of its kind and a well-conducted one. Besides these, there are several village Aided Elementary Indigenous Schools which are mainly attended by Muhammadan boys. In the last Entrance Examination, 31 Muhammadans were successful against 22 in 1896-97, and in the Middle School the number of passes in 1896-97 was 76 as against 74 last year.

CHAPTER XI.—Education of Native Chiefs, &c.

59. *Education amongst gentlemen of rank.*—The expression "Gentlemen of rank" admitting of a rather wide interpretation, the figures supplied by the District Inspectors of Schools for 1901-02 differ considerably from those of 1896-97. The figures by Districts are—

District.	*1901-02.*	*1896-97.*
Hazára	21	12
Pesháwar	110	54
Kohát	31	17
Dera Isma'íl Khán...	83	36
Bannú	43	26
Total	288	145

Of the 288 boys only 1 attends a Lahore College, 233 attend ordinary Public Schools, 6 Private Schools, and 15 *maktabs;* while 15 are under private tuition and 18 receive no instruction at all, two of whom are very young. That 270 boys of 'Good family' receive instruction of some kind, as against 145 in 1896-97, is satisfactory.

CHAPTER XII.—Private Schools.

60. *Number of schools and scholars.*—The number of Private Institutions in the Province has decreased by 87, having been 1,014 in 1896-97. In 1896-97 the number of Private Institutions for boys was 900 and for girls 114, whereas the figures for 1901-02 were 836 and 91, respectively, a decrease in both cases. The main cause of these decreases is the growing preference for Public Schools. Of the 927 institutions in the Province 756 are for teaching religious books by rote. The number of such schools in 1896-97 was 793. The number of scholars attending Private Institutions in 1901-02 was 13,626, against 14,430 five years ago, a decrease of 804. The largest number in attendance (10,797) was in schools teaching religious books by rote, and the smallest number (51) in Sanskrit Schools.

CHAPTER XIII.—Education in Native States.

Nil.

CHAPTER XIV.—Discipline and Moral Training.

61. *Discipline.*—The general discipline in all schools in the Province was fair, and the conduct of boys during examinations satisfactory on the whole. There were, however, 4 cases of using unfair means in examinations—2 in the Bannú, 1 in the Dera Isma'íl Khán, and 1 in the Hazára District. Owing to the want of harmony and co-operation among teachers of two schools the discipline in them was not what it might have been. In the Pesháwar and Kohát Districts the monitorial system was rather weak, and class movements wanted smartness and precision.

62. *Moral training.*—Moral training is said to have received increased attention. In all Districts greater stress was laid on memorizing moral poems from the prescribed readers in boys' schools and on hymn-singing in most of the girls' schools. On the whole, moral instruction is said to have been looked after in schools. In the majority of village schools proper care, it is reported, was not taken to see that boys kept their books and clothes neat and clean, though the standard of cleanliness, during the last five years, showed signs of improvement.

63. *Physical training.*—During the last quinquennium great attention appears to have been paid to physical training in secondary as well as Primary Schools. District Tournaments have been organised in most Districts, and

play-grounds in connection with several schools provided. Progress in drill was fairly satisfactory, but gymnastics was generally poor, owing, in the first place, to the instructors not being as proficient as they might have been, and, secondly, to the apparatus being incomplete both in Secondary and Board Primary Schools. Four High Schools were without instructors of their own. Drill, too, was generally backward. Cricket continued to be popular in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and Football was also played. District Tournaments were held during the past year in the Hazára, Pesháwar, and Bannú Districts. The Pesháwar Municipal Board High School team won Captain Waterfield's silver cricket-belt, and the Edwardesabad Mission School team won the silver football cup presented by the same officer. Captain Waterfield, Deputy Commissioner, Pesháwar, is said to have taken a warm interest in these tournaments, and the thanks of the Department are due to him.

CHAPTER XV.—Boarding-Houses.

64. *Number of Boarding-houses and inmates.*—A great deal has been done towards improving Boarding-house accommodation during the past quinquennium. Six good buildings—three in the Bannú and three in the Pesháwar District—have been erected, and the hired house at Zaida, in latter District, much improved. All Board Secondary Schools, except two in the Pesháwar and one in the Kohát District, all Aided Schools, and two out of seven Unaided Schools, were supplied with Boarding-houses. The Municipal Board Primary School at Tánk, in the Dera Isma'íl Khán District, had a Boarding-house attached to it. The number of inmates in Boarding-houses was 348. As compared with 1896-97, the number of these institutions has increased by five, of which four have been added to Board Schools and one to an Unaided School. Of the 21 Boarding-houses 15 are managed by Local Bodies, 2 aided by Government or by Local Boards, and 4 are unaided. These houses, generally, are said to be adequately furnished and well managed. The Victoria Bharátrí School Boarding-house continues to be without a night superintendent.

CHAPTER XVI.—Educational Conferences.

Nil.

CHAPTER XVII.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.

Nil.

W. BELL,

Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

(For Details, see General Table III.)

Area and Population.			Institutions and Scholars.	Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
				Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*						
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16,466	Towns ... 20	Males ... 1,159,306	Institutions — For Males...	1	...	28	154	...	...	183	92	744	1,019	Institutions to number of towns and villages: 30·25
	Villages ... 3,348	Females... 966,174	Institutions — For Females	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	91	99	2·94
	Total ... 3,368	Total ... 2,125,480	Institutions — Total ...	1	...	28	162	...	...	191	92	835	1,118	33·19
			Scholars — Males ...	17	...	5,082	7,341	...	...	12,440	1,098	10,924	24,462	Male scholars to male population of school-going age: 14·06
			Scholars — Females ...	...	...	...	515	...	...	515	3	1,601	2,119	Female scholars to female population of school-going age: 1·46
			Scholars — Total ...	17	...	5,082	7,856	...	...	12,955	1,101	12,525	26,581	8·33

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

(For Details, see General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								
	Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*											
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Institutions* { For Males	1,014	...	84,321	33,990	...	...	1,19,325	...	...	8,415	5,621	8,341	2,864	5,926	31,167	1,52,969
{ For Females	...	...	...	2,477	...	...	2,477									
Total	1,014	...	84,321	36,467	...	...	1,21,802	...	...	8,415	5,621	8,341	2,864	5,926	31,167	1,52,969
2. (*a*).—Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	46·39	4·02	...	...	50·41	...	...	40·37	8·46	...	...	·76	49·59	100
(*b*).—Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	20·37	63·37	...	...	83·74	...	...	4·72	6·72	...	·98	3·84	16·26	100
(*c*).—Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	65·67	11·11	...	...	76·78	...	...	...	3·96	7·07	5·63	6·56	23·22	100
(*d*).—Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	·66	...	55·13	23·84	...	...	79·63	...	...	5·50	3·67	5·45	1·87	3·88	20·37	100

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	7 0 0	4 14 11	...	...	5 4 6
	Total Cost ...	...	...	8 3 5	5 1 6	...	...	5 9 11
Municipal Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	0 2 2	...	...	0 0 6
	Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	9 6 0	4 3 11	...	...	8 1 9
	Total Cost ...	...	...	16 6 10	4 13 5	...	...	13 9 2
Aided Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	9 4 3	0 8 7	...	...	4 5 8
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	1 2 2	1 2 0	...	...	1 2 1
	Total Cost ...	...	...	37 10 9	4 6 10	...	...	19 8 2
Unaided Institutions ...	Total Cost ...	63 6 0	...	10 12 10	3 15 0	...	...	9 14 10
All Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	1 4 1	0 1 4	...	...	0 10 3
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	5 11 9	4 2 3	...	...	4 12 6
	Total Cost ...	63 6 0	...	16 11 5	4 14 11	...	...	9 12 5

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE

PUBLIC

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
Collegiate Education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Collegiate Education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. — For Boys — English	...	...	...	...	7	1,876	1,930	1,617	4	820	792	707
School Education, General. — For Boys — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	10	1,210	1,180	994	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	17	3,086	3,110	2,611	4	820	792	707
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. — For Boys	...	...	...	...	131	6,101	5,753	4,897	16	1,073	980	817
School Education, General. — For Girls	...	...	...	...	4	324	313	211	1	35	40	27
Total	...	...	...	...	135	6,425	6,066	5,108	17	1,108	1,020	844
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	...	...	...	...	152	9,511	9,176	7,719	21	1,928	1,812	1,551
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — 1. *Advanced Teaching*— (a). Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b). Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c). Any other Oriental Classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. *Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly*	...	...	...	...								
3. *Elementary, teaching the Qurán, Shástras, or other religious Books by rote*	...	...										
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards*	...	...	...	...	...							

RAL TABLE III.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

INSTITUTIONS.						NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			REMARKS.
MANAGEMENT.									
Unaided.									
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1	17	16	13	1	17	17	17	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	17	16	13	1	17	17	17	17	
6	1,043	1,019	844	17	3,739	2,108	1,974	2,739	
1	133	126	94	11	1,343	...	595	1,297	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	
7	1,176	1,145	938	28	5,082	2,108	2,569	4,036	
7	191	183	160	154	7,365	125	1,183	7,410	
3	132	127	96	8	491	...	...	495	
10	323	310	256	162	7,856	125	1,183	7,905	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
18	1,516	1,471	1,207	191	12,955	2,250	3,769	11,958	
... ...				88	1,050	...	959	107	
... ...				4	51	...	45	6	
... ...				...	...	...	...	...	
... ...			For Boys ...	69	1,440	...	91	1,349	
			For Girls...	10	288	...	2	286	
... ...			For Boys...	675	9,676	...	9,630	105	
			For Girls ...	81	1,121	...	1,119	2	
... ..			For Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	
			For Girls ...	...	...	..	..	...	
			Total ...	927	13,626	...	11,846	1,855	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	1,118	26,581	2,250	15,615	13,813	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III—*concluded.*

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Classification of Scholars at the close of the School-year according to Race or Creed.								Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindús.* Brahmans.	*Hindús.* Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársís.	Others.			
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
ARTS COLLEGES.											
Collegiate Education. English	...	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	
Collegiate Education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.											
Collegiate Education. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Collegiate Education. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Collegiate Education. Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	7	10	...	...	...		...	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.											
School Education, General. For Boys — English	...	19	210	1,707	1,799	...	2	2	...	...	
School Education, General. For Boys — Vernacular	...	...	108	321	914	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General. For Girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General. For Girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	19	318	2,028	2,713	...	2	2	...	...	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.											
School Education, General. For Boys	...	4	167	1,671	5,523	...	...	..	24	...	
School Education, General. For Girls	...	...	28	362	101	...	...	...	...	..	
Total	...	4	195	2,033	5,624	...	..	...	24	...	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.											
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, Special. Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	..	23	513	4,068	8,347	...	2	2	24	...	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 1. *Advanced, teaching*— (a). Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	4	1,046	...	...	...	3	...	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 1. *Advanced, teaching*— (b). Sanskrit	...	...	24	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 1. *Advanced, teaching*— (c). Any other Oriental Classic	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 2. *Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* — For Boys	...	...	5	1,214	188	...	...	3	21	...	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 2. *Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* — For Girls	...	...	...	282	6	...	...	...	...	4	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 3. *Elementary, teaching the Qurán, Shástras, or other religious Books by rote* — For Boys	...	...	8	16	9,649	...	...	3	380	...	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 3. *Elementary, teaching the Qurán, Shástras, or other religious Books by rote* — For Girls	...	...	...	...	1,121	...	...	...	...	205	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards* — For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards* — For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	37	1,573	12,010	...	...	6	404	209	
GRAND TOTAL	...	23	550	5,641	20,357	...	2	8	428	209	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III A.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH IN THE N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, RACE, OR CREED, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION—									
Arts Colleges—									
English	Male	...	...	...	...	7	10	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	Male	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—										
Law	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	7	10	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—										
Secondary Schools—										
For Boys—										
High Schools	Male	...	..	19	207	1,333	1,344	...	2	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—										
English	Male	...	...	...	64	446	455	...	...	2
	Female	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	Male	...	...	...	47	249	914	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—										
High Schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—										
English	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	19	318	2,028	2,713	...	2	2	
Primary Schools—										
For Boys	Male	...	4	167	1,668	5,502	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	3	21	...	...	...	
For Girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	28	362	101	...	...	...	
Total		...	4	195	2,033	5,624	...	..	...	
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—										
Schools for Special Instruction—										
Training Schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III A—*concluded.*

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH IN THE N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, RACE, OR CREED, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—*concluded.*									
Schools for Special Instruction—concluded.									
Schools of Art	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		..	23	513	4,068	8,347	...	2	2
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—									
1. ADVANCED TEACHING—									
(*a*) Arabic or Persian ...	Male ..	...	...	...	4	1,043	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	Male ...	...	...	24	27	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—A VERNACULAR ONLY OR MAINLY—									
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	5	1,234	177	...	...	3
	Female ...	...	...	...	10	11	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	278	6	...	...	...
3. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—THE QURAN, SHASTRAS, &c.—									
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	8	16	9,269	...	...	3
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	205	...	...	...
	Female ..	...	...	...	...	916	...	...	...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS NOT CONFORMING TO DEPARTMENTAL STANDARDS—									
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS		...	...	37	1,573	12,010	...	...	6
GRAND TOTAL		...	23	550	5,641	20,357	...	2	8

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC								
	UNDER PUBLIC								
	Managed by Government.							*Managed*	
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education. — ARTS COLLEGES.									
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys ... English	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,103
For Boys ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,646
For Girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,749
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,668
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	26,668
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	35,837

TABLE IV.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.					UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.								
by District or Municipal Boards.					*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*							*Unaided.*	
Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	844	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	844	...
18,615	12,952	425	...	33,095	7,340	...	900	7,057	3	14,535	29,835	6,933	2,543
678	697	...	...	9,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,293	13,649	425	...	42,116	7,340	...	900	7,057	3	14,535	29,835	6,933	2,543
1,359	1,164	...	...	29,191	481	544	570	1,308	126	925	3,954	61	103
1,452	...	...	...	1,541	66	...	36	...	116	343	561	30	...
2,811	1,164	...	...	30,732	547	544	606	1,308	242	1,268	4,515	91	103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,174	...	...	...	2,174	...	...	...	...	...	6,167	6,167	...	...
1,732	...	...	...	2,152	...	...	...	...	52	660	712	...	...
3,906	...	...	...	4,326	...	..	...	...	52	6,827	6,879	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV—*concluded.*

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*concluded.* UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*concluded.* *Unaided*—concluded.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						GRAND TOTAL.
	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	*All other sources.* Private.	*All other sources.* Public.	
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education. English		170	1,014	...	...	...	844	170	...	1,014
Collegiate Education. Oriental		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Collegiate Education. Law		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General. For Boys English		1,586	11,062	7,340	1,103	19,515	26,942	19,092	...	73,992
School Education, General. For Boys Vernacular		1,308	1,308	...	7,646	678	697	1,308	...	10,329
School Education, General. For Girls English		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		2,894	12,370	7,340	8,749	20,193	27,639	20,400	...	84,321
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General. For Boys		681	845	481	27,212	1,929	2,533	1,835	...	33,990
School Education, General. For Girls		345	375	155	...	1,488	30	804	...	2,477
Total		1,026	1,220	636	27,212	3,417	2,563	2,639	...	36,467
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Mistresses		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings		...	...	...	...	2,174	...	6,167	...	8,341
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)		...	...	...	420	1,732	...	712	...	2,864
Total		...	...	...	420	3,906	...	6,879	...	11,205
University		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection		...	...	6,387	2,028	...	...	...	...	8,415
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges		...	...	...	230	...	...	...	..	230
Scholarships held in Medical Colleges		...	...	...	245	373	...	...	...	618
Scholarships held in Other Professional Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools		...	...	1,057	2,262	845	...	180	...	4,344
Scholarships held in Primary Schools		...	...	282	147	...	...	...	...	429
Scholarships held in Medical Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Technical and Industrial Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Special Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-Houses		...	...	120	1,045	1,547	316	1,822	...	4,850
Miscellaneous		...	...	...	606	470	...	...	..	1,076
Total		...	...	7,846	6,563	3,235	316	2,002	..	19,962
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION...	4,090	14,604	15,822	42,944	30,751	31,362	32,090	...	1,52,969

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

AT THE END OF THE

	CLASS OF SCHOOLS.		Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.* 1			MIDDLE STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.* 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys.	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	1	192	...	...	...	36	...	36
		Vernacular	8	930	...	...	...	179	...	179
	Municipal	English	6	1,684	70	...	70	376	...	376
		Vernacular	2	280	...	...	...	70	...	70
	Aided	English	4	820	181	...	181	214	...	214
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	6	1,043	54	...	54	215	...	215
		Vernacular	1	133	8	...	8	9	...	9
	Total	... ...	28	5,082	313	...	313	1,099	...	1,099
For Girls.	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	...	28	5,082	313	...	313	1,099	...	1,099
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys.	Government	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	... ...	126	5,716	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	... ...	5	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	... ...	16	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	... ...	7	191	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	... ...	154	7,365	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Government	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	... ...	4	324	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	... ...	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	... ...	3	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	... ...	8	491	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	...	162	7,856	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	...	190	12,938	313	...	313	1,099	...	1,099

RAL TABLE V.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE
OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not Reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	46	110	...	110	...	...	...	192	...	192
166	...	166	585	...	585	...	...	...	930	...	930
446	...	446	792	...	792	...	...	...	1,684	...	1,684
52	...	52	158	...	158	...	...	...	280	...	280
170	...	170	211	...	211	44	...	44	820	...	820
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	...	243	531	...	531	...	...	...	1,043	...	1,043
29	...	29	87	...	87	...	...	...	133	...	133
1,152	...	1,152	2,474	...	2,474	44	...	44	5,082	...	5,082
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,152	...	1,152	2,474	...	2,474	44	...	44	5,082	...	5,082
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
936	...	936	4,749	2	4,751	29	...	29	5,714	2	5,716
42	...	42	304	...	304	39	...	39	385	...	385
108	...	108	884	22	906	59	...	59	1,051	22	1,073
1	...	1	190	...	190	...	...	...	191	...	191
1,087	...	1,087	6,127	24	6,151	127	...	127	7,341	24	7,365
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	20	...	304	304	...	...	...	...	324	324
...	1	1	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	35	35
...	2	2	...	130	130	...	...	...	...	132	132
...	23	23	...	468	468	...	...	...	...	491	491
1,087	23	1,110	6,127	492	6,619	127	...	127	7,341	515	7,856
2,239	23	2,262	8,601	492	9,093	171	...	171	12,423	515	12,938

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF PRESCRIBED EXAMINATIONS IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindús.* Brahmans.	*Hindús.* Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arts Colleges.																						
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ Arts	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	2	9	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges.																						
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
4. „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ Urdú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training.																						
Law.																						
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

RETURN SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	In Institutions managed by District Boards.											In Institutions managed by			Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education. — Arts Colleges.															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.															
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — Secondary Schools.															
For Boys — English ...	1	192	177	153	...	1,103	387	480	...	...	1,970	...	...	...	1,103
For Boys — Vernacular ...	8	930	916	767	...	6,546	...	462	...	...	7,008	...	1,100	...	7,646
For Girls — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	1,122	1,093	920	...	7,649	387	942	..	...	8,978	...	1,100	...	8,749
Primary Schools.															
For Boys	126	5,716	5,407	4,604	...	26,668	12	865	...	...	27,545	...	...	544	27,212
For Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	126	5,716	5,407	4,604	...	26,668	12	865	...	...	27,545	...	..	544	27,212
Schools for Special Instruction.															
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	420	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	420
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,02
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Other Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,26
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	...
Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Boarding-Houses	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	.	.	1,
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	
Total ..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	.	.	...		...		
Grand Total ...	135	6,838	6,500	5,524	...	34,737	399	1,807	..	...	36	...	1,1	7	12,

RAL TABLE VII.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	District Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	1,684	1,753	1,464	...	18,228	...	12,472	425	...	31,125	...	387	900	19,515	20,618	
2	280	264	227	...	678	1,100	235	...	...	2,013	...	...	...	678	8,324	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	1,964	2 017	1,691	...	18,906	1,100	12,707	425	...	33,138	...	387	900	20,193	28,942	
5	385	346	293	...	1,347	...	299	...	...	1,646	...	12	570	1,929	29,141	
4	324	313	211	89	1,452	...	...	...	...	1,541	...	...	36	1,488	1,488	
9	709	659	504	89	2,799	...	299	...	...	3,187	...	12	606	3,417	30,629	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,174	2,174	
...	...	...	...	...	1,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,732	2,152	
...	...	...	...	...	3,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,906	4,326	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,028	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	618	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	845	3,107	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,547	2,592	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	1,076	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,235	9,798	
17	2,077	2,070	2,195	89	25,611	1,10	13,006	425	...	30,325	...	399	1,506	30,751	73,695	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	15	244	...	195	49	...	...	2,401	...	35	2,436	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	2	35	...	31	4	...	120	191	558	126	995	
4. Unaided	4	67	...	65	2	...	...	...	1,264	155	1,419	
Total ...	21	346	...	291	55	...	120	2,592	1,822	316	4,850	

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1902-1903.

Lahore:
THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Sole Contractors for Printing to the Punjab Government.

1903.

134110

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 2327-G., dated 13th November 1903.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1902-03 by the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

REMARKS.—*Institutions and Scholars.* The Chief Commissioner observes with satisfaction that the decrease in the number of private schools teaching religious books by rote has been more than maintained, as no less than two hundred have ceased to exist during the year under report. It is to be regretted that there has not been a proportionate increase in the number of scholars attending public schools. These show an increase of 513 only against a decrease in the former of 1,248. There are still some large villages in the Province, such as Shabazgarhi in the Yusafzai Sub-Division, in which the institution of Primary Schools is imperative.

2. *Expenditure.*—There has been a considerable increase in expenditure on education from all sources, and it is satisfactory to note that there has been a proportionate rise in the income from fees. It appears that in Hazara, where the expenditure both from District and Municipal Funds has reached the largest percentage of the minimum demandable by Government for educational purposes, the percentage of children of school-going age, who are receiving instruction, is the lowest, having fallen to 4·9 per cent. The reverse is the case in Dera Ismail Khan, where, with an expenditure, except in the Municipality, of little more than 50 per cent. of the minimum demandable, 12·9 per cent. of the children of suitable age are being educated. Some explanation of these facts should be given.

3. *Examinations.*—The results of the Middle School Examinations show some improvement, though this is somewhat counteracted by a falling off in the Entrance and Primary Examinations. The Assistant Inspector attributes the comparatively poor results in these examinations to the too frequent transfers of teachers by District Inspectors, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that Deputy Commissioners will carefully supervise the action of their District Inspectors in such matters.

4. *Municipal Schools* (*paragraph 17*).—In defence of the Municipal Committee of Haripur it should be remembered that they have recently decided to spend the whole of their available balance in constructing a new school building on a more healthy site outside the town.

5. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are again due to Mr. Bell and M. Umr-ud-din for their able directon of the education of the Province during the year under report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Remarks be circulated with the Report, and forwarded with copies of the Report to the Government of India.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for information.

By order of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner,

H. N. BOLTON,

Asst. Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

N.-W. F. P. Govt. Press, Peshawar—400 S. to C. C.—13-11-03—200.

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CHAPTER I.—General Summary.

1. *Number of institutions and scholars.*—The table on the next page compares the statistics of educational institutions of all kinds in the North-West Frontier Province for the past year with those of 1901-02.

The number of Public Institutions has risen from 191 to 199, and of pupils from 12,955 to 13,468, *viz.*, an increase of 8 schools and 513 pupils. Private Institutions continue to decrease, there being 727 against 927 with 12,378 against 13,626 pupils, a falling off of 200 schools and 1,248 pupils. In both Public and Private Institutions there has been a decline of 192 schools and 735 pupils, which is solely in the number and attendance of Qurán Rote Schools. The total number under instruction was 25,846, or 7·8 per cent. of the children of school-going age, against 26,581, or 8 per cent. of the children of school-going age, in 1901-02. There were 2,104 girls against 1,900 last year, and 23,742 boys against 24,681. The proportion of pupils attending schools of all kinds in the Province to those who might be receiving instruction is given below :—

		1902-03.	1901-02.
(i)	Dera Isma'íl Khán District ...	12·3 per cent.	12·9 per cent.
(ii)	Bannu " ...	13 "	11·5 "
(iii)	Pesháwar " ...	8·1 "	7 "
(iv)	Hazára " ...	4·9 "	6·2 "
(v)	Kohát " ...	5·4 "	5 "

2. *Colleges.*—There is still only one College in the Province, *viz.*, the Edwardes Church Mission College, Pesháwar, with 20 students against 17 last year.

3. *Secondary Schools.*—Secondary Schools have decreased by 2 (Middle Schools), there being 26 against 28, but their pupils have increased by 92, *i.e.*, from 5,082 to 5,174. There are still no Secondary Schools for girls. Three Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools were closed during the year for want of recognition, and one District Board Primary School was raised to the status of an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School. The number at the High stage of instruction was 313 as last year, and at the Middle stage 1,038 against 1,099.

4. *Primary Schools.*—The number of Primary Schools for boys has risen by 10, being now 164; attendance has also increased by 316, *viz.*, from 7,365 to 7,681. Primary Schools for girls still stand at 8, but their roll has risen from 491 to 593, or by 102. If we add 3,823, which is the number attending Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the total number at the Primary stage of instruction comes to 12,097, against 11,526 in 1901-02, or an increase of 571, about 5 per cent.

5. *Schools for Special Instruction.*—There are no Schools for Special Instruction in the Province.

6. *Private Institutions.*—Private Institutions have fallen in number from 927 to 727; and of these 642 are for boys and 85 for girls. The decrease is observed in the number of Qurán Rote Schools, and is attended by a corresponding falling off of 2,231 in their attendance; but the attendance in other kinds of Private Schools has risen by 881, of which 460 are accounted for by Advanced Schools teaching generally Arabic and Persian.

7. *Classification according to creed.*—Of the pupils in all kinds of institutions 18,832 are Muhammadans, 5,237 non-Brahman Hindús, 741 Brahmans, 1,004 Sikhs, 24 Native Christians, 2 Pársís, and 6 others. Compared with the figures for 1901-02, there is an increase in the number of Hindús and Sikhs, and a decrease in the case of Muhammadans.

8. *Expenditure.*—As detailed in the table on the second page, the total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,62,663, or Rs. 9,694 more than in 1901-02. The increase is seen in both the direct and indirect expenditure;

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1902-03.	1901-02.	Increase.	Decrease.	1902-03.	1901-02.	Increase.	Decrease.	1902-03.	1901-02.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
FOR MALES.												
Arts Colleges { English	1	1	...	...	20	17	3	..	1,056	1,014	42	...
Arts Colleges { Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	12	12	...	...	3,097	2,905	192	...	66,486	61,992	4,494	...
Middle Schools ...	14	16	...	2	2,077	2,177	...	100	19,613	22,329	...	2,716
Total Secondary Schools	26	28	...	2	5,174	5,082	92	...	86,099	84,321	1,778	...
Primary Schools ...	164	154	10	...	7,681	7,365	316	...	35,380	33,990	1,390	...
Total Schools for General Education	190	182	8	...	12,855	12,447	408	...	1,21,479	1,18,311	3,168	...
Institutions for Special Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total Institutions for General Education and for Special Instruction	191	183	8	..	12,875	12,464	411	...	1,22,535	1,19,325	3,210	...
FOR FEMALES.												
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ...	8	8	...	...	593	491	102	...	2,791	2,477	314	...
Total Schools for General Education	8	8	...	...	593	491	102	...	2,791	2,477	314	...
Schools for Special Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction	8	8	...	...	593	491	102	...	2,791	2,477	314	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females	199	191	8	...	13,468	12,955	513	...	1,25,326	1,21,802	3,524	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males	642	836	...	194	10,867	12,217	...	1,350	...	...	...	...
For Females	85	91	...	6	1,511	1,409	102	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females ...	727	927	...	200	12,378	13,626	...	1,248	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private ...	926	1,118	...	192	25,846	26,581	...	735	...	...	...	...
Scholarships and Stipends	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,299	5,621	678	...
Other Charges ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	31,038	25,546	5,492	...
Grand Total of Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,663	1,52,969	9,694	...
	Number of Scholars.											
High Stage ... { Boys	313	313	...	...	From Imperial Revenues ...				213	...	213	...
High Stage ... { Girls	...	...	...	...	,, Provincial ,, ...				24,679	15,822	8,857	...
Middle Stage { Boys	1,038	1,099	...	61	,, District Funds				44,426	42,944	1,482	...
Middle Stage { Girls	...	...	...	...	,, Municipal ,, ...				34,971	30,751	4,220	...
Total ... { Boys	1,351	1,412	...	61	,, Fees { Tuition Fees ..				32,901	31,046	1,855	...
Total ... { Girls	...	...	...	...	,, Fees { Other ,, ...				327	316	11	...
* Upper Primary { Boys	2,348	2,239	109	...	,, Other Sources				25,146	32,090	...	6,944
* Upper Primary { Girls	32	23	9	...								
* Lower Primary { Boys	9,132	8,796	336	...								
* Lower Primary { Girls	585	468	117	...								
Total ... { Boys	11,480	11,035	445	...								
Total ... { Girls	617	491	126	...	Total ...				1,62,663	1,52,969	9,694	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

that in the former is spread over all institutions except Middle Schools, and that in the latter is due to increased expenditure on the superior Inspecting Staff and on Scholarships. Direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,25,326 and indirect expenditure to Rs. 37,337, against Rs. 1,21,802 and Rs. 31,167, respectively, in the previous year. About 2·2 per cent. of the direct expenditure was incurred on female education. Of the total expenditure Rs. 1,04,289 was contributed from Public Funds, Rs. 33,228 was received from Fees, and Rs. 25,146 from "Other Sources."

9. *Direct expenditure analysed.*—The expenditure of Rs. 1,056 on Collegiate education is on account of the expenditure on the one College in the Province. The increase against High Schools is owing to higher grant earnings and to increased pay of teachers in the Municipal Board High School, Kohát. The decrease against Middle Schools is due chiefly to the closing of three Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. The increase of Rs. 1,390 against Primary Schools is owing to the opening of more schools. The average annual cost of a student in the Arts College was Rs. 52-12-9, of a pupil in a Secondary School Rs. 16-15-6, and in a Primary School Rs. 4-15-2.

10. *Indirect expenditure analysed.*—The expenditure on Scholarships and "Other Charges" during the year amounted to Rs. 6,299 and Rs. 31,038, respectively, as against Rs. 5,621 and Rs. 25,546 in 1901-02. The increase in Scholarships was mainly due to the larger number of scholarships current at the end of the past financial year in Secondary Schools, and that under "Other Charges" was on account of the superior Inspecting Staff and the Circle Tournament. The cost of Inspection was 8·9 per cent. and of Scholarships 3·8 per cent. of the total expenditure.

11. *Expenditure from Imperial Revenues.*—A sum of Rs. 213 was contributed from Imperial Revenues on account of stipends to Dauri boys in the Bannu District.

12. *Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.*—The expenditure from Provincial Revenues rose from Rs. 15,822 to Rs. 24,679, or by Rs. 8,857. The increase is in Inspection, in scholarships current in the Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar, and on account of higher grant earnings.

13. *Expenditure from Local Funds.*—The expenditure from District Funds rose from Rs. 42,944 to Rs. 44,426, or by Rs. 1,482. The increase is owing partly to the increase in the number of District Board Primary Schools and partly to the raising of one Primary School to the status of a Middle School. The increase in indirect expenditure is on account of scholarships and on the tournament and athletic sports. The expenditure from Municipal Funds was Rs. 34,971 against Rs. 30,751, or Rs. 4,220 more. The expenditure from District Funds was 27·3 per cent., and that from Municipal Funds 21·5 per cent. of the whole.

14. *Expenditure from "Other Sources."*—The expenditure from "Other Sources" for the past year amounted to Rs. 25,146, which shows a decrease of Rs. 6,944 over that of 1901-02. This is due to the closing of 3 Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, to the increased income from Fees, and to less expenditure on furniture and buildings. The expenditure from "Other Sources" was 15 per cent. of the whole, as compared with 20·9 per cent. last year.

15. *Fees.*—The income from Tuition Fees amounted to Rs. 32,901 against Rs. 31,046, or Rs. 1,855 more than in the previous year. This increase is spread over High Schools, District Board Middle Schools and Unaided Primary Schools. The sum of Rs. 327 returned under "Other Fees" is the boarding-house fee, of which only Rs. 29 were realized in a boarding-house attached to a Board School. The total fee receipts were about 20·4 per cent. of the total expenditure.

16. *Management of Schools by District Boards.*—At the close of the past official year there were 144 schools under the management of District Boards against 135 in the previous year; and of these 134 were Primary, 8 Vernacular

Middle and 2 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. The management of District Board Schools is said to be satisfactory on the whole, and the defects noticed in last year's report are being attended to. In the Pesháwar District several Primary Schools are still in want of suitable buildings; in the Kohát District a great deal has been done to improve the accommodation and equipment of schools, but nothing towards increasing the number of qualified teachers; and greater attention has been paid to the supply of furniture and appliances to schools in the Dera Isma'íl Khán District.

The total budget provision for all District Boards taken together fell short of the minimum that might be required by Government, and the gross expenditure was less than the budget provision. The amount spent by District Boards on schools was Rs. 14,306 less than the sum they might have been called on to spend. The net expenditure fell short of the bare 25 per cent. of the District Boards' income by Rs. 14,871. The amount budgetted for Primary education was Rs. 9,553 less than the required minimum, compared with a deficit of Rs. 11,726 last year. The gross expenditure of all District Boards taken together was 77·1 per cent. of their minimum liability, against 58 per cent. last year.

The proportion in each District was as follows:—

	Per cent.
Hazára	113
Pesháwar	99·6
Dera Isma'íl Khán	51 6
Kohát	48·3
Bannu	41·4

17. *Management of Schools by Municipalities.*—The number of schools managed by Municipalities is still 17, *viz.*, 4 Anglo-Vernacular High, 2 Anglo-Vernacular Middle, 2 Vernacular Middle, 5 Primary Schools for boys and 4 for girls. They are said to have been fairly well managed; their wants attended to and additions made to the staff of some. The Harípur Municipality display a lack of interest in their school, and the staff of the Municipal Board High School at Pesháwar and its Branch need strengthening. The staff of the Municipal Board High School at Kohát has much improved, but most of the teachers in its Primary Department are untrained and uncertificated. The total minimum provision that might be required of Municipalities was Rs. 64,319, their budget provision Rs. 47,511, and their gross expenditure Rs. 45,680. They had, therefore, spent Rs. 18,639 less than the demandable minimum. Of the five principal Municipalities, Bannu and Dera Isma'íl Khán spent more than their minimum liability, Abbottabad spent 84·4 per cent., Kohát 86·1 per cent., and Pesháwar 33·9 per cent. Of the minor Municipalities those in the Hazára and Bannu Districts spent more than the prescribed minimum, while those in the Dera Isma'íl Khán District only spent 54·5 per cent. The net expenditure of all Municipalities fell short of the 10 per cent. of their income (exclusive of fees and contributions) by Rs. 17,072, the principal Municipalities spending Rs. 17,802 less, while the minor Municipalities spent Rs. 730 more.

18. *Private enterprise in education.*—Private enterprise in education has been fairly active. One Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle School has been started at Dera Isma'íl Khán. A very good building for the Unaided Albert Victor Anglo-Sanskrit School at Abbottabad was in course of construction and nearly ready for occupation at the close of the year. A good boarding-house in connection with the Vernacular Board High School, Dera Isma'íl Khán, was also being built. One Elementary Indigenous School in the Hazára District, two in the Dera Isma'íl Khán District, and one in the Bannu District, were opened during the year and examined for grants.

19. *General progress.*—Private Schools have declined in number and attendance, but otherwise progress is seen in many directions. Secondary Schools have declined by two, but their attendance has increased, as has also the number and attendance of Primary Schools for boys. The roll in Girls'

Schools shows an appreciable increase. Fee receipts have risen; the outward wants of schools have been better attended to; and the staff of some strengthened. There is a greater proportion of trained teachers, the number being 246 out of 508, or 48·4 per cent., against 221 out of 488, or 45·3 per cent., in 1901-02. Examination results have been satisfactory. Discipline and Physical Training have received greater attention, and Meetings of the Teachers' Association have been more regularly held. Much has been done to improve school accommodation, and the District authorities have been more regular in their visits to schools, particularly in the Dera Isma'íl Khán and Kohát Districts. Some Secondary Schools were visited by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Province.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

20. *Officer in charge of education.*—M. 'Umr-ud-dín, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, held local charge of education throughout the year, except for a period of 41 days' absence on privilege leave, during which Khalífa Imád-ud-dín, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mooltan Circle, officiated. These two officers examined 172 schools in 211 days, the latter inspecting 22 schools in 30 days.

A few schools in the Hazára, Pesháwar and Kohát Districts were called to convenient centres; but in the Districts of Bannu and Dera Isma'íl Khán all schools were examined *in situ*.

21. *District Inspectors.*—The District Inspector of Schools, Hazára, inspected six schools in his District independently and assisted the Assistant Inspector in the annual inspection of the Pesháwar District. The District Inspector of Pesháwar also helped in the annual inspection of the Hazára District. There is one District Inspector for the Bannu and Kohát Districts; the other Districts have one each. The officer in charge of the Bannu and Kohát Districts is also required to visit twice a year the schools in the Tochi Valley. The Assistant Inspector remarks:—"The work of the District Inspectors of Schools has been on the whole satisfactory, though their touring was generally insufficient during the past year; and some had made too many transfers of teachers, a fact to which their attention has been invited."

22. *Other Controlling Agencies.*—All Deputy Commissioners are favourably inclined towards education, and Board Schools have increased in the Pesháwar, Kohát and Bannu Districts. In the Hazára District the gross expenditure of the District Board on education has exceeded the minimum liability owing to the special interest taken by the Deputy Commissioner of that District. Tahsíldárs are said to have taken a more active interest in the schools within their jurisdiction; but their Náibs have been more or less neglectful, and some Board Schools and almost all Aided Indigenous Schools are said to have received no visits from these officials during the year.

CHAPTER III.—Collegiate Education.

23. *The Church Mission College.—Number of students.*—The Edwardes Church Mission College, Pesháwar, had 20 students on its rolls at the close of the year.

24. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure was Rs. 1,056 against Rs. 1,014 in the previous year, which was entirely met from fees.

25. *Examination results.*—Nine students entered in April for the Intermediate Examination of the Punjab University, of whom 7 passed.

26. *General Remarks.*—The Principal of the College reports that "the College continues to do good work in a quiet way, and, in the opinion of the Principal and other members of the Pesháwar Mission, will in the near future prove a very real force in the moral and social culture of the youth in this part of India. At present it has nothing to show in the way of buildings; it is an outgrowth of the Mission School, and continues to occupy a few rooms of that building. On the other hand, it is not merely an apparatus for preparing students to pass a higher examination than was formerly possible here. The best guarantee that can be given of the work which is being done, that is to say, of the training and education which is fostered by the Mission College, is an appeal

to the work done in the past by the Peshâwar Mission School, with an assurance that the same principles, the same energy and devotion to the interests of the people characterise the ideal which the Peshâwar Mission seeks to keep before itself.

"It is the desire of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner that the College which has initiated its work in so simple a way should be properly equipped with a suitable building. With this in view an application for assistance has been forwarded to the Government of India. It may be pointed out that in no better way could Government foster higher education than by substantial support to an institution which was the first of its kind on the Frontier, which has done solid good work in the past, and which is no more ephemeral effort, but is the expression of English sympathy for the peoples of the East, under proper control and carrying with it the assurance of permanent interest and efficiency. The Principal trusts that an answer may soon be received from Government, and that on his return from furlough the work may be commenced.

"*Staff.*—The *personnel* of the College remains the same, save for the addition to our staff of the Revd. Marcus Wigram, M.A., as Vice-Principal. He will officiate as Principal during the Principal's absence on short furlough."

CHAPTER IV.—Secondary Education (Boys).

27. *Number and distribution of schools and scholars.*—The number of Secondary Schools at the close of the year was 26 against 28; the decrease of 2 is accounted for by the closing of two Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools not conforming to the rules for recognition. There were 15 Anglo-Vernacular (8 Board, 4 Aided and 3 Unaided) and 11 Vernacular Schools (10 Board and 1 Unaided); of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools 11 were High and 4 Middle, and of the Vernacular Schools 1 was High and 10 were Middle.

Including 3,823 pupils in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the total number in attendance was 5,174 against 5,032 in 1901-02. The attendance at the Secondary stage has fallen from 1,412 to 1,351 owing to the closing of the two schools referred to above. The pupils at the Primary stages show an increase of 153.

The number of pupils learning English was 2,070 against 2,108, and the number of agriculturists was 1,761 against 1,688.

The 5,174 pupils in Secondary Schools were distributed as follows:—

	Anglo-Vernacular.	*Vernacular.*
Board	2,085	1,235
Aided	809	...
Unaided	848	197
Total ...	3,742	1,432

28. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Secondary education proper was Rs. 56,936 against Rs. 55,960, an increase of Rs. 976. Of this sum Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 6,902 against Rs. 6,047; District Funds Rs. 2,489 against Rs. 3,605; Municipal Funds Rs. 14,224 against Rs. 13,407; Rs. 20,387 against Rs. 19,192 was the income from Fees; and Rs. 12,934 against Rs. 13,709 from "Other Sources." The increased contribution from Provincial Revenues was due to higher grant earnings, and that from Municipal Funds to an improvement in the staff of some of the Board Schools. The decrease in the expenditure from District Funds is due partly to the absence of any contribution from the District Board of Bannu towards the maintenance of the Vernacular Middle School at Lakki, and partly to the initiative of private effort in raising subscriptions for the District Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Kulâchi in the Dera Isma'îl Khân District.

29. *Fees.*—The income from Fees has risen during the year from Rs. 19,192 to Rs. 20,387, or by Rs. 1,195; this increase is spread over all kinds of schools except Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The income from this source is 35·8 per cent. of the total expenditure. Code rates of fees are charged in some schools, and in others specially reduced rates; while in one or two no fees are levied.

There were 39 pupils paying the first grade of fee and 80 the second, against 24 and 59, respectively, in 1901-02. These are sons of Government officials, bankers, pleaders and *raises*.

30. *Scholarships.*—There were 135 scholarships current at the close of the year against 105 in 1901-02, an increase of 10 in "Open" and of 19 in "Other Close" Scholarships. The expenditure on this account was Rs. 4,657 as compared with Rs. 4,217.

31. *Examination results, Entrance.*—In the Entrance Examination 66 out of 171 candidates passed, or 38·6 per cent., against 80 out of 149, or 53·6 per cent., in 1901-02. All the candidates were from Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Board Schools passing 21 out of 39, or 53·8 per cent., against 16 out of 36, or 44·4 per cent.; Aided Schools 27 out of 104, or 26 per cent., against 52 out of 90, or 57·8 per cent.; and Unaided Schools 18 out of 28, or 64·3 per cent., against 12 out of 23, or 52·1 per cent., in 1901-02.

32. *Examination results, Middle School.*—In the Middle School Examination 169 out of 308 candidates passed, or 54·87 per cent., against 166 out of 348, or 47·7 per cent., in 1901-02. On the Anglo-Vernacular side, Board Schools passed 57·6 per cent. against 52·3 last year; Aided Schools 50·6 against 41·9; and Unaided Schools 50·87 against 43·6. All the candidates for examination on the Vernacular side were from Board Schools. Fifty-four candidates appeared, of whom 35 passed, or 64·8 per cent., against 50 per cent. last year. Of the 14 candidates who took up English only, 11 passed; last year there were 20 candidates and 12 passes.

33. *Advance of English education.*—Although there is a reduction of 38 in the numbers learning English in Secondary Schools, there are 41 boys learning English in the Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Dera Isma'íl Khán, which institution has this year been returned as a Private School. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools has declined slightly, but the pupils attending have risen. The proportion of Anglo-Vernacular Schools to Vernacular Schools is very nearly 3 to 1, and that of candidates for the Middle School Examination 4 to 1. English has recently been added to the curriculum of the Vernacular Middle School, Mardán.

34. *General Remarks.*—There has been an increase in the number of pupils attending Secondary Schools, and in the receipts from Fees. The character of instruction imparted has improved, and the tone of the schools is said to be good. The number of teachers was 234, and of these 110, or 47 per cent., were trained, against 40 per cent. last year. In Board Schools 89 teachers out of 145 were trained men; in Aided Schools 18 out of 45; and in Unaided Schools 3 out of 44. The Assistant Inspector reports that the regulation requiring that English should be the medium of instruction in High Schools has been utterly disregarded in most schools.

The teaching of Science and English has much improved, but map-drawing needs special attention, and definitions of important terms used in Arithmetic were not generally known. School libraries are very poor, and more modern books on School Management are wanted. Some Science apparatus has been supplied during the year, but it is still incomplete in a large number of schools, and entirely wanting in others. Much has been done towards improving school accommodation. In the Hazára District the buildings of the Municipal Board School, Abbottabad, and the District Board School, Mánsehra, have been enlarged, and a good house is under construction for the Albert Victor Anglo-Sanskrit High School at Abbottabad. The Mission School-house at Pesháwar has been improved, and considerable alterations to the Municipal Board School, Kohát, have been sanctioned. Extensions to the Municipal Board School buildings at Lakki, Edwardesabad and Dera Isma'íl Khán are under consideration. The boarding-houses at Chársadda and Dera Isma'íl Khán have been enlarged, and a good boarding-house has been erected for the Cunningham District Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Mánsehra, and another is being built for the Vernacular Board High School, Dera Isma'íl Khán.

CHAPTER V.—Primary Education (Boys).

35. *Number and distribution of schools and scholars.*—The total number of Primary Schools has risen from 154 to 164, the increase being made up of 8 new Board Schools and 3 Aided, while Unaided Schools have decreased by one. There are now 139 Board Schools against 131 last year, 19 Aided (mostly indigenous) against 16, and 6 against 7 Unaided. Four of the new Board Schools were opened in the Pesháwar District and 4 in the Kohát District. One new Board School was also opened in the Bannu District, but one was raised to the status of an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, *viz.*, the Primary School at Mánsehra. Zamíndári Schools have increased from 18 to 19. The total number of pupils attending Primary Schools was 7,681 against 7,365 last year, an increase of 316; but taking Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools together, the number of pupils was 11,504 against 11,035, an increase of 469. Of the increase in pupils, Board Schools account for 215, Aided Schools 39, and Unaided Schools 62, Pupils in Zamíndári Schools have also increased from 687 to 774.

The number of agriculturists has risen from 6,098 to 6,126, and is 53·2 per cent. of the total number of pupils. The percentage of boys of school-going age receiving Primary education in Public Schools is 6·3 per cent. of the male population. At the Upper Primary stage there were 2,348, and at the Lower Primary stage 9,132.

36. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 35,380 against Rs. 33,990 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 1,390, which is spread over all kinds of schools. Contributions from Provincial Revenues amounted to Rs. 596 as against Rs. 481 in 1901-02; from District Funds Rs. 28,075 against Rs. 27,212; from Municipal Funds Rs. 2,200 against Rs. 1,929; the income from Fees was Rs. 2,929 against Rs. 2,533; and from "Other Sources" Rs. 1,580 against Rs. 1,835. Of the expenditure on Primary Schools 87·2 per cent. was met from Public Funds. The total expenditure on Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools was Rs. 64,543 against Rs. 62,351, or Rs. 2,192 more than during the previous year; and of this 52·1 per cent, against 51·9 per cent. last year, was met from District Funds, 14·6 per cent. against 14 per cent. from Municipal Funds, 2·9 against 2·8 per cent. from Provincial Revenues, and 30·4 against 31·3 per cent. from "Other Sources" including Fees. The average annual cost per scholar in Primary Schools was Rs. 4-14-11; in Board Schools the average cost was Rs. 5-1-8; in Aided Schools Rs. 4-0-2; and in Unaided Schools Rs. 5-0-3.

37. *Fees.*—In Primary Schools alone the income from Fees has risen by Rs. 396; *i.e.*, from Rs. 2,533 to Rs. 2,929; but including Primary Departments of Secondary Schools the receipts from Fees have risen from Rs. 10,980 to Rs. 11,413, or by Rs. 433. Unaided Schools show an increase of Rs. 527, which is accounted for by the inclusion in the returns under Primary Schools of the Saddar Frontier Anglo-Vernacular School at Pesháwar. Fees were generally levied at reduced rates, and in the Bannu and Dera Isma'íl Khán Districts tuition was free at the Lower Primary stage; but the normal rates are being gradually reached. Agriculturists in Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Vernacular Secondary Schools are exempt from payment of fees; but the Assistant Inspector remarks that "in some schools the distinction between 'agriculturists' and 'non-agriculturists' has not been carefully made, and consequently several *bonâ fide* shop-keepers' sons were exempted as agriculturists from the payment of fees." Four boys were paying first grade fees and fourteen the second grade; these were mostly the sons of Government officials.

Fee receipts represent 17·68 per cent. of the total expenditure on Primary education.

38. *Scholarships.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 343. The stipends mentioned in the report for 1901-02 continue to be awarded to the Wazíri and Shiráni boys in the Dera Isma'íl Khán District, and to Dauri boys reading in the Municipal Board School, Edwardesabad. The former (five) were paid from District Funds, and the latter (four) from Political Funds.

39. *Results of Examination.*—The number of candidates for the Upper Primary Examination was 838, of whom 552 passed, or 65·8 per cent., against 585 passes out of 810 candidates, or 72·2 per cent., in 1901-02. In addition 95 candidates took up English only, and of these 89 passed, or 94 per cent., against 79·6 last year. The lower percentage of passes is chiefly due to frequent changes of teachers in some Districts. The Bannu District had the highest percentage of passes, *viz.*, 73·4, and Kohát the lowest, *viz.*, 60·9. Taking the results of urban and rural schools separately, urban schools passed 253 out of 402 candidates, or 62·9 per cent., and rural schools 299 out of 436, or 68·5 per cent.

40. *Zamíndári Schools.*—Zamíndári Schools have risen from 18 to 19, and pupils from 687 to 774, of whom 98 are at the upper and 676 at the lower stage. Urdu is the medium of instruction. Of 507 candidates for examination 440 passed, or about 86·8 per cent., against 338 passes out of 398 candidates, or 84·9 per cent., last year. The highest percentage of passes, 94, was again secured by the schools in the Hazára District, and the lowest, 78·9, by the schools in the Dera Isma'íl Khán District. The rule requiring attendance at one meeting a day has been generally disregarded; lessons from the Agricultural Readers were not practically illustrated; and the teaching of Arithmetic to the Fourth and Fifth Classes needed more attention. The Assistant Inspector remarks:—"Even the zamíndárs, for whose benefit these schools were started, do not seem to have realised their importance and the advantages accruing from them, but consider the ordinary Primary Schools much better suited for the education of their children. The sooner a uniform scheme for all rural schools is prepared and the distinction between ordinary and Zamíndári Schools removed, the better."

41. *Indigenous Schools examined for grants.*—There are still 19 of these schools, but their roll has risen from 745 to 772, an increase of 27. The amount of grants earned has decreased by Rs. 138, *i.e.*, from Rs. 1,175 to Rs 1,037. This is due to the conversion of one Aided Elementary Indigenous School into a Zamíndári School. Each District now has one or more of these schools; Hazára has one, Pesháwar 7, Kohát one, Bannu 6, and Dera Isma'íl Khán 4. The average cost per scholar in these schools was Rs. 2-1-2 as compared with Rs. 4-14-11 in ordinary Primary Schools. The number of passes from all standards was 289 against 297 in 1901-02.

42. *Gurmukhi Classes.*—There are still only three Elementary Indigenous Schools (two for girls and one for boys) in which Gurmukhi is the medium of instruction. No Gurmukhi Branch Schools and Classes have yet been opened in connection with Board Schools.

43. *Proportion of boys not reading beyond the Primary stage.*—Of the 384 pupils who passed the Upper Primary Examination from Vernacular Schools during the previous year, 266, or 69·2 per cent., and of 201 who passed the examination from Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 161, or 80·1 per cent., continued their studies further, leaving about 30·8 per cent. in the former and 19·9 per cent. in the latter who gave up attending school.

44. *General Remarks.*—The number of schools and of pupils has risen, and examination results are satisfactory. There has been an increase in receipts from Fees, and owing to the employment of a larger proportion of trained teachers the character of instruction imparted is gradually improving. Of the 261 teachers in Primary Schools, 135, or 51·7 per cent., are trained, against 123, or 51·6 per cent. There are also 18 untrained but certificated teachers. The work of the teachers has been reported as satisfactory. Village maps have been provided in the Dera Isma'íl Khán District, and singing has been introduced in some schools in the Bannu, Hazára and Dera Isma'íl Khán Districts. Mental Arithmetic generally and Mensuration in the Fourth and Fifth Classes had not received sufficient attention, while map-drawing was poor. The collection of materials for Object Lessons has improved, and greater attention has been paid to this subject. Drawing has been introduced in the Upper Primary Classes of the Church Mission School, Edwardesabad.

Altogether 71 schools have post offices attached to them, and the system is working fairly well. The postal allowance paid to teachers varies from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 5-8-0 per mensem.

CHAPTER VI.—Training Institutions.

Nil.

CHAPTER VII.—Technical Education.

Nil.

CHAPTER VIII.—Female Education.

45. *Number and distribution of schools and scholars.*—The number of Girls' Schools still stands at 8, *viz.*, four Board, three Aided, and one Unaided. Two Unaided Elementary Indigenous Schools which were last year examined for grants for the first time have now been returned as Aided Schools.

There has, however, been a satisfactory rise in the number of pupils on the rolls, *viz*, from 491 to 593, an increase of 102, which is shared more or less by all Districts. Add to this the number (1,661) in Private Schools and the number (30) in Public Schools for boys, the total number of girls under instruction was 2,278 compared with 2,119 returned last year. These may be classified as follows:—Muhammadans 1,466, non-Brahman Hindús 634, Brahmans 57, Sikhs 120, Native Christian 1. One Municipal Board School at Kohát and another at Dera Isma'íl Khán are intended exclusively for Muhammadan girls, and the medium of instruction is Urdu. The other schools teach either Gurmukhi or Hindi, and are attended almost entirely by Hindu and Sikh girls.

46. *Comparison according to Districts.*—Dera Isma'íl Khán continues to be the leading District in the Province, accounting for 292 of the 593 girls in Primary Schools. Hazára comes next with 102, followed by Kohát and Bannu with 81 each. Peshawar is the most backward District, having only 31 girls attending schools.

47. *Expenditure.*—Expenditure has risen from Rs. 2,477 to Rs. 2,791, or by Rs. 314, towards which Public Funds contributed Rs. 1,964, or 70·3 per cent., against 66 per cent. last year. The expenditure on Board Schools was Rs. 1,752, on Aided Schools Rs. 759, and on Unaided Schools Rs. 280. The average annual cost of educating a girl in the Province was Rs. 5-3-0.

48. *Fees.*—The receipts from Fees amounted to Rs. 45 as against Rs. 30 last year. The Aided Elementary Indigenous School at Edwardesabad was the only institution where fees were levied.

49. *Scholarships.*—At the end of the year 18 scholarships were current against 17 in 1901-02—14 were in Board Schools and 4 in Aided Schools. The expenditure on this account was Rs. 311, or Rs. 29 more than during the previous year.

50. *Results of Examinations.*—In the Upper Primary Examination 8 out of 9 candidates passed, or 88·8 per cent., against 5 out of 8, or 62·5 per cent., last year. In the Lower Primary Examination 26 out of 38, or 68·4 per cent., were successful, against 28 out of 34, or 82·3 per cent., in 1901-02. The Nágri Girls' School, Dera Isma'íl Khán, continues to be the most flourishing in the Province. This school presented 5 candidates for the Upper Primary Examination, of whom 4 passed, and 20 for the Lower Primary, of whom 17 passed. Geography and Grammar need more careful handling in the Upper Primary Classes.

51. *Needle-work, Domestic Economy, &c.*—During the year under report, needle-work has been introduced into the Aided Elementary Indigenous School, Edwardesabad, so that the only school in which needle-work is not taught is the Aided Elementary Indigenous School at Chársadda in the Pesháwar District. The prescribed scheme has been generally followed, and satisfactory progress has been made in most schools. Some specimens of needle-work from these schools were to be seen at the Educational Exhibition held at Lahore in April last.

52. *General Remarks.*—There has been an increase of 20·9 per cent. in the pupils attending Girls' Schools, and the results of the Upper Primary Examination are much better than those of the previous year. The influences which tend to oppose the development of female education in other Provinces prevail here in a more aggravated form; and the Assistant Inspector remarks—"Considering the conservatism of a great majority of the people, their backwardness in educating their boys, and the great influence of bigoted Mullahs, it must be admitted that the opposition and indifference of the Muhammadan community to female education will here take many years to disappear." The Hindu community are more favourably inclined towards female education in Public Schools. Of 13 teachers employed in Girls' Schools one only is trained and certificated.

CHAPTER IX.—European Education.

Nil.

CHAPTER X.—Education of Muhammadans.

53. *Numbers and comparison.*—In Public Schools for boys the number of Muhammadans has risen from 8,246 to 8,490, or by 244. Of these 12 were in the Arts College at Pesháwar, 442 at the Anglo-Vernacular Secondary stage, 181 at the Vernacular Secondary stage, and 7,855 at the Primary stage of instruction. In Private Schools Muhammadans show a fall of 1,839, which is solely in the attendance at Qurán Rote Schools, the number of which has decreased by 200. The reduction in numbers in these schools is not of much significance, as the instruction imparted consists merely of teaching of the Qurán by rote.

In Public Institutions for males Muhammadans have increased by 3 per cent., Hindús by 2·4, and Sikhs by 16 per cent. In schools for females Muhammadans increased by 26·7 per cent., and Hindús by 24·8, but Sikhs decreased by 16·3 per cent. In Private Schools for males Muhammadans have fallen by about 16·9 per cent., while Hindús have increased by 38·1 per cent., and Sikhs by about 34 per cent. In schools for females Muhammadans and Hindús have increased, but Sikhs have declined. The increase of Muhammadan pupils in Public Schools was chiefly in the Hazára and Kohát Districts, that of Hindús in the Hazára, Bannu and Pesháwar Districts, and that of Sikhs was distributed over all Districts. The number of Muhammadan boys attending institutions of all kinds was 10·7 per cent. of the number of school-going age of that community, while the percentage in the case of Hindús and Sikhs was about 40·1 and 27·4, against 36·3 and 22·3, respectively, in 1901-02. The percentage of attendance in Girls' Schools was ·9 for Muhammadans, 8·1 for Hindús and 11·6 for Sikhs, against ·8, 5·9 and 17·2, respectively, in 1901-02.

54. *Examination results.*—During the year under report 5 Muhammadans (from the Edwardes Church Mission College) passed the Intermediate Examination, 23 the Entrance, 75 the Middle School, 391 the Upper Primary, and 18 the Fifth Zamíndári Standard.

55. *Special encouragement.*—There has been no increase in the number of Victoria High and Middle School Scholarships, which still remain at 9 and 13, respectively. The five stipends reported last year to have been awarded to Wazíri and Shiráni boys in the Dera Isma'íl Khán District, and the four

stipends to Dauri boys in the Bannu District, have been continued during the past year. Of the schools for the special benefit of Muhammadans the Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Surkh Dheri in the Pesháwar District has been closed for want of recognition. The other Special Schools for Muhammadans are—

(1). The Islámiya Anglo-Vernacular High School, Pesháwar, with 58 pupils in the Secondary and 242 in the Primary Department. It is said to be the most important of these schools; but in the matter of staff, furniture and appliances, it compares unfavourably with the other High Schools of the Province.

(2). The Islámiya Aided Anglo-Vernacular Primary School, Dera Isma'íl Khán, with 77 boys. Its staff continues to be untrained and, with one exception, uncertificated and inefficient.

(3). The Islámiya Lower Primary School, Abbottabad, with 45 pupils.

(4). The Islámiya Aided Elementary Indigenous School, Edwardesabad, with a roll of 102, of whom 17 were girls. This school continues to be the most flourishing school of its kind.

CHAPTER XI.—Education of Native Chiefs, &c.

56. *Education amongst gentlemen of rank.*—The numbers returned again vary considerably. The figures by Districts for the last two years are compared below :—

District.	1902-03.	1901-02.
Hazára	27	21
Pesháwar	209	110
Kohát	19	31
Bannu	50	43
Dera Isma'íl Khán	80	83
Total	385	288

Of the 385 boys, 3 attend the Arts College, Pesháwar, 3 (Wards of Court) the Aitchison College, Lahore, 290 read in Public Schools, 27 in Indigenous Schools, 29 in Masjids, 14 receive private tuition at their homes, and 19 receive no instruction whatever. The desire for education among those of good family continues to spread.

CHAPTER XII.—Private Schools.

57. *Number of schools and scholars.*—The number of Private Schools has fallen from 927 to 727, and of pupils from 13,626 to 12,378. There were 642 schools for boys with 10,867 pupils, and 85 schools for girls with 1,511 pupils.

The decline is most marked in Rote Schools for boys, the number of which fell by 201, and of pupils by 2,249. The Assistant Inspector remarks :— "Of all Private Schools Rote Schools lead the most precarious existence and easily collapse in seasons of scarcity and sickness." The decrease in the number and attendance of these schools has been generally ascribed to the scarcity and want of rain in some parts of the Province; but it is added—"Seeing that the attendance in other kinds of Private Schools has risen by 966, I venture to say that the people have turned their attention to more practical and useful instruction imparted in these schools." The Advanced Schools teaching Arabic and Persian books with translation have risen in number and attendance; and Elementary Schools in

attendance notwithstanding the decrease of 6 in their number; but the Rote Schools have fallen both in number and attendance. The attendance in Girls' Schools has risen by 102, *viz.*, from 1,409 to 1,511, in spite of a fall of 6 in their number.

CHAPTER XIII.—Education in Native States.

Nil.

CHAPTER XIV.—Discipline and Moral Training.

58. *Discipline.*—Discipline in schools has received greater attention during the year; the monitorial system has improved; inter-school rules have been more strictly observed; and Meetings of the Teachers' Associations have been more regular in all Districts. Attention has been paid to neatness and cleanliness of dress and person, and the behaviour of the boys during examinations has been satisfactory.

59. *Moral training.*—There is no direct moral training, but the subject has received attention in Public Schools. In the rural tracts where there is little outside the class rooms to improve the morals and manners of boys, the responsibility of teachers is heavy, but they (with the exception of trained teachers) do not generally realize this. Memorizing of moral poems in Boys' Schools and hymn singing in Girls' Schools continue; good conduct registers are kept up in Board High Schools; and in the Municipal Board High School, Pesháwar, a gold medal is annually awarded to the best conducted boy. Students' Debating Clubs have also been started in connection with some Secondary Schools.

60. *Physical training.*—The past year was one of considerable activity as regards physical training. District Tournaments were held in all Districts except Kohát where it was not needed. More gymnastic apparatus was supplied to Board Schools; native games have been encouraged; and greater endeavours have been made to finish drill courses especially in Primary Schools by introducing Ring exercises in several schools. Drill Instructors have been appointed to two schools. In the Circle Tournament held at Pesháwar the local Municipal Board School won the Cricket Trophy presented by Captain Waterfield, and the Albert Victor Anglo-Sanskrit School, Abbottabad, the Football Trophy, also presented by Captain Waterfield. Progress in drill has been fairly satisfactory; gymnastics, though improved, still need great attention; and more apparatus is required in some schools. Cricket and football are very popular games in Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

CHAPTER XV.—Boarding-Houses.

61. *Number of Boarding-houses and inmates.*—Much has been done during the year towards the extension and improvement of boarding-house accommodation. A good boarding-house was built in connection with the Cunningham District Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Mánsehra, in the Hazára District. Additions were made to the boarding-houses at Chársadda in the Pesháwar District, to the Municipal Board School boarding-house at Dera Isma'íl Khán, and to the Municipal Board School boarding-house at Edwardesabad. The hired house at Akora in the Pesháwar District has been much improved, and a good boarding-house in connection with the Victoria Bharátri High School, Dera Isma'íl Khán, is under construction. All Secondary Schools have boarding-houses attached, except two Board and two Unaided Schools. The Municipal Board Primary School at Tánk has its own boarding-house.

The number of boarding-houses has risen from 21 to 22, and of inmates from 348 to 372. Altogether 16 boarding-houses are managed by Local Bodies, one is aided by Government, one by a District Board, and four are unaided; they are well provided with necessary furniture and establishment,

and have been well superintended, with the exception of the boarding-house of the Victoria Bharátri High School, Dera Isma'íl Khán, which has no night Superintendent. The total expenditure on boarding-houses amounted to Rs. 4,854 against Rs. 4,850 last year, and of this 56·9 per cent. was contributed from Local Funds, 33·8 per cent. from Private Sources, 6·9 per cent. from Fees, and about 2·4 per cent. from Provincial Revenues. Fees were levied in the houses attached to the Municipal Board Vernacular Middle School, Mina Khel, the Mission Schools at Dera Isma'íl Khán and Edwardesabad, and the Albert Victor Anglo-Sanskrit School, Abbottabad. In all other boarding-houses no fees were levied.

CHAPTER XVI.—Educational Conferences.

Nil.

CHAPTER XVII.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.

62. A Branch of the Punjab Text-Book Committee was established at Pesháwar during the year.

SUPPLEMENT.

REPORT ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE KURRAM AND TOCHI VALLEYS FOR THE YEAR 1902-03.

Kurram Valley.

There are seven Aided Schools in the Kurram Valley, *viz.*, those at—

(1) Máru Khel Balyamin.
(2) Sadda.
(3) Alamsher.
(4) Kirmán.
(5) Pára Chinár Head-quarters.
(6) Shalozan.
(7) Paiwár.

The total number of pupils on the rolls during the year was 223, against 198 in 1901-02, and the average attendance 205 against 182. In Village Schools classes are formed up to the Primary Standard; but at Pára Chinár Head-quarters there are classes up to the Second Middle of Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,735, which includes pay of establishment, stipends, village school house-rent, and cost of books and slates, &c., supplied free to Turís. The expenditure was met entirely from Imperial Revenues. Fees are levied only from non-Turi pupils in the school at Pára Chinár Head-quarters. The amount realized during the year was Rs. 81.

The Political Agent remarks:—"The Pára Chinár School promises well, as boarding-house facilities have helped in attracting students from the neighbouring villages."

Tochi Valley.

There are only two schools (Vernacular Primary) in the Tochi Valley—one at Hassu Khel and the other at Tappi. The attendance at the close of the year was 65, *viz.*, 42 in the former and 23 in the latter; the average daily attendance was 32 and 12, respectively. Of the total number 45 were Muhammadans and 20 non-Brahman Hindús. Urdu is the medium of instruction.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 600, met entirely from Imperial Revenues. No tuition fees were levied.

Physical training has received some attention. Football, cricket and native games are played, though there are no regular play-grounds. Moral poems from the Readers are learnt and recited generally *en masse*. The Assistant Inspector remarks "that the desire for cleanliness of dress and person is generally growing in school boys." Both schools are said to have been provided with good buildings, but the supply of furniture is still insufficient.

W. BELL,
Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

(For Details, see General Table III.)

Area and Population.			Institutions and Scholars.	Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
				Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*						
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16,466	Towns ... 20	Males 1,159,306	Institutions: For Males...	1	...	26	164	...	...	191	106	536	833	Institutions to number of towns and villages: 24·7
	Villages ... 3,348	Females 966,174	Institutions: For Females	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	85	93	2·5
	Total ... 3,368	Total 2,125,480	Total ...	1	...	26	172	...	...	199	106	621	926	27·4
			Scholars: Males ...	20	...	5,174	7,657	...	...	12,851	1,551	9,166	23,568	Male scholars to male population of school-going age: 13·5
			Scholars: Females ...	...	...	...	617	...	...	617	10	1,651	2,278	Female scholars to female population of school-going age: 1·5
			Total ...	20	...	5,174	8,274	...	...	13,468	1,561	10,817	25,846	8·1

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

(For Details, see General Table IV).

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								
	Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*											
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Institutions* ... For Males	1,056	...	86,099	35,380	...	...	1,22,535	...	...	14,611	6,299	7,018	2,349	7,060	37,337	1,62,663
For Females	...	...	...	2,791	...	...	2,791									
Total ...	1,056	...	86,099	38,171	...	...	1,25,326	...	...	14,611	6,299	7,018	2,349	7,060	37,337	1,62,663
2. (*a*).—Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	33·39	3·14	...	...	36·53	...	...	52·62	7·09	3·10	·17	·49	63·47	100
(*b*).—Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	18·22	63·26	...	...	81·48	...	...	3·66	6·95	1·13	1·45	5·33	18·52	100
(*c*).—Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	61·22	11·31	...	...	72·53	...	...	...	3·18	13·27	3·58	7·44	27·47	100
(*d*).—Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	·65	...	52·93	23·46	...	...	77·04	...	...	8·98	3·87	4·32	1·45	4·34	22·96	100

3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	6 2 11	4 15 5	...	...	5 3 1
	Total Cost ...	...	...	8 7 8	5 1 3	...	...	5 11 3
Municipal Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	0 2 6	...	...	0 0 8
	Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	10 5 5	4 6 3	...	...	8 12 5
	Total Cost ...	...	...	17 10 5	5 3 7	...	...	14 6 1
Aided Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	10 0 2	0 8 6	...	...	4 5 10
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	0 13 6	1 3 4	...	...	1 1 0
	Total Cost ...	...	...	35 13 5	4 2 8	...	...	16 13 2
Unaided Institutions ...	Total Cost ...	52 12 9	...	10 13 2	5 6 1	...	...	10 6 11
All Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	1 9 11	0 1 7	...	...	0 11 3
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	5 13 0	4 2 6	...	...	4 13 8
	Total Cost ...	52 12 9	...	16 15 6	4 15 2	...	...	9 12 7

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE NORTH-

PUBLIC

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
Collegiate Education. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Collegiate Education. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys — High Schools	...	...	...	...	4	1,243	1,164	995	4	809	823	735
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools English	...	...	...	...	4	842	858	726	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	10	1,235	1,222	1,049	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	18	3,320	3,244	2,770	4	809	823	735
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys	...	...	...	...	139	6,316	5,865	5,018	19	1,112	1,096	932
School Education, General. For Girls	...	...	...	...	4	373	359	247	3	178	141	105
Total	...	...	...	...	143	6,689	6,224	5,265	22	1,290	1,237	1,037
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. " " for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	...	...	...	...	161	10,009	9,468	8,085	26	2,099	2,060	1,772
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — 1. *Advanced Teaching*— (*a*). Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*). Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*). Any other Oriental Classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. *Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. *Elementary teaching the Qurán, Shástras, or other religious Books by rote*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RAL TABLE III.

WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

INSTITUTIONS. MANAGEMENT. *Unaided.* Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING: English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED: Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindús.* Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	REMARKS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
1	20	20	17	1	20	20	19	...	...	...	2	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	20	20	17	1	20	20	19	...	...	...	2	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	
4	1,045	1,006	862	12	3,097	1,704	1,644	2,957	...	18	198	1,473	1,404	...	2	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	842	366	333	810	...	...	58	303	481	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	10	1,235	...	485	1,235	...	...	41	272	920	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	1,045	1,006	862	26	5,174	2,070	2,462	5,002	...	18	297	2,048	2,805	...	2	4	...	...	
6	253	208	173	164	7,681	138	1,261	7,690	...	5	168	1,833	5,673	...	...	2	30	...	
1	42	38	25	8	593	...	30	613	...	1	30	434	128	...	...	...	...	6	
7	295	246	198	172	8,274	138	1,291	8,303	...	6	198	2,267	5,801	...	...	2	30	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	1,360	1,272	1,077	199	13,468	2,228	3,772	13,305	...	24	497	4,321	8,618	...	2	6	30	6	
... ...				104	1,501	...	1,483	33	...	...	...	6	1,495	...	...	...	10	...	
... ...				2	60	...	60	...	...	...	53	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
... ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
... For Boys ...				61	1,810	...	149	1,661	...	...	153	1,533	124	...	...	...	7	...	
... „ Girls ...				12	355	...	5	350	...	...	27	314	14	...	...	...	...	...	
... For Boys ...				474	7,427	...	7,390	37	...	...	6	6	7,415	...	...	...	260	...	
... „ Girls ...				73	1,156	...	1,150	6	...	...	...	...	1,156	...	...	...	...	127	
... For Boys ...				1	69	41	17	69	...	...	5	54	10	..	...	...	...	...	
... „ Girls ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...				727	12,378	41	10,254	2,156	...	...	244	1,920	10,214	...	...	...	277	127	
GRAND TOTAL ...				926	25,846	2,269	14,026	15,461	...	24	741	6,241	18,832	...	2	6	307	133	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III A.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH IN THE N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, RACE, OR CREED, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION—									
Arts Colleges—									
English	Male ...	...	...	2	6	12	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—									
Law	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	2	6	12	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—									
Secondary Schools—									
For Boys—									
High Schools	Male ...	...	18	198	1,473	1,404	...	2	2
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English	Male ...	...	...	58	303	481	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	Male ...	...	...	41	272	920	...	...	2
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—									
High Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	18	297	2,048	2,805	...	2	4
Primary Schools—									
For Boys	Male ...	...	5	168	1,829	5,647	...	...	2
	Female ...	...	...	...	4	26	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	1	30	428	128	...	...	...
	Total	...	6	198	2,267	5,801	...	...	2
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—									
Schools for Special Instruction—									
Training Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III A—*concluded.*

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH IN THE N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, RACE, OR CREED, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—*concluded.*									
Schools for Special Instruction—concluded.									
Schools of Art	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		...	24	497	4,321	8,618	...	2	6
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—									
1. ADVANCED TEACHING—									
(a) Arabic or Persian ...	Male ...	...	...	...	6	1,485	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	Male ...	...	...	53	7	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental Classic.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—A VERNACULAR ONLY OR MAINLY—									
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	153	1,526	124	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	27	314	14	...	...	...
3. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—THE QURÁN ONLY—									
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	6	6	7,155	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	260	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	1,029	...	...	...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS NOT CONFORMING TO DEPARTMENTAL STANDARDS—									
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	5	54	10	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS		...	...	244	1,920	10,214	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		...	24	741	6,241	18,832	...	2	6

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC								
	UNDER PUBLIC								
	Managed by Government.							*Managed*	
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Collegiate Education.									
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.									
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,264
For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,094
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,397
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	27,397
School Education, Special.									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in									
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	36,137

RAL TABLE IV.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.					UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.								
by District or Municipal Boards.					*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*							*Unaided.*	
Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	...
15,503	9,720	875	...	26,098	8,241	...	695	7,905	24	12,633	29,498	5,898	2,510
3,616	4,494	961	...	9,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,594	854	...	...	9,712	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,713	15,068	1,836	...	45,711	8,241	...	695	7,905	24	12,633	29,498	5,898	2,510
1,474	1,065	...	...	29,936	596	678	676	1,276	379	795	4,400	528	19
1,638	...	...	...	1,752	66	30	116	45	148	354	759	...	...
3,112	1,065	...	...	31,688	662	708	792	1,321	527	1,149	5,159	588	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,142	...	...	...	4,142	764	500	500	...	...	1,112	2,876	...	...
1,254	...	...	...	1,900	41	...	...	...	...	351	392	...	18
5,396	...	...	...	6,042	805	500	500	...	...	1,463	3,268	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV—*concluded.*

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*concluded.* Under Private Management—*concluded* *Unaided*—concluded. Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources. Private.	Public.	GRAND TOTAL.
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education. English	...	1,056	...	...	...	1,056	...	...	1,056
Collegiate Education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Collegiate Education. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,056	...	...	...	1,056	...	...	1,056
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General. For Boys — High Schools	2,482	10,890	8,241	...	16,198	23,523	18,524	...	66,486
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools English	...	...	...	830	3,616	4,494	961	...	9,901
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	7,264	1,594	854	...	...	9,712
School Education, General. For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,482	10,890	8,241	8,094	21,408	28,871	19,485	...	86,099
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General. For Boys	(a) 437	1,044	596	28,075	2,200	2,929	1,580	...	35,380
School Education, General. For Girls	280	280	180	30	1,754	45	782	...	2,791
Total	(a) 717	1,324	776	28,105	3,954	2,974	2,362	...	38,171
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	764	500	4,642	...	1,112	...	7,018
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	39	57	41	646	1,254	...	408	...	2,349
Total	39	57	805	1,146	5,896	...	1,520	...	9,367
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	12,986	1,625	...	...	...	...	14,611
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	254	182	...	...	...	...	436
Scholarships held in Medical Colleges	...	...	...	241	241	...	...	...	482
Scholarships held in Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	...	...	1,218	2,535	801	...	103	(b) 213	4,870
Scholarships held in Primary Schools	...	...	279	130	...	...	32	...	441
Scholarships held in Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	70
Scholarships held in Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-Houses	...	...	120	1,259	1,504	327	1,644	...	4,854
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,109	1,097	...	...	...	2,206
Total	...	...	14,857	7,081	3,713	327	1,779	(b) 213	27,970
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	(a) 3,238	13,327	24,679	44,426	34,971	33,228	25,146	(b) 213	1,62,663

(a). Includes Rs. 50 paid from Municipal Funds to the Anjuman-i-Islámia, Abbottabad, for the maintenance of an Anglo-Vernacular Primary School

(b). From Imperial Revenues on account of Stipends to Dauri boys.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

AT THE END OF THE

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.* 1			MIDDLE STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.* 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	2	316	...	...	...	38	...	38
		Vernacular	8	940	...	...	...	182	...	182
	Municipal	English	6	1,769	77	...	77	354	...	354
		Vernacular	2	295	...	...	...	63	...	63
	Aided ...	English	4	869	179	...	179	206	...	206
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English	3	848	52	...	52	186	...	186
		Vernacular	1	197	5	...	5	9	...	9
	Total		26	5,174	313	...	313	1,038	...	1,038
For Girls.	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...			26	5,174	313	...	313	1,038	...	1,038
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		134	5,952	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		5	364	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		19	1,112	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		6	253	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		164	7,681	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		4	373	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		3	178	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		1	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		8	593	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...			172	8,274	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			198	13,448	313	...	313	1,038	...	1,038

RAL TABLE V.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.
OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	...	67	211	...	211	...	...	...	316	...	316
156	...	156	602	...	602	...	...	...	940	...	940
485	...	485	853	...	853	...	...	...	1,769	...	1,769
45	...	45	187	...	187	...	...	...	295	...	295
164	...	164	216	...	216	44	...	44	809	...	809
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
192	...	192	418	...	418	...	...	...	848	...	848
24	...	24	131	...	131	28	...	28	197	...	197
1,133	...	1,133	2,618	...	2,618	72	...	72	5,174	...	5,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,133	...	1,133	2,618	...	2,618	72	...	72	5,174	...	5,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,009	...	1,009	4,875	3	4,878	65	...	65	5,949	3	5,952
49	...	49	289	...	289	26	...	26	364	...	364
125	1	126	914	21	935	51	...	51	1,090	22	1,112
32	...	32	216	5	221	...	...	...	248	5	253
1,215	1	1,216	6,294	29	6,323	142	...	142	7,651	30	7,681
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21	21	...	344	344	...	8	8	...	373	373
...	7	7	6	165	171	...	...	...	6	172	178
...	3	3	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	42	42
...	31	31	6	548	554	...	8	8	6	587	593
1,215	32	1,247	6,300	577	6,877	142	8	150	7,657	617	8,274
2,348	32	2,380	8,918	577	9,495	214	8	222	12,831	617	13,448

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF PRESCRIBED EXAMINATIONS IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindús.* Brahmans.	*Hindús.* Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arts Colleges.																						
1. Master of Arts																						
2. Bachelor of Arts								2	2													
3. B. Sc.																						
4. First B. A.																						
4. „ B. Sc.																						
4. „ Arts		1		1		9		5	14		7			7				2	5			
4. Previous Examination																						
Oriental Colleges.																						
1. Master of Oriental Learning																						
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning																						
3. Honours in Sanskrit		1		1			1	1	2			1	1	2			2					
3. „ „ Arabic																						
3. „ „ Persian																						
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit		1		1			2		2			1		1			1					
4. „ „ „ Arabic																						
4. „ „ „ Persian																						
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit		2		2			6		6			4		4			4					
5. „ „ Arabic																						
5. „ „ Persian								1	1													
5. „ „ Urdú																						
5. „ „ Pashto								1	1				1	1					1			

| | | |

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN showing the DISTRIBUTION of LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OBJECTS of EXPENDITURE.	In Institutions managed by District Boards.											In Institutions managed by			Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Collegiate Education. Arts Colleges.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
School Education, General. Secondary Schools.															
For Boys. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys. Middle Schools. English ...	2	316	321	276	...	830	193	1,121	961	...	3,105	...	...	...	830
For Boys. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	8	940	939	805	...	6,964	...	621	...	...	7,585	...	300	...	7,264
For Girls. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	10	1,256	1,260	1,081	...	7,794	193	1,742	961	...	10,690	...	300	...	8,094
Primary Schools.															
For Boys	134	5,952	5,516	4,742	...	27,397	...	591	...	...	27,988	...	...	678	28,075
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
Total ...	134	5,952	5,516	4,742	...	27,397	...	591	...	...	27,988	...	...	708	28,105
School Education, Special. Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	646	...	...	...	..	646	...	...	...	646
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	646	...	...	...	...	646	..	...	500	1,146
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,625
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241
Other Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,535
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,259
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,104
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,081
Grand Total ...	144	7,208	6,776	5,823	...	35,837	193	2,333	961	...	39,324	...	300	1,208	41,4[illegible]

RAL TABLE VII.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	District Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	16	246	...	187	59	...	...	2,543	...	29	2,572	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	2	46	...	40	6	...	120	220	366	137	843	
4. Unaided	4	80	...	71	9	...	...	...	1,278	161	1,439	
Total	22	372	...	298	74	...	120	2,763	1,644	327	4,854	

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1903-04.

LIBRARY
OF THE
SOCIETY.

PESHAWAR:

PRINTED AT THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1904.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1483-N., dated 3rd October 1904.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1903-04 by the Inspector-General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

REMARKS.—Education is generally backward throughout the Province, especially in the rural tracts, but it is satisfactory to notice that the number of primary schools continues slowly to increase, that attendance in them is annually larger, and that of the pupils educated in public institutions a steadily growing proportion consists of Muhammadans of the agricultural classes. Much however remains to be done, and District Boards should spare no effort to devote as much of their income as possible to the extension of education, especially primary education, among the agricultural classes.

2. The increased expenditure from Imperial revenues on education during the year under report is mainly due to the creation, with effect from January 1904, of the appointment of Inspector-General of Education in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. The increase in the receipts from fees is satisfactory.

3. The Municipalities of the Province spent on education considerably less than that percentage of their income which might be demanded of them for this purpose. The deficit is mainly due to the rich Municipality of Peshawar, which only spent 40 per cent. of the demandable minimum on educational needs. It should, however, in justice to the Peshawar Municipality be added that, despite this small expenditure, educational facilities are, owing mainly to Missionary and other private enterprise, at least as great in Peshawar City as in any other town of the Province.

4. The progress of the schools in the Kurram and Tochi Agencies is a gratifying feature of the year's report.

5. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to Mr. W. Bell, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and to Dr. M. A. Stein, M.A., Inspector-General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, for their control of the Department during the year under report and also to M. Umr-ud-din, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Remarks be circulated with the Report, and forwarded, with copies of the Report, to the Government of India.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, for information.

By order of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner,

E. B. HOWELL,

Assistant Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

N.-W. F. P. Govt. Press, Peshawar.—430 S. to C. C.—4-10-04—225.

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CHAPTER I.—General Summary.

1. *Number of Institutions and Scholars.*—The table on the next page compares the statistics of Educational Institutions of all kinds in the North-West Frontier Province for the past year with those of 1902-03.

The number of Public Institutions has risen from 199 to 206, and of pupils in them from 13,468 to 13,975, *viz.*, an increase of 7 schools and 507 scholars. Private Schools show an increase of 17 in their number and of 86 in their attendance, there being 744 schools and 12,464 scholars in them, against 727 and 12,378 schools and scholars, respectively, in the year 1902-03.

Taking both Public and Private Schools, an increase of 24 schools and of 593 pupils has to be noted. The total number under instruction was 26,439, or 7·9 per cent. of the children of school-going age, against 25,846, or 7·8 per cent. of the children of school-going age, in the year 1902-03. There were 2,316 girls against 2,104 in the last year, and 24,123 boys against 23,742. The proportion of pupils attending schools of all kinds in the Province to those, who might be receiving instruction, is shown below :—

		1903-04.	1902-03.
(i)	Bannu District	13·3 per cent.	13 per cent.
(ii)	Dera Ismail Khan District ...	11·1 „	12·3 „
(iii)	Peshawar District	8·3 „	8·1 „
(iv)	Hazara District	6·8 „	4·9 „
(v)	Kohat District	5·5 „	5·4 „

In paragraph 2 of the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 2327-G., dated 13th November, 1903, attention has been called to the want of proportion observed in several districts during 1902-03 between the percentage of children of school-going age receiving instruction and the percentage of actual expenditure from Local Funds as against the minimum demandable by Government for educational purposes. This observation is illustrated again this year by the figures relating to the districts of Kohat and Bannu. In the former, where the percentage of children of school-going age is the lowest (as it was in 1902-03), the actual expenditure presents the highest percentage against the demandable minimum, while in the Bannu District the case is exactly reverse.

The explanation of these striking variations lies in the fact that the percentages compared are influenced by factors having no direct connection with the institutions on which the educational expenditure from Local Funds is actually incurred. On the one hand the percentage of children receiving instruction is liable to considerable fluctuation, owing to the precarious existence of most of the private schools (referred to in paragraph 57 of last year's Report), the increase or decrease of which has no effect whatever upon the percentage of expenditure. On the other hand the percentage of educational expenditure against the minimum liability of Local Boards is largely affected by variations in the income of the Boards. Thus the Kohat District Board's income has fallen considerably during the year under report, and consequently its minimum liability has decreased. But because the expenditure on education, as compared with last year, was increased by Rs. 1,021, out of which no less than Rs. 700 had to be spent in making up deficiencies of necessary furniture in schools, its percentage against the minimum liability of the Board rose to 129 as compared with 48·3 in the past year.

2. *Colleges.*—The Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar, continues to be the only institution in the Province for collegiate education. It had 17 students on its rolls against 20 last year.

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1903-04.	1902-03.	Increase.	Decrease.	1903-04.	1902-03.	Increase.	Decrease.	1903-04.	1902-03.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Males.												
Arts Colleges ... English	1	1	...	...	17	20	...	3	952	1,056	...	104
Arts Colleges ... Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	11	12	...	1	2,899	3,097	...	198	64,825	66,486	...	1,661
Middle Schools	14	14	...	...	2,179	2,077	102	...	19,982	19,613	369	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	25	26	...	1	5,078	5,174	...	96	84,807	86,099	...	1,292
Primary Schools	172	164	8	...	8,302	7,681	621	...	36,580	35,380	1,200	...
Total Schools for General Education	197	190	7	...	13,380	12,855	525	...	1,21,387	1,21,479	...	92
Institutions for Special Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Institutions for General Education and for Special Instruction	198	191	7	...	13,397	12,875	522	...	1,22,339	1,22,535	...	196
For Females.												
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	8	8	...	...	578	593	...	15	2,649	2,791	...	142
Total Schools for General Education	8	8	...	...	578	593	...	15	2,649	2,791	...	142
Schools for Special Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction	8	8	...	...	578	593	...	15	2,649	2,791	...	142
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females ...	206	199	7	...	13,975	13,468	507	...	1,24,988	1,25,326	...	338
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males	654	642	12	...	10,817	10,867	...	50	...	...	...	...
For Females	90	85	5	...	1,647	1,511	136	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females ...	744	727	17	...	12,464	12,378	86	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private ...	950	926	24	...	26,439	25,846	593	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships and Stipends ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,974	6,299	675	...
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,927	31,038	27,889	...
Grand Total of Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,90,889	1,62,663	28,226	...

	Number of Scholars.								
High Stage ... Boys	310	313	...	3	From Imperial Revenues ...	31,124	24,892	6,232	...
High Stage ... Girls	...	...	...	...	„ Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...
Middle Stage ... Boys	1,111	1,038	73	...	„ District Funds ...	51,761	44,426	7,335	...
Middle Stage ... Girls	...	...	...	...	„ Municipal Funds ...	38,266	34,971	3,295	...
Total ... Boys	1,421	1,351	70	...	„ Fees Tuition Fees ...	34,510	32,901	1,609	...
Total ... Girls	...	...	...	...	„ Fees Other Fees ...	370	327	43	...
Upper Primary * Boys	2,500	2,348	152	...	„ Other Sources ...	34,858	25,146	9,712	...
Upper Primary * Girls	60	32	28	...					
Lower Primary * Boys	9,442	9,132	310	...					
Lower Primary * Girls	535	585	...	50					
Total ... Boys	11,942	11,480	462	...					
Total ... Girls	595	617	...	22	Total ...	1,90,889	1,62,663	28,226	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

3. *Secondary Schools.*—The number of Secondary Schools has decreased by one, there being 25 against 26 last year, while the number of pupils has fallen by 96, *i. e.*, from 5,174 to 5,078. The above decrease in the number of schools is nominal, being due to the Radha Krishna Pathshala having now been correctly classed as a private advanced school teaching Sanskrit, instead of as a High School. 310 scholars, against 313 last year, received instruction at the High Stage; 1,111 against 1,038 at the Middle Stage. No Secondary School for girls has as yet been provided.

4. *Primary Schools.*—The number of Primary Schools for boys has risen from 164 to 172, their attendance from 7,681 to 8,302, showing increases of 8 and 621, respectively. The number of Primary Schools for girls has remained 8 as before, but their roll has fallen from 593 to 578, the decrease (15) being chiefly due to prevalence of malarial fever in the Dera Ismail Khan District during the last four months of the year.

Adding 3,657, the number of boys attending Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the number of scholars receiving instruction at the Primary Stage has risen to 12,537 against 12,097 last year, showing an increase of 440 or about 4 per cent.

5. *Schools for Special Instruction.*—No schools for special instruction have as yet been opened in the Province.

6. *Private Institutions.*—Private institutions have increased in number from 727 to 744, these including 654 schools for boys and 90 for girls. Their attendance has also risen from 12,378 to 12,464, the increase being solely in girls' schools; the roll of schools for males has gone down by 50. It is satisfactory to note that the attendance in advanced schools teaching Arabic and Persian has risen by 230, and in Vernacular Schools for boys and girls by 320; on the other hand the schools teaching religious books by rote show a further decrease of 414 as against the previous year, when a considerable decrease had already been recorded.

7. *Classification according to creed.*—The numbers of pupils attending all kinds of institutions, classified according to race and creed, are as follows:—

Muhammadans	19,319
Non-Brahman Hindus	5,171
Brahmans	784
Sikhs	1,136
Native Christians	21
Europeans or Eurasians	1
Parsis	2
Others	5

Compared with the figures of last year there are substantial increases in the number of Muhammadans and Sikhs (487 and 132 respectively) and a slight decrease of 23 in the number of Hindus.

8. *Expenditure.*—The table given on the second page shows the total expenditure on Public Instruction during the year to have amounted to Rs. 1,90,889 against Rs. 1,62,663 in the year 1902-03. The increase of Rs. 28,226 is confined to indirect expenditure under the heads of 'Inspection,' 'Buildings' and 'Scholarships.' The direct expenditure has slightly decreased owing to the exclusion of the Radha Krishna Pathshala from the list of Secondary Schools. The increase under the heads noted above is due to the appointment of the Inspector-General of Education having taken effect from January, 1904; to increased expenditure on buildings completed or in hand, and to the larger number of scholarships current.

Direct expenditure was Rs. 1,24,988 against Rs. 1,25,326, and indirect expenditure Rs. 65,901 against Rs. 37,337 in the year 1902-03. Female education accounted for 2·1 per cent. of the total direct expenditure. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,90,889, Rs. 1,21,151 were met from public funds, Rs. 34,880 from fee receipts, and Rs. 3,485 from "Other sources."

9. *Direct expenditure analysed.*—The sum of Rs. 952 represents the expenditure on the one collegiate institution in the Province. The decrease shown against High Schools is due to the Radha Krishna Pathshala having been returned as a Private School and consequently its expenditure excluded, and to the fact that the salaries of the school staff of the Municipal Board High Schools at Kohat and Edwardesabad, owing to an adjustment of account have been shown for eleven months only in the year under report. A further reduction was caused by the necessity of employing in the latter institution certain teachers of inferior qualifications on lower salaries in place of trained and certificated teachers, who left their posts for the sake of better prospects. The increased contribution from the District Funds of Bannu explains the increase in the expenditure on Middle Schools. The increase of Rs. 1,200 against Primary Schools is due to the opening of new Primary Schools. The average annual cost of educating a student in the single Arts College is Rs. 59-8-0; in a Secondary School it is Rs. 16-14-9, and in a Primary School Rs. 4-10-8.

10. *Indirect expenditure analysed.*—The expenditure on 'Scholarships' and 'Other charges' during the year amounted to Rs. 6,974 and Rs. 58,927, respectively, against Rs. 6,299 and Rs. 31,038 in 1902-03. The increase in scholarships is mainly due to the larger number of scholarships current at the close of the year in Secondary Schools. That under "Other charges" is accounted for by the appointment of an Inspector-General of Education for the independent control of the educational system of the Province, increased grants for furniture and appliances, and the provision for improved school buildings. The entire cost of Inspection amounted to 9·6 per cent. and that of Scholarships to 3·6 per cent. of the total expenditure.

11. *Expenditure from Imperial Revenues.*—The whole expenditure of this Province being Imperial and not Provincial, the expenditure designated as Provincial in last year's report has now been included under the above head. It rose from Rs. 24,892 to Rs. 31,124, or by Rs. 6,232. The main causes of this increase are under the head of 'Inspection,' the appointment of an Inspector-General of Education since January last; under the head of 'Buildings,' a grant of Rs. 2,500 for the Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar; the larger number of 'Scholarships' current; and in the case of the Secondary 'Aided Schools' their higher grant earnings.

12. *Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.*—No expenditure is shown under this head for the reason given in the preceding paragraph.

13. *Expenditure from Local Funds.*—The expenditure under this head has risen from Rs. 44,426 to Rs. 51,761, or by Rs. 7,335. The increase is partly due to the increase in the number of District Board Primary Schools, and partly to the expenditure on the District Board School, Kulachi, having been incurred wholly from District Funds, without the aid of private subscriptions as raised for it last year. The increase in indirect expenditure is chiefly on account of additional furniture supplied to Kohat and Peshawar Schools. The expenditure from Municipal Funds was Rs. 38,266 against Rs. 34,971 in 1902-03, showing an increase of Rs. 3,295, which is mainly noticeable in the indirect expenditure on account of new buildings for the Haripur and Kohat Schools, and on account of additional furniture for the Peshawar Municipal Board School. The slight decrease in the direct expenditure from Municipal Funds is due to the contribution paid from the District Funds, Bannu, for the Middle School maintained by the Lakki Municipality, and to the pay of the school staffs of the Bannu and Kohat Head-quarters Schools having been drawn for eleven months only during the year under review. Taken as a whole, the District Funds contributed 27·1 per cent. and the Municipal Funds 20 per cent. towards the total expenditure.

14. *Expenditure from other sources.*—The expenditure under this head for the past year amounted to Rs. 34,858, showing an increase of Rs. 9,712 over that of 1902-03. The increase is confined to indirect expenditure, while direct expenditure from 'Other sources' has fallen. The increase is mainly due to new buildings erected during the year, the most important of them

being the one provided for the A. V. Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Abbottabad. The expenditure from 'Other sources' amounted to 18·2 per cent. of the whole as compared with 15 per cent. last year.

15. *Fees.*—The income from Tuition Fees has increased from Rs. 32,901 to Rs. 34,510, showing an excess of Rs. 1,609. It is satisfactory to note that this increase is spread over all kinds of schools. Rs. 370 returned as 'Other Fees', against Rs. 327 in last year, were realised as Boarding House fees. The receipts from Fees contributed 18·3 per cent. of the total expenditure.

16. *Management of Schools by District Boards.*—At the close of the year under report there were 150 schools under the management of District Boards against 144 last year. Of these, 140 were Boys' Primary Schools, 8 Vernacular and 2 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. The management of District Board Schools is on the whole satisfactory. In the Peshawar District the want of adequate buildings continues to be felt in the case of several Primary Schools and at least two Vernacular Middle Schools. It has been recommended that a regular Budget allotment may be made for a series of years to remedy the defects. In the Kohat District the difficulty of obtaining qualified teachers continues to be felt; it can be met only by affording special encouragement to local boys likely to qualify for a Normal School Course in the Hangu Vernacular Middle School. In the Bannu District the accommodation of several Primary Schools was inadequate. It is to be regretted that in the case of the Dera Ismail Khan District information as to the action taken to give effect to the practical suggestions made at the close of the annual inspection for 1902-03, was not received until the 21st June, 1904.

The total Budget provision for all District Boards taken together fell short of the demandable minimum by Rs. 5,513 and the gross expenditure by Rs. 8,960. The net expenditure was less by Rs. 9,150 than the bare 25 per cent. of the District Boards' income. The amount budgeted for Primary education was by Rs. 2,634 short of the demandable minimum, as compared with a deficiency of Rs. 9,553 in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that the gross expenditure of all District Boards taken together amounted to 85·2 per cent. of their minimum liability against 77·1 per cent. last year. The proportion in each district is as follows :—

Hazara	121	per cent.
Peshawar	99·4	„
Kohat	129	„
Bannu	48·8	„
Dera Ismail Khan	49·3	„

Comparing these figures with those of last year, a striking rise is noticed in the percentage of the Kohat District. An explanation for this has already been given above in paragraph 1.

17. *Management of Schools by Municipalities.*—The total number of schools managed by Municipalities has remained the same as last year, *i.e.*, 17, consisting of 4 Anglo-Vernacular High, 2 Anglo-Vernacular Middle, 2 Vernacular Middle, 5 Primary Schools for boys and 4 for girls. The majority of these schools may be said to be fairly well managed and supplied with the furniture and appliances most needful; much remains to be done generally to improve the staffs and their work. The staffs of the Abbottabad and Dera Ismail Khan Municipal Board Schools remained much below the required standard of efficiency, partly from inadequate supervision and partly from want of qualified teachers to fill vacancies. The latter difficulty has been felt also in the Edwardesabad Municipal Board High School, where, however, its results were less marked owing to careful management and supervision. The Peshawar Municipal Board High School continues to be particularly well cared for in the matter of instructional appliances and accommodation, as well as regards provision for physical training. The Haripur Municipality has taken an important step for the improvement of its school by commencing the erection of a suitable new school building in an excellent position outside the town.

The minimum total expenditure demandable for purposes of education on the part of Municipalities amounts to Rs. 67,819, while only Rs. 49,004 had been budgeted, and Rs. 45,119 actually spent. Thus their gross expenditure was less by Rs. 22,700 than what they might be called upon to spend, against a deficiency of Rs. 18,639 last year. The proportion of the expenditure of the five principal Municipalities to their minimum liabilities is shown below :—

Abbottabad	98·3	per cent.
Peshawar	34·9	„
Kohat	71·3	„
Edwardesabad	113	„
Dera Ismail Khan	95·1	„

Of the minor Municipalities, those in the Hazara District spent more than the required minimum, and those in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts only 93·6 and 57·4 per cent., respectively. The net expenditure of all Municipalities fell short of the amount representing 10 per cent. of their income (exclusive of fees and contributions) by Rs. 22,154 and their gross expenditure by Rs. 1,914. The principal Municipalities spent Rs. 22,237 less, while the minor ones spent Rs. 463 more than their dues.

18. *Private enterprise in education.*—Private activity has taken a fair share in education. The Lower Primary School maintained at Abbottabad has been raised to the status of an Anglo-Vernacular Primary School. The new buildings for the A. V. Anglo-Sanskrit High School at Abbottabad and the Victoria Bhratri High School, Dera Ismail Khan, reported to be under construction in last year's Report, have been completed and occupied. Two new rooms have been built for the accommodation of Lower Primary Classes of the Edwardes Church Mission High School, Peshawar, and the erection of a well-designed and spacious building for the College of the same institution is shortly to be taken in hand. The provision of a well-equipped Gymnasium for the Mission High School, Edwardesabad, has proved a great advantage to that well-managed institution. The Islamia High School, Peshawar, has been removed to a more suitable building than the one previously occupied.

19. *General Progress.*—The number of Secondary Schools has declined by one, and consequently their roll has fallen by 96. Primary Schools show a satisfactory development both in their number and attendance. The rise in the number of Private Schools and their pupils is all the more gratifying because it is due to the increase of schools other than those teaching merely religious books (Qoran) by rote. The slight decline in the number of Secondary Schools has been explained above.

The number of Girls' Schools is stationary, and their attendance shows a slight fall owing mainly to the prevalence of malarial fever in the Dera Ismail Khan District at the close of the school year. It is a promising feature that the income from fees has considerably risen with the exception of a few Municipal Board and Mission High Schools. The equipment of numerous schools with appliances needed for efficient practical instruction in Object Lessons, Geography and Elementary Physical Science, was found to be very defective. Steps have been taken to acquaint the responsible authorities with the sources from which such appliances can be conveniently supplied. Otherwise the schools on the whole were fairly well provided with the needful furniture and apparatus.

The staff of some Secondary Schools has been strengthened, but the difficulty of obtaining duly qualified teachers is still felt owing to the insufficient supply of local men suited for training as teachers. Special attention will have to be paid by District Boards to Vernacular Middle Schools, from which alone local youths qualified for training as Primary School teachers can be obtained. The want of a Vernacular Middle School in the Dera Ismail Khan District is on this account a serious disadvantage. The number of trained teachers is steadily rising. At the close of the year under review there were 528 teachers employed in all kinds of schools, of whom 268 or 50·7 per cent. were trained against 48·4 per cent. in the year 1902-03. Examination results were decidedly better than those of the last year. Efforts have been made to

improve the methods of teaching by Meetings of the Teachers' Associations, and by systematically directing the attention of teachers to the opportunities and means locally available for making instruction in Geography and History more attractive and useful to their pupils. The increased frequency of visits from the District Authorities has exercised a stimulating influence among the teachers of Primary Schools in the Kohat, Bannu and Hazara Districts. Discipline and Physical Training have generally improved. But, excepting a few institutions like the Church Mission Schools of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, Gymnastics still leave much to be desired. By presiding at the Prize Distribution of the Provincial Athletic Tournament for 1904, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner has given valuable encouragement to the interest shown by teachers and pupils in sports and athletic exercises.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

20. *Officers in charge of education.*—During the first nine months of the year educational work in the Province continued to be controlled by the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. M. Umr-ud-din, M.A., Assistant Inspector, held local charge as Assistant Inspector of Schools for the above period, with the exception of 22 days, when on his transfer to Rawalpindi, Khalifa Imad-ud-din, Assistant Inspector of Schools, was temporarily deputed to work here. The former officer examined 105 schools including 25 Secondary Schools in 142 days, the latter 4 schools and 3 Secondary Departments in 13 days. Both the officers spent 6 days each in the inspection of Head-quarters Schools. On the 2nd January, 1904, I took charge of the combined appointments of Inspector-General of Education and Archæological Surveyor, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. From that date until the close of the year, I spent 57 days on tour, during which period I inspected 24 schools and 8 Secondary Departments in this Province as well as 7 schools including 1 High Department in Baluchistan. The remaining portion of my time during this tour was devoted to the examination of archæologically interesting sites in the Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts and the scrutiny of educational matters at Quetta.

The connection maintained with the Punjab Education Department enabled the educational institutions of this Province to participate in the benefits of numerous important improvements introduced into the system of teachers' training, the courses of study, and other matters of instructional organization by Mr. W. Bell, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. To his guidance and the very conscientious and zealous manner in which M. Umr-ud-din, late Assistant Inspector of Schools, carried on the direct supervision of the instructional work done in the schools of this Province, the sound basis presented by the latter for future progress is mainly due.

21. *District Inspectors.*—Owing to the inadequacy of the subordinate inspecting staff, each of the four District Inspectors had to be employed on independent inspection work in districts other than his own. The District Inspector of Schools, Bannu and Kohat, assisted in the annual inspection of schools in the Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, inspecting 13 Primary Schools, in 24 days, in the former and 28 schools, in 34 days, in the latter. The District Inspector of Schools, Hazara, had to spend 28 days in the Peshawar District, where he inspected 28 schools independently. The District Inspector of Schools, Peshawar, inspected 13 Primary Schools independently in his own district under the orders of the Assistant Inspector then in charge. He was deputed to the Kohat District for 24 days, during which he visited 20 schools, and subsequently proceeded to Bannu, where he inspected 4 schools in the course of ten days. The services of the District Inspector of Schools of Dera Ismail Khan were also utilised during 18 days for the independent inspection of 20 schools in the Bannu District. The services of one District Inspector are shared by the Bannu and Kohat Districts as before, while the other districts have one each. The Joint District Inspector of Schools, Bannu and Kohat, is also entrusted with the supervision of the schools in the Tochi Valley. The Headmaster, Municipal Board High School, Kohat, has recently been appointed Inspecting Officer for the schools in the Kurram Valley in addition

to his regular duties. The duties entrusted to the District Inspectors of Schools have been on the whole discharged efficiently. But the amount of touring done by these officers in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Districts was insufficient. In the latter district inspectional and administrative work has suffered by the ill-health of M. Niaz Ali, B.A., the permanent District Inspector of Schools, serious difficulty being experienced in making suitable officiating arrangements during his repeated absences on leave.

It deserves to be noted that the prolonged deputation of all District Inspectors of Schools for independent inspection of Primary Schools outside their own districts provides but an imperfect substitute for the work ordinarily discharged by a single Assistant Inspector of Schools within a Division or Circle, as it fails to secure the desirable uniformity of standards and methods. The appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education would meet this difficulty and would help to render the supervision exercised by the District Inspectors of Schools over the teaching institutions of their own districts more constant and thorough.

22. *Other controlling Agencies.*—All Deputy Commissioners have shown that they appreciate the importance attaching to the spread of education. It affords me satisfaction to record the special efforts made in the Hazara, Kohat and Bannu Districts towards the increase and improvement of Board Schools. The fact that the gross expenditure of the District Boards of Hazara and Kohat has considerably exceeded the minimum demandable, is an indication of the special interest taken by the Deputy Commissioners of those districts in educational progress. The visits of Tahsildars to Board Schools have been more frequent than previously, except in the Peshawar District; also the interest shown their Naibs in regard to schools has improved in all the districts except in Hazara. It appears, however, that Aided Indigenous Schools are not yet receiving the attention which is due to them, on the part of the Tahsil authorities.

CHAPTER III.—Collegiate Education.

23. *The Church Mission College—Number of Students.*—The Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar, had 17 students on its roll at the close of the year against 20 in the preceding year.

24. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure, which was Rs. 952 against Rs. 1,056 in the previous year, has been entirely met from fees.

25. *Examination Results.*—Eleven students appeared at the Intermediate Examination of the Punjab University. Five of the candidates were successful—a percentage which is somewhat more favourable than the general pass percentage at that examination.

26. *General Remarks.*—The Principal of the College reports that "owing to the large number of failures in the Entrance Examination from the Frontier Province last year, the number of entries in the First Year Class of the College was small; but we continue to make steady progress, and the College is being more appreciated and recognized to be a most useful factor in the education of the youth of this Province. A scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem has been offered to the boy who passes highest from this Province in the Entrance Examination and applies beforehand for it. It has been won by a boy from Dera Ismail Khan, who has brought five class-fellows with him for the new class now being formed. The College is thus becoming a means of drawing the interest of those in other parts of the Province to the new capital, Peshawar, instead of to the old centre, Lahore. This has also caused a large influx of College students into the school hostel, and expansion will soon be necessary in this direction. The new class promises to be a large one. We are now contemplating the possibility of adding Science to the courses taught, as there will be ample room in the new building, and many wish to take up this subject. The steady aim of the teaching in the College is not merely to help the students to pass the examinations, but to prepare and equip them to be men of high ideals and sound character, that they may take a leading part in the development of their country."

The College has yet no building of its own ; but a grant of Rs. 2,500 has been made for this purpose from Imperial Revenues with the sanction of the Government of India, and the construction of the new building will be commenced immediately on the return of the Rev. H. J. Hoare, the permanent Principal, in the ensuing autumn.

In October, 1903, the Rev. H. J. Hoare, to whose zeal and initiative the establishment of the College is largely due, proceeded on furlough. The duties of Principal have since been carried on with marked care and efficiency by the Rev. Marcus Wigram, M.A., Vice-Principal of the College. The *personnel* has otherwise remained unchanged, except that Dr. Lankaster, in charge of the Church Mission Society's medical work at Peshawar, took a share in the teaching work by lecturing on Psychology.

CHAPTER IV.—Secondary Education (Boys).

27. *Number and distribution of schools and scholars.*—The number of Secondary Schools at the close of the school year was 25 against 26 last year. This decrease of one is due to the Sri Radha Krishna Sanskrit School being returned as a Private Advanced School teaching Sanskrit, instead of as a Vernacular High School as in previous years.

Of these schools 15 were Anglo-Vernacular Schools (8 Board, 4 Aided and 3 Unaided) and 10 Board Vernacular Middle Schools. Among the Anglo-Vernacular Schools 11 were High and 4 Middle Schools. Including 3,657 pupils in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the total number in attendance is 5,078 against 5,174 in 1902-03. The attendance at the Secondary Stage has risen from 1,351 to 1,421, while at the Primary Stage it has fallen by 166. This decrease is largely accounted for by the fact that the Primary Department of Sri Radha Krishna Pathshala, Peshawar, has this year been returned as a separate Primary School. The number of pupils learning English has risen from 2,070 to 2,139 and that of agriculturists from 1,761 to 1,870 as compared with the last year. The 5,078 pupils in the Secondary Schools were distributed as follows :—

	Anglo-Vernacular.	*Vernacular.*
Board ...	2,138	1,250
Aided ...	814	...
Unaided ...	876	...
Total ...	3,828	1,250

28. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Secondary Education proper was Rs. 56,413 against Rs. 56,936, or Rs. 523 less than in the previous year. This is mainly due to the exclusion of the expenditure on the Radha Krishna Pathshala now returned as a Private School. Of this sum the Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 7,247 against Rs. 6,902 ; District Funds Rs. 4,566 against Rs. 2,489 ; Municipal Funds Rs. 13,792 against Rs. 14,224. Rs. 21,067 against Rs. 20,387 were met from Fee receipts, and Rs. 9,741 against Rs. 12,934 from 'Other sources.' The increased contribution from Imperial Revenues was due to the higher grant earnings of the Aided High Schools. The increased expenditure from District Funds is explained partly by the payment of a contribution from the District Funds, Bannu, for the maintenance of the Vernacular Middle School at Lakki, and partly by the absence of any subscription from private sources towards the District Board School, Kulachi, as raised in the previous year. This increase is balanced by considerable decrease in expenditure from 'Other sources.'

29. *Fees.*—The increase of Rs. 680 in the Fee receipts, which have risen from Rs. 20,387 to Rs. 21,067, is spread over all kinds of schools. It is satisfactory to note that the income from this source now amounts to 37·3 per cent. of the total expenditure on Secondary Education against 35·8 per cent.

last year. Code rates of fees are charged in some schools, and in others specially reduced rates. There was no school giving free Secondary Education. At the end of the school year 46 boys paid the First Grade fees and 91 the Second Grade fees against 39 and 80, respectively, in the year 1902-03. They were sons of Government officials, Raises, bankers and pleaders.

30. *Scholarships.*—There were 146 scholarships current at the close of the school year against 135 in the year 1902-03, there being an increase of 19 in the Open and 4 in the Victoria Scholarships, but a decrease of 12 in other close scholarships. The expenditure under this head has risen from Rs. 4,657 to Rs. 5,608.

31. *Entrance Examination Results.*—In the Entrance Examination of the Arts Faculty of the Punjab University 102 out of 165 candidates were successful, or 61·8 per cent., compared with 172 candidates and 66 passes, or 38·3 per cent. last year. From Board Schools 20 out of 36 candidates passed, or 55·5 per cent., against 21 out of 39, or 53·8 per cent.; from Aided Schools 61 out of 99, or 61·6 per cent., against 27 out of 105, or 25·7 per cent.; and from Unaided Schools 21 out of 30, or 70·0 per cent., against 18 out of 28, or 64·2 per cent., in the year 1902-03.

The rise in pass percentages extends to all kinds of schools, but is particularly notable in the case of Aided Schools, the examination results of which show an increase of 35·9 in their pass percentage.

32. *Examination Results—Middle School Examination.*—In the last Middle School Examination 367 candidates appeared and 244 passed, showing a pass percentage of 66·48, against 309 candidates, 169 passes and a pass percentage of 54·69 in the previous year. On the Anglo-Vernacular side, Board Schools passed 64·5 per cent. of their candidates against 57·6 per cent. last year; Aided Schools 68·8 per cent. against 50·6 per cent.; and Unaided Schools 71·6 per cent. against 50·8 per cent. in the preceding year. All the 70 candidates, who appeared at the Vernacular Middle School Examination, were sent up from the Board Schools; 49 of these were successful, or 70 per cent., against 64·8 per cent. last year. All 13 candidates, who took up English only, passed; last year there had been 14 candidates, and 11 'passes.'

33. *Advance of English Education.*—Although the number of Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools has remained the same, the number of scholars learning English is steadily increasing. Adding 49 boys learning English in the Anglo-Vernacular unrecognized Private Middle School, Dera Ismail Khan, and in the Middle Department of the Frontier School, Peshawar, there is an increase of 120 as compared with last year's figures. The proportion of Anglo-Vernacular Schools to Vernacular Schools is 3 to 2, and that of candidates for the Middle School Examination 4 to 1. The introduction of English into the curriculum of the Vernacular Middle School, Mardan, which was sanctioned during the year under review, could not be effected in practice until after its close.

34. *General Remarks.*—There is a decrease of 96 in the number of pupils attending Secondary Schools as compared with last year, but the income from fees shows the considerable increase of Rs. 680. The above decrease in numbers is mainly due to the exclusion of the Radha Krishna Pathshala as explained above. It may be noted as a feature promising improvement in the character of the instruction given, that out of 238 teachers employed in all kinds of Secondary Schools 119, or 50 per cent., are trained against 47 per cent. last year. In Board Schools 94 teachers out of 147 were trained men; in Aided Schools 20 out of 45; and in Unaided Schools 5 out of 46.

Instruction in English suffers considerably from inadequate attention to the practical use in conversation of the linguistic knowledge gained by the pupils. The tendency to neglect the subject matter read in the text books also hampers intelligent advance in the use of the language. Much remains to be done to make instruction in Geography and History really useful for the mental advancement of the pupils. Efforts have been made to assure that the practical purposes of geographical knowledge are kept in view, and to impress the teachers with the necessity of developing historical sense in their pupils and

encouraging a knowledge of local history. The want of adequate illustrative materials needed for the proper teaching of these subjects is badly felt in most schools. The attention of the managing bodies has been called to this need as well as to the necessity of furnishing School Libraries with an adequate supply of books which will help the teachers to enlarge their own mental horizon and to acquaint themselves with improved methods of teaching. Science as well as Gymnastic apparatus continues to be incomplete in numerous schools of the Province, though valuable additions have been made in some during the year. The maintenance of small School Gardens has been strongly recommended; they would prove very useful for the teaching of Object Lessons and for developing interest in economical matters.

An excellent school house has been constructed for the A. V. Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Abbottabad. An improved School and Boarding House is being built for the Municipal Board School, Haripur. In the Peshawar District improvement of the buildings of the Nowshera and Charsadda Middle Schools constitutes an urgent need for which no provision has as yet been made. A number of distinctly useful structural additions and alterations have been effected in the building of Municipal Board High School, Kohat. The school buildings of the Vernacular Middle School, Lakki; the Municipal Board High School, Edwardesabad; and the Municipal Board School, Dera Ismail Khan, have not yet been extended as was contemplated last year. A good Boarding House has been erected in connection with the Victoria Bhratri High School, Dera Ismail Khan. The Church Mission High School, Edwardesabad, which continues to do excellent work under Dr. Pennell's devoted management, has been further improved in its accommodation by the addition of a well-equipped Gymnasium and a Library room. Two rooms for Lower Primary classes have been added to the Church Mission High School, Peshawar, which will be much improved in its accommodation when the separate building for the College Department is provided.

CHAPTER V.—Primary Education (Boys).

35. *Number and distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The total number of Primary Schools has risen from 164 to 172, the increase being due to the opening of 6 new Board Schools and 2 Aided Schools. The number of Unaided Schools continues to be the same as last year. There are now 145 Board Schools against 139 last year, 21 Aided Schools (mostly indigenous) against 19, and 6 Unaided Schools as last year. Four of the new Board Schools were opened in the Bannu District, and one each in the Kohat and Hazara Districts. The same number of Zamindari Schools is maintained, *i.e.*, 18 Board and 1 Aided Zamindari School.

The total number of pupils attending Primary Schools shows an increase of 621, being 8,302 against 7,681 last year. In this increase the Board and Unaided Schools share by 441 and 199, respectively, while in Aided Schools there has been a decrease of 19. The considerable increase in the roll of Unaided Schools, whose number is stationary, is accounted for by the Primary Department of the Radha Krishna Pathshala at Peshawar having been returned as a Primary School. The number of pupils in Zamindari Schools has increased by 33. Taking the Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools together, the number of pupils was 11,959 against 11,504 last year, showing an increase of 455.

The number of agriculturists has risen from 6,126 to 6,603, and now constitutes 55·2 per cent. of the total number of pupils, against 53·2 per cent. last year. The percentage of boys of school-going age receiving instruction in Public Primary Schools is 6·6 per cent. of the male population, against 6·3 per cent. last year. At the Upper Primary Stage there were 2,500 and at the Lower Primary Stage 9,442 boys.

36. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure in Primary Schools during the year amounted to Rs. 36,580 against Rs. 35,380 in the previous year—an increase of Rs. 1,200, which is spread over all kinds of schools. Towards this

expenditure the Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 521 against Rs. 596 in 1902-03; the District Funds Rs. 28,678 against Rs. 28,075; the Municipal Funds Rs. 2,175 against Rs. 2,200. The income from fees was Rs. 3,216 against Rs. 2,929, and that from other sources Rs. 1,990 against Rs. 1,580. Of the expenditure on Primary Schools 85·8 per cent. was met from Public Funds. The total expenditure on Primary Schools and Primary Departments of the Secondary Schools amounted to Rs. 64,974 against Rs. 64,543, showing an increase of Rs. 431 as compared with last year. Of this expenditure 53·2 per cent., against 52·1 per cent. last year, was met from District Funds; 12·3 per cent. against 14·6 per cent. from Municipal Funds; 3·0 per cent. against 2·9 per cent. from Imperial Revenues; and 31·5 per cent. against 30·4 per cent. from 'Other sources' including Fees. The average annual cost per scholar in Primary Schools was Rs. 4-10-9. In Board Schools the average cost was Rs. 4-13-9, in Aided Schools Rs. 4-3-7, and in Unaided Schools Rs. 3-1-7.

37. *Fees.*—Taking Primary Schools alone the income from fees has risen by Rs. 287, *i. e*, from Rs. 2,929 to Rs. 3,216: but including Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the Fees receipts have risen from Rs. 11,413 to Rs. 12,455, or by Rs. 1,042. This increase is mainly restricted to Primary Departments of Secondary Schools. Fees were generally levied at reduced rates, and in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts tuition continues to be free at the Lower Primary Stage. Agriculturists in Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Vernacular Secondary Schools still continue to be exempt from payment of tuition fees. At the close of the school year two boys paid the First Grade fees and 12 the Second Grade fees, most of them being sons of Government officials.

Of the total expenditure on Primary Education 19·16 per cent., against 17·68 per cent. last year, has been met from Fees receipts.

38. *Scholarships.*—The expenditure under this head has risen from Rs. 343 to Rs. 349. Rs. 129 are contributed from District Funds towards three stipends to Wazir and Shirani boys in the Dera Ismail Khan District; Rs. 220 from Political Funds towards four stipends for Dauri boys in the Bannu District; and two stipends for Mohmand Pathan boys in the Peshawar District.

39. *Results of Examination.*—During the year under review 937 candidates appeared at the Upper Primary Examination, of whom 619 passed, or 66·06 per cent., against 838 candidates, 552 'passes,' or 65·80 per cent. in the preceding year. In addition 81 candidates took up English only; of these 73 passed, or 90·1 per cent., against 89 passes out of 95 candidates, or 94 per cent. in 1902-03. The pass percentage at this examination has slightly fallen in all districts, except in Dera Ismail Khan, where it was 82·2. The lowest pass percentage, 60·6, was recorded in the Kohat District. Urban Schools passed 299 out of 467 candidates, or 64·03 per cent., and Rural Schools 320 out of 470 candidates, or 68·08 per cent.

40. *Zamindari Schools.*—The number of Zamindari Schools is stationary, but their attendance has risen from 774 to 807; 134 pupils belonged to the Upper Stage and 673 to the Lower Stage. Urdu is the medium of instruction as in Primary Schools. Of 536 candidates presented for various standards 450 passed, or about 84 per cent., against 507 candidates, 440 'passes,' or 86·8 per cent. last year. The highest percentage of 'passes' was shown by schools in the Dera Ismail Khan District and the lowest by those in the Peshawar District. The Kohat District continues to be without a Zamindari School. Special care is still needed to assure that lessons from the Agricultural Readers are made really useful by practical illustrations. Sufficient stress is not laid on Mental Arithmetic. The fact that these schools, specially designed to benefit sons of agriculturists who are to follow the calling of their fathers, are declared not to be as popular with villagers as the ordinary type of Primary Schools, throws a characteristic sidelight on the tendency which attracts pupils to the latter.

41. *Indigenous Schools examined for grants.*—The number of these schools has fallen from 19 to 17 owing to the closure of two such schools in the Bannu District; the opening of a new school in the Hazara District is

balanced by the closing of one in the Peshawar District. The roll of these schools has fallen from 772 to 722, or by 50. The amount of grants earned is, however, almost the same as last year. It is to be regretted that the number of these useful schools is very small in the Kohat and Hazara Districts, there being only 1 and 2 schools, respectively, while the numbers for the Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts are 6, 4 and 4, respectively. The average annual cost per scholar in these schools was Rs. 2-1-6 as compared with Rs. 4-10-9 in an ordinary Primary School. The number of passes from all standards was 256 against 289 in 1902-03. Local encouragement by the District Authorities would do much to increase the popularity of these schools, which are well adapted to the real wants of small agricultural communities, and do useful work at a far smaller cost than the ordinary Board Primary Schools.

42. *Gurmukhi classes.*—There are only three Elementary Indigenous Schools (two for girls and one for boys) in which Gurmukhi is the medium of instruction.

43. *Proportion of boys not reading beyond the Primary Stage.*—Of the 329 pupils who passed the Upper Primary Examination from Vernacular Schools during the year 211, or 64·1 per cent., and of 223 who passed the Upper Primary Examination from Anglo-Vernacular Schools 202, or 90·6 per cent., continued their studies further. Only 35·9 per cent. among the former and bare 9·4 per cent. among the latter were content with the amount of instruction provided by Primary Schools. These figures are of interest as showing the extent to which the chief object of Primary Schools, that of raising the general intellectual standard of the population, is overshadowed at present by the function of preparing pupils for careers essentially different from the productive pursuits of the overwhelming majority of the people.

44. *General Remarks.*—The number of schools and of pupils in them has risen, and the character of the instruction given, as far as it can be gauged by examination results, has improved. The receipts from fees have increased in comparison with those of last year. The number of trained teachers is steadily rising, out of 277 teachers employed in Primary Schools 148 being now trained men, or 53·4 per cent. against 51·7 per cent. in the previous year. There were also 16 untrained but certificated teachers working in these schools at the close of the school year. The large proportion of trained teachers indicates the importance which managing authorities now attach to the employment of teachers capable of imparting instruction on systematic and intelligent lines. But in several districts, such as Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, difficulty is still experienced in securing an adequate supply of trained teachers or of youths qualified for training. This difficulty is mainly due to the insufficiency of the Vernacular Middle Schools maintained in those districts.

For the purpose of improving the methods of instruction of untrained teachers and of preventing such knowledge as trained men have originally gained of sound methods from becoming obliterated in the isolation of rural schools, the institution of periodical special courses for village teachers seems highly desirable. Such courses would best be conducted by District Inspectors of Schools during the period of the annual vacation, and would materially supplement the work of instruction done by them in the course of their school visitations. Such a special training course was instituted in the Kohat District immediately after the close of the year under report with the active co-operation of the Deputy Commissioner (Captain B. C. Waterfield), and has proved distinctly successful.

The teaching of Geography at present leaves much to be desired as regards intelligent methods. Its practical purpose and the necessity of developing and utilizing the knowledge of the topography of the boys' immediate surroundings have so far been imperfectly realized. Mensuration was still neglected in the Upper Primary Classes, and Mental Arithmetic and Map Drawing had not received sufficient attention. On the other hand it is satisfactory to note that the teaching of Object Lessons and the provision of materials for them has generally improved.

Steps have been taken to encourage the creation of small School Gardens, in the cultivation of which the older pupils can co-operate. The necessity of supplying Primary teachers with a few Vernacular books likely to add to their knowledge of History and Geography and to enlarge their general intellectual horizon has been brought to the notice of the managing authorities.

Altogether 74 schools have Post Offices attached to them against 71 in the preceding year. No reason for complaint against the system has arisen from the educational point of view. The allowance paid to teachers for their extra postal duties varies from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 5 per mensem.

CHAPTER VI.—Training Institutions.

44 *b*. Candidates from this Province for Teacher's Certificates continue to be trained in Training Institutions of the Punjab, *viz.*, for Senior Certificates and for the Anglo-Vernacular Junior Certificates at the Central Training College, Lahore, and for the Vernacular Junior Certificates at the Normal Schools of Rawalpindi and Mooltan. 21 stipends are provided for students of this Province who attend these Normal Schools after having passed the Vernacular Middle School Examination.

CHAPTER VII.—Technical Education.

Nil.

CHAPTER VIII.—Female Education.

45. *Number and distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The number of Girls' Schools is the same as last year, *i.e.*, 8, the number being made up by 4 Board, 3 Aided, and 1 Unaided Schools. Their roll shows a slight decrease from 597 to 578, owing mainly to the effect of malarial fever which prevailed in the Dera Ismail Khan District for some months towards the end of the school year. In other districts the attendance has risen. Adding 1,721 girls in Private Schools and 21 in Public Schools for boys, the total number of girls under instruction is 2,316 as compared with 2,278 returned last year. Among these were Muhammadans 1,381, non-Brahman Hindus 700, Brahmans 81, Sikhs 153, and Native Christian 1.

Two Municipal Board Schools, *viz.*, at Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, are intended exclusively for Muhammadan girls, and there the medium of instruction is Urdu. The other Board Schools teach through the medium of either Gurmukhi or Hindi, and are attended almost exclusively by Hindu and Sikh girls.

46. *Comparison according to districts.*—Dera Ismail Khan continues to take the lead among the districts in this Province, accounting for 258 out of 574 girls in all Primary Schools. Hazara and Kohat come next in order with 103 and 85 girls, respectively, while Bannu and Peshawar show 64 girls each. Considering its large population, the backward condition of the Peshawar District in the matter of female education is very striking. Peshawar is also the only district which has no Girls' School at its head-quarters. Considering the relatively small proportion which the actual educational expenditure of the Peshawar Municipality bears to the demandable minimum, the opening as an experimental measure of two schools for Muhammadan and Hindu girls, respectively, appears fully justified.

47. *Expenditure.*—Expenditure has fallen from Rs. 2,791 to Rs. 2,649. Towards this Public Funds contributed Rs. 1,985, or 74·9 per cent., against 70·3 per cent. last year. The decrease in the total expenditure is mainly under the head 'Other sources,' and is accounted for by the fact that in the Aided Arya Girls' School, Abbottabad, the employment of certain menial servants was discontinued for ten months of the year under review. The expenditure on Board Schools was Rs. 1,677, on Aided Schools Rs. 650, and on Unaided Schools Rs. 322. The average annual cost of educating a girl in the Province was Rs. 4-9-8.

48. *Fees.*—The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 36 against Rs. 45 last year. The Aided Elementary Indigenous School at Edwardesabad is the only institution in which fees are at present levied.

49. *Scholarships.*—At the end of the year 15 scholarships were current against 18 in the year 1902-03. 10 were held in the Board Schools and 5 in Aided Schools. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 272, or Rs. 39 less than last year.

50. *Results of Examinations.*—In the Upper Primary Examination 11 out of 14 candidates passed, or 78·5 per cent., against 9 candidates with a pass percentage of 88·8 last year. In the Lower Primary Examination 32 candidates appeared and 21 passed, or 65·6 per cent., against 26 passes out of 38, or 68·4 per cent. in the previous year. The Nagari Girls' School at Dera Ismail Khan continues to be the most flourishing institution in the Province. This school passed 6 out of 6 candidates in the Upper Primary Examination; but its result by the Lower Primary standard was not equal to that of last year. Geography and Mental Arithmetic continue to be poorly taught in almost all the schools.

51. *Needle-work, Domestic Economy, &c.*—During the year under review needle-work has been introduced into the Aided Elementary Indigenous School at Charsadda. Thus the subject is now taught in all the Girls' Schools of this Province. The progress made in it is described as satisfactory in most of the schools. In the Aided Arya Girls' School, Abbottabad, girls continue to be taught a practical course in cooking. Domestic economy has not yet been introduced into any school.

52. *General Remarks.*—It is to be regretted that the number of pupils attending Girls' Schools has slightly fallen, and that the percentage of passes at the Upper Primary and Lower Primary Examinations has also been less satisfactory than last year. As already explained, the figures have been considerably affected by malarial fever prevailing in Dera Ismail Khan, which supplies nearly one-half of the number of girl pupils in the Province. The roll at the Upper Primary Stage has risen considerably, while a decrease is noticeable at the Lower Primary Stage. The attendance of Sikhs has risen, while that of Muhammadans and Hindus has fallen. The causes militating against the spread of female education among the Muhammadan community on the Frontier are well known, and have been referred to already in last year's Report. More progress may be expected among local Hindus and in centres of population containing a relatively large admixture of people born outside the Province. On this account the total want of Girls' Schools at Peshawar is all the more to be regretted. Only one school (in the Hazara District) is provided with a trained and certificated mistress.

CHAPTER IX.—European Education.

Nil.

CHAPTER X.—Education of Muhammadans.

53. *Numbers and Comparison.*—The number of Muhammadan boys reading in Public Schools has risen from 8,490 to 9,045, or by 555. Of these, 9 were in the Arts College at Peshawar, 496 at the Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Stage, 201 at the Vernacular Secondary Stage, and 8,339 at the Primary Stage of instruction. All stages of instruction, except the Collegiate, participate in this substantial increase. The number of Muhammadans in Private Schools shows a decrease of 63, chiefly due to diminished attendance at schools teaching the Qoran by rote. In Public Institutions for males Muhammadans have increased by 6·5 per cent., while the attendance of Hindus and Sikhs shows a small decrease of 0·4 and 2·6 per cent., respectively. In Public Schools for girls the number of Muhammadans and Hindus has fallen by 14·0 and 3·6 per cent., respectively, while that of Sikhs has risen by 39·1 per cent. In Private Schools for boys the numbers of Muhammadans and Hindus have fallen by 0·6 and 6·8 per cent., respectively, while that of Sikhs increased by

31·3 per cent. The attendance at Private Schools for females shows an increase for all communities, that for Hindus being most prominent, *i.e.*, 40·5 per cent. The increase of Muhammadan pupils in Public Institutions extends to all districts. The number of Muhammadan boys attending all kinds of schools represents 11·03 per cent. of the number of school-going age of that community, against 10·7 in the year 1902-03, while the percentages in the case of Hindus and Sikhs were 39·1 and 30·4 against 40·1 and 27·4 in the last year. The percentage of attendance in Girls' Schools was 0·9 for Muhammadans, 9·2 for Hindus and 14·8 for Sikhs, against 0·9, 8·1 and 11·6, respectively, in 1902-03.

54. *Examination Results.*—During the year under report 3 Muhammadans passed in Intermediate Examination from the Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar; 34 the Entrance Examination in the Arts; 124 the Middle School; 415 the Upper Primary; and 28 the Fifth Zamindari Standard Examination.

55. *Special encouragement.*—The number of Victoria High and Middle School Scholarships for Muhammadans remained the same as in the preceding years, *i.e.*, 9 and 13, respectively. Stipends have continued to be paid to Shirani and Dauri boys in the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu Districts, and two fresh stipends have been granted to Mohmand Pathan boys in the Peshawar District from Political Funds.

The special schools for Muhammadans are:—

(1) The Islamia Anglo-Vernacular High School, Peshawar, with 61 boys in the Secondary and 253 in the Primary Department. Though the most important of the schools specially instituted for Muhammadans this institution does not attain the standard of other High Schools in the Province, in regard to efficiency of staff and equipment. The long felt want of suitable accommodation has, however, recently been removed by the transfer of the institution to the building of Peshawar Islamia Club.

(2) The Islamia Aided Anglo-Vernacular Primary School, Dera Ismail Khan, with 76 boys. No improvement has been made in the staff of this school, but its instructional condition was reported to be fairly good.

(3) The Islamia Primary School, Abbottabad, with 59 scholars on its rolls. It has once more been raised to the standard of an Upper Primary Anglo-Vernacular School.

(4) The Islamia Aided Elementary Indigenous School, Edwardesabad, with a roll of 92 (including 13 girls), which continues to be the most successful institution of its kind.

CHAPTER XI.—Education of Native Chiefs, &c.

56. *Education amongst Gentlemen of rank.*—The returns of boys of school-going age belonging to this class show a considerable increase in numbers as compared with the previous year. It is probable that this increase, as shown by the figures given below, is largely due to variations in the standards applied, the sons of Government officials above a certain rank having been included in some cases and not in others:—

District.	1903-04.	1902-03.
Hazara	38	27
Peshawar	253	209
Kohat	48	19
Bannu	37	50
Dera Ismail Khan	75	80
Total ...	451	385

Of the total of 451 boys 2 attend the Arts College at Peshawar, 255 read in Public Schools, 39 in Indigenous Schools, 46 in Masjids, 30 receive private tuition at their homes, and 69 remain without instruction of any kind. It may safely be concluded from the above figures that the value of education is being more and more recognized in families of rank.

CHAPTER XII.—Private Schools.

57. *Number of Schools and Scholars.*—The number of Private Schools has risen from 727 to 744, and that of their pupils from 12,378 to 12,464. There were 654 schools for boys with 10,817 scholars and 90 schools for girls with 1,647 pupils. This increase is spread evenly over all the districts, except Dera Ismail Khan, where prevalence of malarial fever caused a check. Owing to a decrease in Dera Ismail Khan the number of Advanced Schools teaching Arabic and Persian has fallen by 4, but their roll shows the considerable increase of 230. It is satisfactory to note that while the schools teaching religious books by rote show a further reduction of 414 in the number of their pupils, the attendance in Vernacular Schools, probably the most useful among private institutions, has risen by 320 pupils during the year. The number of Girls' Schools has increased by 5 and attendance in them by 136.

CHAPTER XIII.—Education in Native States.

Nil.

CHAPTER XIV.—Discipline and Moral Training.

58. *Discipline*—Discipline in schools has continued to receive needful attention during the year. The application of the monitorial system has generally advanced in Board Schools, but its objects and methods are not yet as fully grasped as might be desired. No breach of inter-school rules was brought to notice in the period under review. Meeting of Teachers' Associations are now regularly held at all district head-quarters, and are attended by Primary School teachers from adjacent villages. District Inspectors of Schools have realized the importance of encouraging these Associations, and may exercise useful direction by the suggestion of suitable subjects for discussion. The necessity of insisting upon cleanliness and neat appearance on the part of the pupils is now more thoroughly realized by teachers generally, though cases of laxity in this respect were observed even in otherwise well managed institutions. The conduct of the boys during inspection was with rare exceptions satisfactory.

59. *Moral Training.*—Direct moral training is not formally included in the school courses, except where religious instruction given in schools under denominational management provides regular opportunities for the inculcation of moral precepts. The numerous lessons having a moral bearing, which are embodied in the prescribed Readers for both Primary and Secondary Schools, afford occasion for indirect teaching of this kind; but only trained teachers can be expected to realize fully their obligations in this direction. Such teachers are generally becoming more alive also to the opportunities which participation in out-door games of the schools, close supervision of students living in Boarding Houses, and contact with the parents offer for influencing the moral development of their pupils. Memorising of moral poems in Boys' Schools and hymn singing in Girls' Schools continue, as well as the keeping of Good-Conduct Registers in Board High Schools. By providing a gold medal for annual award to the best conducted boy in the Municipal Board High School, Peshawar, the Municipal authorities have set an example which might usefully be followed by other managing bodies. Students' Debating Clubs have displayed useful activity in a number of Secondary Schools, and under proper guidance by senior teachers may prove valuable aids in the work of intellectual and moral training.

60. *Physical Training.*—District Tournaments were held as usual in all districts except at Kohat. Progress in drill was fairly satisfactory, but

more systematic attention is needed for marching, both on account of its physical and disciplinary value. Gymnastic apparatus, although added to in the year under report, has remained insufficient in a number of Secondary and Primary Board Schools, where consequently Gymnastics leave much to be desired. Exceptionally good results in Gymnastics and Athletics generally were attained at the Edwardesabad Mission High School, where Dr. Pennell, the Manager, has devoted much personal effort to their development. Native games are very popular in all schools, and Cricket and Football are played with zeal in Secondary Schools, the teachers of most of these showing commendable interest in the games.

In the Provincial Athletic Tournament held at Peshawar in April last, the Municipal Board High School, Peshawar, again won the Cricket Trophy presented by Captain Waterfield. The Football Trophy, also presented by Captain Waterfield, went to the Church Mission High School, Edwardesabad. The Honourable the Chief Commissioner showed his interest in the Athletic Tournament by presiding at its Prize Distribution and delivering an address on the occasion, which was subsequently communicated to all Secondary Schools in the Province.

CHAPTER XV.—Boarding Houses.

61. *Number of Boarding Houses and Inmates.*—Though a new boarding house was opened during the year in connection with the District Board Vernacular Middle School, Nowshera, the number of Boarding Houses remains the same as last year, *i.e.*, 22, owing to the Radha Krishna Pathshala at Peshawar with its Boarding House being no longer counted in the list of Public Schools. Altogether 17 Boarding Houses are managed by Local Bodies, 1 is aided by Government, 1 by a District Board, and 3 are unaided.

The total expenditure on Boarding Houses amounted to Rs. 4,659 against Rs. 4,854 of the previous year. This decrease is accounted for by the exclusion of the Radha Krishna Pathshala Boarding House. Local Funds contributed 51·5 per cent. towards this expenditure, private sources 32·1 per cent., Fees 7·9 per cent., and Imperial Revenues 8·5 per cent. No Boarding House fees are levied except in the Boarding Houses attached to the Vernacular Middle School, Lakki; the Mission High Schools at Dera Ismail Khan and Edwardesabad; and the Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Abbottabad.

All Secondary Schools of the Province, with the exception of two Board and two Unaided Schools, have now Boarding Houses attached to them. There is also a Boarding House in connection with the Municipal Primary School at Tank. A suitable new building has been provided during the year for the Boarding House of the Municipal Board High School, Kohat, while the newly opened Boarding House of the Nowshera Vernacular Middle School remains for the present accommodated in a hired building. The Boarding House of the Church Mission School, Edwardesabad, has been moved into new and exceptionally suitable quarters, where its inmates are also provided with adequate accommodation for purposes of study. The building for the Boarding House of the Victoria Bhratri High School, Dera Ismail Khan, has been completed, but no quarters are provided in it for a resident Superintendent, and consequently the arrangements for the supervision of the inmates are far from being satisfactory. With this exception, the Boarding Houses may on the whole be said to be well superintended. Those attached to the Mission High Schools of Bannu, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan benefit greatly by being under the direction of European gentlemen who are eager to utilize the opportunities offered by closer supervision for the advancement of the moral and physical welfare of the pupils thus entrusted to their special charge, and are ready to afford them the great advantage of their personal intercourse. All Boarding Houses are provided with the essentially necessary furniture, but in some better provision is needed for adequate lighting and ventilation.

CHAPTER XVI.—Educational Conferences.

62. After the close of the year an informal conference attended by District Inspectors of Schools and the Headmasters of most of the High Schools of the Province was held at Peshawar, on the occasion of the Provincial Athletic Tournament, when the Inspector-General of Education invited the opinion of these educationalists concerning a number of administrative measures now under consideration. The measures taken on the basis of these discussions will be noted in next year's Report.

CHAPTER XVII.—Preparation and distribution of Text Books.

63. A branch of the Punjab Text Book Committee was established at Peshawar in 1902 for the purpose of assisting in regard to Pashtu publications. No work was submitted to it for review during the year. The question as to the continuance of the present connection with the Punjab Text Book Committee is under consideration of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENT.

REPORT ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE KURRAM AND TOCHI VALLEYS.

I.—Kurram Valley.

1. *Number and distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The number of schools in the Valley has remained the same as last year. There are:—One Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Parachinar and 6 Primary Schools maintained entirely from the Imperial Funds. The first regular inspection of these schools was effected by M. Umr-ud-din, M.A., late Assistant Inspector of Schools, in August 1903, under the orders of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, when the total number of boys in attendance at these schools was 215 (90 in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and 125 in the Primary Schools). Of these 189 were Turi and Bangash boys and 158 agriculturists. Classified according to race and creed there were Muhammadans 181, non-Brahmans 22, Brahmans 2, and Sikhs 10.

2. *Expenditure and Fees.*—The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 3,440 during the period under report, against Rs. 2,735 last year. The above total is made up of Rs. 2,836 from Imperial Revenues, Rs. 573 from Local Rates, and Rs. 31 from Fees realized in the Head-quarters School from non-Turi boys. Fees are levied only in the Middle School at head-quarters from non-Turi boys and some Turi Hindu boys. The income from this source amounted to Rs. 31 only.

3. *Stipends and Examination Results.*—Rs. 264 are set apart for Stipends. During the year under review there were 12 Stipends current in the Head-quarters Middle School, their amounts varying from 8 annas to Rs. 3.

In none of the Primary Schools of the Valley has a Fifth Upper Primary Class been as yet constituted. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Parachinar, presented 10 candidates for the Upper Primary Examination, of whom 6 passed successfully.

4. *General Remarks.*—Under the orders of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, the Headmaster, Municipal Board High School, Kohat, has been entrusted with the task of inspecting the schools in the Valley twice in each year. The general management of the schools rests with the Political Agent, matters of routine being disposed of by the Revenue Assistant or the Tahsildar. It is hoped that the character of the instruction imparted and the tone of these schools will rise since their regular inspection by Educational Officers has been arranged for. The conduct of the boys was fairly good but discipline was found capable of much improvement, and more attention will have to be paid to

cleanliness of person and dress in the pupils. No arrangements exist at present for physical training. Only two teachers out of the ten employed in the Valley are trained.

Since the Head-quarters School has been raised to the status of a Middle School, the strengthening of its staff by qualified teachers is indispensable if effective instruction is to be given to the Secondary Classes. The Political Agent has been requested to secure the increased grant requisite for this purpose.

II.—Tochi Valley.

1. There are only two Vernacular Primary Schools in this Valley,—one at Hassu Khel and the other at Tappi,—both maintained from Imperial Revenues; but the opening of two additional Primary Schools at Idak and Miranshah has been sanctioned since the close of the year. The number of pupils at the close of the school year was 54 against 65 and the average daily attendance 49 against 44 in the preceding year. Of the total number of boys 35 were Muhammadans, 1 Sikh and 18 non-Brahman Hindus. The expenditure on these schools, met entirely from Imperial Revenues, amounted to Rs. 611 against Rs. 600 in the previous year. No tuition fees are levied. The schools are inspected twice a year by the District Inspector of Schools, Bannu and Kohat. The instructional state of these schools, as tested at the time of my visit in February, 1904, appeared to me distinctly satisfactory and their usefulness well established.

M. A. STEIN,

Inspector-General of Education,
N.-W. F. Province and Baluchistan.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the North-West Frontier Province at the end of the official year 1903-04.

[For details, see General Table III.]

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
				Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*						
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.	Institutions and Scholars.	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16,466	Towns ... 20	Males 1,159,306	Institutions — For Males ...	1	...	25	172	...	...	198	103	551	852	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 25·2
	Villages ... 3,348	Females 966,174	Institutions — For Females ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	90	98	2·9
	Total ... 3,368	Total 2,125,480	Institutions — Total ...	1	...	25	180	...	...	206	103	641	950	28·2
			Scholars — Males ...	17	...	5,078	8,285	...	...	13,380	1,771	8,972	24,123	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 13·8
			Scholars — Females ...	...	...	...	595	...	...	595	...	1,721	2,316	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·5
			Scholars — Total ...	17	...	5,078	8,880	...	...	13,975	1,771	10,693	26,439	82.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1903-04.

(For details, see General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*												
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions — For Males ...	952	...	84,807	36,580	...	...	1,22,339	...	...	18,323	6,974	30,014	3,778	6,807	65,901	1,90,889	
For Females ...	...	...	...	2,649	...	...	2,649										
Total ...	952	...	84,807	39,229	...	...	1,24,988	...	...	18,323	6,974	30,014	3,778	6,807	65,901	1,90,889	
2. (*a*).—Percentages of Imperial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Imperial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	27·87	2·44	...	...	30·31	...	...	53·65	6·71	8·03	·03	1·27	69·69	100	
(*b*).—Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	20·22	55·47	...	...	75·69	...	...	3·14	6·81	7·55	3·22	3·59	24·31	100	
(*c*).—Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	51·27	10·16	...	...	61·43	...	...	...	3·14	23·20	5·19	7·04	38·57	100	
(*d*).—Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	·49	...	44·13	20·56	...	...	65·48	...	...	9·60	3·66	15·72	1·97	3·57	34·52	100	

3. Average Annual Cost of educating each Pupil in—		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Institutions.	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund Schools	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	7 4 5	4 11 4	...	...	5 2 7
	Total Cost ...	...	...	9 3 6	4 13 4	...	...	5 9 10
Municipal Schools ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	0 2 1	...	...	0 0 6
	Cost to Municipal Funds...	...	...	8 15 10	4 1 9	...	...	7 10 10
	Total Cost ...	...	...	16 7 4	4 14 8	...	...	13 5 8
Aided Institutions ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	10 4 9	0 8 4	...	...	4 6 10
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	0 13 7	1 3 0	...	...	1 0 10
	Total Cost ...	...	...	35 8 5	4 2 4	...	...	16 11 0
Unaided Institutions ...	Total Cost ...	59 8 0	...	11 3 8	3 8 6	...	...	9 3 2
All Institutions ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	1 11 8	0 1 5	...	...	0 11 2
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	6 0 0	3 14 1	...	...	4 10 4
	Total Cost ...	59 8 0	...	16 14 9	4 10 8	...	...	9 4 11

EDUCATION—GENE

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the North-

PUBLIC INSTITU

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	Under Public Management.								Under Private			
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
Collegiate Education. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Collegiate Education. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys — High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	4	1,209	1,178	1,015	4	814	842	736
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	4	929	884	713	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	10	1,250	1,263	1,047	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	18	3,388	3,325	2 775	4	814	842	736
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys	...	...	...	...	145	6,757	6,322	5,388	21	1,093	1,089	907
School Education, General. For Girls	...	...	...	...	4	343	366	223	3	197	176	128
Total ...	...	...	...	...	149	7,100	6,688	5,611	24	1,290	1,265	1,035
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. „ „ for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	...	...	...	...	167	10,488	10,013	8,386	28	2,104	2,107	1,771

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... ...

1. *Advanced Teaching—*
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit. ... ...
   (*c*) Any other Oriental Classic ... ...
2. *Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* ... ...
3. *Elementary teaching the Quran, Shastras or other religious books by rote* ..
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards* ... ...

RAL TABLE III.

West Frontier Province for the official year 1903-04.

TIONS. MANAGEMENT. *Unaided.* Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance	Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning: English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed: Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindus.* Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	17	16	14	1	17	17	17	...	...	...	2	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	17	16	14	1	17	17	17	...	...	...	2	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	
3	876	844	754	11	2,899	1,721	1,728	2,822	1	17	135	1,279	1,465	...	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	929	416	404	922	...	...	60	349	520	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	10	1,250	...	521	1,250	...	...	34	240	974	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	876	844	754	25	5,078	2,137	2,653	4,994	1	17	229	1,868	2,959	...	2	2	...	...	
6	452	412	351	172	8,302	149	1,261	8,466	...	3	227	1,992	6,077	...	...	3	31	...	
1	38	33	22	8	578	...	36	577	...	1	34	433	110	...	...	...	...	4	
7	490	445	373	180	8,880	149	1,297	9,043	...	4	261	2,425	6,187	...	...	3	21	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	1,383	1,305	1,141	206	13,075	2,303	3,967	14,037	1	21	492	4,299	9,155	...	2	5	21	4	
...	...	...	...	100	1,731	...	1,704	52	...	...	...	8	1,723	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	40	...	40	...	...	...	36	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	For Boys	...		74	1,910	...	168	1,769	...	...	170	1,567	233	...	...	...	5	...	
	„ Girls	...		22	500	...	5	495	...	...	47	417	36	...	...	...	...	...	
...	For Boys	...		474	7,022	...	6,971	68	...	...	6	...	7,016	...	...	...	222	...	
	„ Girls	...		68	1,147	...	1,141	6	...	...	...	...	1,147	...	...	...	...	153	
...	For Boys	..		3	114	49	77	17	...	...	33	72	9	...	...	...	...	...	
	„ Girls	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...		744	12,464	49	10,106	2,167	...	...	292	2,008	10,164	...	...	...	227	153	
GRAND TOTAL	...			950	26,439	2,352	14,073	16,504	1	21	784	6,307	19,319	...	2	5	248	157	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A).

Number of Scholars on the 31st March in the North-West Frontier Province, classified according to Sex, Race or Creed, for the official year 1903-04.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Remarks.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
Collegiate Education—										
Arts Colleges—										
English	Male ...	...	...	2	6	9	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oriental	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges for Professional Training—										
Law	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	2	6	9	...	...	..	
School Education—General—										
Secondary Schools—										
For Boys—										
High Schools ...	Male ...	1	17	135	1,279	1,465	...	2	..	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle Schools—										
English ...	Male ...	...	...	60	349	520	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vernacular ...	Male ...	...	...	34	210	974	...	...	2	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls—										
High Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle Schools—										
English ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Vernacular ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1	17	229	1,868	2,959	...	2	2	
Primary Schools—										
For Boys	Male ..	...	3	227	1,990	6,058	...	...	3	
	Female ...	...	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	1	34	429	110	...	...	..	
	Total ...	...	4	261	2,425	6,187	..		3	
School Education—Special—										
Schools for Special Instruction—										
Training Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Schools of Art ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A)—*concluded.*

Number of Scholars on the 31st March in the North-West Frontier Province, classified according to Sex, Race or Creed, for the official year 1903-04.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Remarks.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—*concluded*—										
Schools for Special Instruction—concluded—										
Law Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		1	21	492	4,299	9,155	...	2	5	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—										
1. *Advanced Teaching*—										
(*a*) Arabic or Persian...	Male ...	...	...	...	8	1,723	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*b*) Sanskrit ...	Male ...	...	...	36	4	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. *Elementary Teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly*—										
For Boys ...	Male ...	...	...	170	1,502	233	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	47	417	36	...	...	...	
2. *Elementary Teaching—The Quran and Sanskrit*—										
For Boys ...	Male ...	...	...	6	...	6,794	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	222	...	...	...	
For Girls ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	994	...	...	...	
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards*—										
For Boys ...	Male ...	...	...	33	72	9	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...		...	...	292	2,008	10,164	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...		1	21	784	6,307	19,319	...	2	5	

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC													
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							*Managed by District or Municipal Boards*						
	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education. — ARTS COLLEGES.														
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,824	10,306	300	...	25,430
For Boys — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,711	3,554	4,476	...	...	9,741
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,736	523	982	...	...	10,241
For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,467	18,901	15,744	300	...	45,412
PRIMARY SCHOOLS														
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,961	1,507	1,205	...	55	30,728
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	1,577	...	...	...	1,677
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	27,961	3,084	1,205	...	55	32,405
School Education, Special. — SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,909	8,879	...	...	...	12,788
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	1,983	...	...	...	3,650
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,576	10,862	...	...	...	16,438
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	44,004	32,8 7	16,' 4[illegible]	3[illegible]0	55	94,255

(a) Includes Rs. 50 paid to Anjuman-i-Islamia, Abbottabad, for

TABLE IV.

North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1903-04.

INSTITUTIONS.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															ALL OTHER SOURCES.		
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							*Unaided.*										
Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public.	GRAND TOTAL.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	952	...	...	952	...	...	...	952	...	...	952
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	952	...	...	952	...	...	...	952	...	...	952
8,673	...	718	8,404	36	12,083	29,914	6,158	2,416	907	9,481	8,673	...	15,542	24,868	15,742	...	64,825
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,711	3,554	4,476	...	...	9,741
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,756	523	962	...	...	10,241
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,673	...	718	8,404	36	12,083	29,914	6,158	2,416	907	9,481	8,673	10,467	19,619	30,306	15,742	...	84,807
521	717	618	1,428	443	874	4,601	583	375	243	(a) 1,251	521	28,678	(a) 2,175	3,216	1,990	...	36,580
139	31	138	36	86	220	650	...	...	322	322	239	31	1,715	36	628	...	2,649
660	748	756	1,464	529	1,094	5,251	583	375	565	1,573	760	28,709	3,890	3,252	2,618	...	39,229
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,500	...	...	...	...	726	3,226	...	...	14,000	14,000	2,500	3,909	8,879	...	14,726	...	30,014
8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	120	120	8	1,667	1,983	...	120	...	3,778
2,508	...	...	...	...	726	3,234	...	...	14,120	14,120	2,508	5,576	10,862	...	14,846	...	33,792
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,700	1,628	...	...	...	...	18,328
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	60	...	...	...	438
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	166	...	...	...	307
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,833	2,877	976	...	142	...	5,828
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	129	...	...	16	...	401
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	949	1,452	370	1,494	...	4,659
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	1,241	...	...	...	2,148
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,183	7,009	3,895	370	1,652	...	32,109
11,841	748	1,474	9,868	565	13,903	38,399	7,693	2,791	15,592	26,126	31,121	51,761	38,266	34,880	34,858	...	1,90,887

maintaining its unaided Anglo-Vernacular Primary School.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools										
For Boys. Government	English		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund	English		2	369	...	...	...	47	...	47
	Vernacular		8	952	...	...	...	196	...	196
Municipal	English		6	1,769	73	...	73	405	...	405
	Vernacular		2	298	...	...	...	68	...	68
Aided	English		4	814	183	...	183	198	...	198
	Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	English		3	876	54	...	54	197	...	197
	Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		25	5,078	310	...	310	1,111	...	1,111
For Girls. Government	English		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund	English		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	English		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	English		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	English		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Secondary Schools		25	5,078	310	...	310	1,111	...	1,111
Primary Schools										
For Boys. Government			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund			140	6,350	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal			5	407	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided			21	1,093	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided			6	452	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		172	8,302	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Government			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal			4	343	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided			3	197	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided			1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		8	578	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Primary Schools		180	8,880	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL		205	13,958	310	...	310	1,111	...	1,111

RAL TABLE V.

in the North-West Frontier Province at the end of the official year 1903-04.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	...	71	251	...	251	...	...	...	369	...	369
174	...	174	582	...	582	...	...	...	952	...	952
506	...	506	785	...	785	...	...	...	1,769	...	1,769
42	...	42	188	...	188	...	...	...	298	...	298
178	...	178	228	...	228	27	...	27	814	...	814
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	...	200	425	...	425	...	...	...	876	...	876
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,171	...	1,171	2,459	...	2,459	27	...	27	5,078	...	5,078
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,171	...	1,171	2,459	...	2,459	27	...	27	5,078	...	5,078
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6,347	3	6,350
1,070	...	1,070	5,277	...	5,280	...	...	...	407	...	407
51	...	51	356	...	356	...	...	...	1,075	18	1,093
176	...	176	899	18	917	...	...	...	452	...	452
32	...	32	405	...	405	15	...	15			
1,329	...	1,329	6,937	21	6,958	15	...	15	8,281	31	8,302
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	20	...	323	323	...	...	...	...	343	343
...	36	36	4	157	161	...	...	...	4	193	197
...	4	4	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	38	38
...	60	60	4	514	518	...	...	...	4	574	578
1,329	60	1,389	6,941	535	7,476	15	...	15	8,285	595	8,880
2,500	60	2,560	9,400	535	9,935	42	...	42	13,363	595	13,958

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts Colleges.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ Arts	...	...	1	1	...	...	11	4	15
4. Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	2
3. „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	4
4. „ „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ „ „ Pashtu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	...	5
5. „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ Pashtu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Additional examination in English for Oriental Titles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Colleges for Professional Training.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
Licentiate in Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education.									
Matriculation — Boys	...	4	4	3	11	36	99	30	19	184
Matriculation — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination, English — Boys	...	7	3	3	13	166	77	67	36	346
Middle School Examination, English — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ Vernacular — Boys	...	9	...	...	9	70	...	...	3	73
„ „ „ Vernacular — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination — Boys	...	121	7	4	132	760	141	117	2	1,020
Upper Primary Examination — Girls	...	1	1	1	3	6	6	2	...	14
Lower Primary Examination — Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination — Girls	...	4	1	1	6	27	3	2	...	32
Public Service Certificate Examination — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Education.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. — Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
1. Training School Examination for Masters. — Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. — Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. — Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Arts Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VI.

North-West Frontier Province during the official year 1903-04.

Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.							
							Hindus.					
Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	5	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by District Boards.											In Institutions managed by			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Collegiate Education.															
Arts Colleges.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.															
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys. High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys. Middle Schools. English ...	2	369	327	269	...	1,711	580	1,203	...	...	3,494	...	...	...	1,711
For Boys. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	8	952	960	790	...	7,656	...	715	...	...	8,371	...	1,100	...	8,756
For Girls. High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	1,321	1,287	1,059	...	9,367	580	1,918	...	...	11,865	...	1,100	...	10,467
Primary Schools.															
For Boys ...	140	6,350	5,938	5,101	...	27,961	...	699	...	55	28,715	...	...	717	28,678
For Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31
Total ...	140	6,350	5,938	5,101	...	27,961	...	699	...	55	28,715	...	...	748	28,709
School Education, Special.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,909	...	...	...	...	3,909	...	...	...	3,909
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only). ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	...	...	...	...	1,667	...	...	...	1,667
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,576	...	...	...	...	5,576	...	...	...	5,576
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,628
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378
Medical Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Other Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,877
Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	949
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,009
Grand Total ...	150	7,671	7,225	6,160	...	42,904	580	2,617	...	55	46,156	...	1,100	748	51,761

RAL TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1903-04.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	District Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	1,209	1,178	1,015	...	14,824	...	10,306	300	...	25,430	...	...	718	15,542	15,542	
●	560	557	444	...	2,974	...	3,273	...	...	6,247	...	580	...	3,554	5,265	
2	298	303	257	...	523	1,100	247	...	...	1,870	...	...	...	523	9,279	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	2,067	2,038	1,716	...	18,321	1,100	13,826	300	...	33,547	...	580	718	19,619	30,086	
5	407	384	287	...	1,507	...	506	...	...	2,013	...	...	668	2,175	30,853	
4	343	366	223	100	1,577	...	...	...	...	1,677	...	...	138	1,715	1,716	
9	750	750	510	100	3,084	...	506	...	...	3,690	...	...	806	3,890	32,599	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	8,879	...	...	...	...	8,879	...	...	...	8,879	12,788	
...	...	...	...	...	1,983	...	...	...	...	1,983	...	...	...	1,983	3,650	
...	...	...	...	...	10,862	...	...	...	...	10,862	...	...	...	10,862	16,438	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,628	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	438	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	307	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976	3,853	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,452	2,401	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241	2,148	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,895	10,904	
17	2,817	2,788	2,226	100	32,267	1,100	14,332	300	...	48,099	...	580	1,524	38,266	90,027	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-Houses in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1903-04.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Imperial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	17	236	...	161	75	...	...	2,401	...	28	2,429	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	2	66	2	49	15	...	394	...	1,014	157	1,565	
4. Unaided ...	3	58	...	54	4	...	...	...	480	185	665	
Total ...	22	360	2	264	94	...	394	2,401	1,494	370	4,659	

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1904-05.

Price Re. 0-13-0 or 1 shilling 1 pence.

PESHAWAR:

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1905.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1841-G., dated 6th November 1905.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1904-05 by the Inspector-General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

REMARKS.—The year under review has been one of progress, marked by a general increase in the number of schools of all classes, in the attendance of pupils at all stages of education and in the receipts from fees. The latter increase is especially satisfactory, as tending to show a juster appreciation amongst the community of the benefits of education. However, less than 10 per cent. of the receipts under this head are on account of primary education, which spreads but slowly despite the fact that agriculturists are in all Primary Schools and classes exempt from payment of tuition fees, that in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan lower primary education is altogether free, and that throughout the Province in cases where fees for primary education are charged they are almost always at reduced rates.

2. The recently sanctioned appointment of Personal Assistant will to some extent relieve the pressure of work which devolves upon the Inspector-General of Education. But with the advance of education in all districts, and even in some trans-border areas, the addition of one more District Inspector to the Provincial staff will shortly become necessary, so as to provide a District Inspector for each district, the Kurram and Tochi Agencies being attached to the adjoining Kohat and Bannu districts for purposes of inspection.

3. The chief difficulty with which the Inspector-General of Education has had to contend is the deficiency in the supply of qualified teachers. The Educational service in this Province is unattractive and unpopular, especially in comparison with the Punjab, where great educational activity has been rendered possible by an annual allotment of 3 lakhs from the Supreme Government. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that this difficulty will continue so long as the Province remains in large measure dependant on the Punjab for its certificated teachers. The establishment of a Normal School at Peshawar for the training of teachers advocated by the Inspector-General of Education appears an essential factor in the solution of the difficulty, and if the special grant for primary education is sanctioned by the Government of India, a portion of it might suitably be devoted to this purpose. The increase in the number of Vernacular Middle Schools which appears especially necessary in Dera Ismail Khan will help towards the same end by providing suitable candidates for the Normal School.

4. That Local Bodies on the whole adequately discharged their educational responsibilities is shown by the increased proportion of their incomes which were expended on education. But a notable exception must be made in the case of the Peshawar Municipality, which spends less than two-fifths of the obligatory 10 per cent. on its schools. It is true that the Municipal Schools are largely supplemented by the Mission Schools and College and private institutions, but this is all the more reason why the Municipality should extend its enterprise in directions beyond the scope of existing institutions. The Chief Commissioner commends Dr. Stein's suggestion that commercial classes might be opened in connection with the Municipal Board High School, and that some practical action be taken to encourage female education.

5. A comparison of the sums expended on primary and on secondary education respectively, of the receipts from fees in schools of the two classes, and of the attendance rolls, together with the figures given in paragraph 43 of the Report, show how little the primary course is valued *per se*, and creates the impression that though the extension of primary education is beyond question the greatest educational need of the Province secondary education has rather been developed at the cost of primary. The Chief Commissioner trusts that

District Boards which derive the greater part of their income from the agricultural population will see that, as far as their means allow, primary education is brought within the reach of the rural population. He observes with satisfaction that 6 new Primary Schools were opened during the year in Kohat, and would welcome similar efforts in other districts, especially Peshawar and Hazara. The improvement of school buildings in Peshawar and Bannu also requires special attention.

6. The attitude of the Inspector-General of Education towards indigenous schools is, the Chief Commissioner thinks, undoubtedly correct. The education afforded at these institutions may leave much to be desired, but it is considerably better than nothing, and these schools are popular. In the case of the Aided Schools, their cost to the State is small, and in the adoption of a liberal policy towards those which are at present unaided, by encouraging them to come under the grant-in-aid system, lies the surest prospect of harmonising the strong religious feelings of the community with the elements of sound secular instruction.

7. Female education has made satisfactory progress, though still lamentably backward among Muhammadans. In all districts, however, except Peshawar, public schools for girls exist, and it may fairly be claimed that at length a beginning has been made. The Chief Commissioner, however, recognises that probably for many years to come female education must depend mainly on private schools.

8. Education is still in its infancy in the trans-border Agencies, and no great results can be expected as yet. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the Inspector-General of Education that the conversion of the unsatisfactory Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Parachinar into a properly organised Vernacular School is desirable, and should be carried out without delay.

9. A satisfactory feature of the year's working is the active interest shown by District and Tahsil officials—except in Dera Ismail Khan—towards education, and to this is undoubtedly due much of the progress that has been made. The Chief Commissioner agrees with Dr. Stein that the Indigenous Schools might well receive more attention than at present.

10. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to Dr. Stein for the impetus that he has given to education in the North-West Frontier Province, for the reforms in the curriculum which he has introduced, for his efficient administration of the Department under his control, and for an interesting report on a year of successful working.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Remarks be circulated with the Report, and forwarded, with copies of the Report, to the Government of India.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, for information.

By order of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner,

E. B. HOWELL,

Assistant Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

N.-W. F. P. Govt. Press, Peshawar.—262 S. to C. C.—6-11-05—225.

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CHAPTER I.—General Summary.

1. *Number of Institutions and Scholars.*—A summary of the returns of schools and scholars for the past year as compared with the year 1903-04 is given on the next page.

The number of Public Schools for boys and girls has risen from 206 to 217, and that of the pupils from 13,975 to 14,788, thus showing an increase of 11 schools and 813 scholars, respectively. Private institutions increased from 744 to 834, and the number of pupils in them from 12,464 to 13,026, giving an increase of 90 schools and 562 scholars, respectively.

Taking both the Public and Private Schools together, there is an increase of 101 schools and 1,375 scholars. The total number of pupils under instruction rose from 26,439 to 27,814, and the percentage of children under instruction to those of school-going age increased to 8·3, against 7·9 last year. The numerical strength of boys and girls attending schools of all kinds has thus considerably improved, there being 25,167 boys and 2,647 girls, against 24,123 and 2,316, respectively, in the preceding year. The proportion of scholars at school to the total population of school-going age in the five districts of the Province is shown below :—

Name of the District.	Percentage for the year 1904-05.	Percentage for the year 1903-04.
(i) Bannu	14·6	13·3
(ii) Dera Ismail Khan	11·3	11·1
(iii) Peshawar	8·0	8·3
(iv) Kohat	6·8	5·5
(v) Hazara	6·2	5·3

The increase in the proportion of male and female pupils under instruction is satisfactory in all districts except Peshawar, and indicates that steady progress is being made in certain directions, and especially in respect of female education.

2. *Colleges.*—The Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar, continues to provide collegiate education up to the Intermediate standard, and returned 23 scholars on its rolls at the close of the year under review, against 17 in 1903-04.

3. *Secondary Schools.*—The total number of Secondary Schools has remained stationary, but their attendance rose from 5,078 to 5,120, *i. e.*, by 42. Of the pupils, 370 against 310 last year, are returned in the High stage; and 1,082 against 1,111 in the Middle stage. The Secondary Schools are all intended for boys. The need for raising any of the Girls' Schools to the status of a Middle School has not been felt as yet.

4. *Primary Schools.*—Primary Schools for boys increased by 7 and their pupils by 495, there being 179 schools and 8,797 pupils in them, against 172 schools and 8,302 scholars last year. An increase of 4 in the number of Girls' Schools and of 270 in attendance against the last year's figures indicates satisfactory and substantial progress in the spread of female education. There were 12 Girls' Schools with 848 pupils against 8 with 578 pupils in the preceding year. The rise in the number of male pupils is mainly confined to Board Schools, while the marked improvement in the attendance of Girls' Schools is equally shared by Board and Unaided Schools. Taking into account 3,668 boys in Primary Departments of Secondary Schools along with those reading in Primary Schools, the total number of scholars receiving instruction at the Primary stage amounts to 13,313 against 12,537 last year, an increase of 776 scholars or 6 per cent.

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1904-05.	1903-04.	Increase.	Decrease.	1904-05.	1903-04.	Increase.	Decrease.	1904-05.	1903-04.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges ... English	1	1	...	...	23	17	6	...	1,293	952	341	...
Arts Colleges ... Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	11	11	...	...	2,778	2,899	...	121	66,039	64,825	1,214	...
Middle Schools	14	14	...	...	2,342	2,179	163	...	23,364	19,982	3,382	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	25	25	...	...	5,120	5,078	42	...	89,403	84,807	4,596	...
Primary Schools ...	179	172	7	...	8,797	8,302	495	...	41,326	36,580	4,746	...
Total Schools for General Education ...	204	197	7	...	13,917	13,380	537	...	1,30,729	1,21,387	9,342	...
Institutions for Special Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Institutions for General Education and for Special Instruction	205	198	7	...	13,940	13,397	543	...	1,32,022	1,22,339	9,683	...
For Females.												
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ...	12	8	4	...	848	578	270	...	3,810	2,649	1,161	...
Total Schools for General Education ...	12	8	4	...	848	578	270	...	3,810	2,649	1,161	...
Schools for Special Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction	12	8	4	...	848	578	270	...	3,810	2,649	1,161	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females ...	217	206	11	...	14,788	13,975	813	...	1,35,832	1,24,988	10,844	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males	731	654	77	...	11,336	10,817	519	...	...	...	...	...
For Females	103	90	13	...	1,690	1,647	43	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females ...	834	744	90	...	13,026	12,464	562	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private ...	1,051	950	101	...	27,814	26,439	1,375	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,200	6,974	226	...
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,725	58,927	...	3,202
Grand Total of Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,98,757	1,90,889	7,868	...
	Number of Scholars.											
High Stage ... Boys ...	370	310	60	...	From Imperial Revenues ...				41,751	31,124	10,627	...
High Stage ... Girls ...	...	...	...	...	„ Provincial Revenues				...	...	...	...
Middle Stage ... Boys ...	1,082	1,111	...	29	„ District Funds ...				60,215	51,761	8,454	...
Middle Stage ... Girls ...	...	...	...	...	„ Municipal Funds ...				38,834	38,266	568	...
Total ... Boys ...	1,452	1,421	31	...	„ Fees Tuition Fees ...				36,409	34,510	1,899	...
Total ... Girls ...	...	...	...	...	„ Fees Other Fees ...				394	370	24	...
Upper Primary * Boys ...	2,789	2,500	289	...	„ Other Sources ...				21,154	34,858	...	13,704
Upper Primary * Girls ...	81	60	21	...								
Lower Primary * Boys ...	9,682	9,442	240	...								
Lower Primary * Girls ...	761	535	226	...								
Total ... Boys ...	12,471	11,942	529	...								
Total ... Girls ...	842	595	247	...	Total ...				1,98,757	1,90,889	7,868	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

5. *Schools for Special Instruction.*—The Province is still without technical or other special schools.

6. *Private Institutions.*—The total number of Private Schools during the year was 834, and their attendance amounted to 13,026, against the corresponding figures of 744 and 12,464, respectively, in the last year. The increase in number and attendance spreads over schools of all kinds. Private Schools for males numbered 731 and their roll 11,336, while 103 Girls' Schools returned 1,690 pupils. It is gratifying to note that the number and attendance of advanced schools teaching Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit texts with translation have both increased.

7. *Classification according to creed.*—The following is the distribution of the total number of pupils in attendance at schools of all kinds according to race or creed :—

Race or Creed.	1904-05.	1903-04.
(i) Muhammadans	20,048	19,319
(ii) Non-Brahman Hindus	5,452	5,171
(iii) Brahmans	941	784
(iv) Sikhs	1,340	1,136
(v) Native Christians	22	21
(vi) Parsis	9	2
(vii) Others	2	5

It affords satisfaction to note the increased attendance indicated by the above figures for all the communities.

8. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Public Instruction amounted to Rs. 1,98,757, against Rs. 1,90,889 in the year 1903-04. Direct expenditure increased from Rs. 1,24,988 to Rs. 1,35,832, while indirect expenditure fell from Rs. 65,901 to Rs. 62,925 as compared with last year's figures. The increase in direct expenditure, is distributed over all the institutions, and is shared proportionately by almost all funds. There has been a decrease of Rs. 2,976 in indirect expenditure, notwithstanding an increase of Rs. 13,280 on account of inspection, due to the Inspector-General of Education having worked throughout the whole year instead of only three months as in the last year. This increase is, however, more than counterbalanced by the substantial reduction of Rs. 17,530 in outlay on 'Buildings.' Only 1·9 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred on account of female education. The contribution from Imperial Funds was Rs. 41,751 against Rs. 31,124 last year; from District Funds Rs. 60,215 against Rs. 51,761 ; from Municipal Funds Rs. 38,834 against Rs. 38,266 ; from Fee receipts Rs. 36,803 against Rs. 34,880; and from 'Other sources' Rs. 21,154 against Rs. 34,858. The substantial decrease under the head 'Other sources' is, as explained above, due to the fact that last year the large sum of Rs. 14,000 was spent by the Managing Committee of the Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Abbottabad, on a new building for their institution.

9. *Direct expenditure analysed.*—The expenditure on collegiate education in the Church Mission College, Peshawar, rose from Rs. 925 to Rs. 1,293, or Rs. 341 more than in the past year. The substantial increase of Rs. 4,596 in the case of Secondary Schools is chiefly explained by the higher grants earned by aided High Schools and the employment of English-knowing teachers in the Middle School, Mardan, which has now been developed into an Anglo-Vernacular one. The total cost of Primary Schools for boys and girls amounted to Rs. 41,326 and Rs. 3,810, against Rs. 36,580 and Rs. 2,649, respectively, in the previous year. The opening of 7 new Board Primary Schools for boys and of 4 (2 Board and 2 Unaided Schools) for girls accounts for this expenditure. The average annual cost of educating a scholar in the single Arts College is Rs. 58-12-4; in Secondary Schools it is Rs. 17-15-4, and in Primary Schools Rs. 5-0-1.

10. *Indirect expenditure analysed.*—The expenditure on 'scholarships' rose during the last year from Rs. 6,974 to Rs. 7,200, the increase of Rs. 226 being partly due to a University scholarship of Rs. 12 per mensem current in the Peshawar Mission College, and partly to the larger number of scholarships current in Secondary Schools. The expenditure on 'Other charges' has decreased by Rs. 3,202, falling from Rs. 58,927 to Rs. 55,725. This decrease has already been accounted for in paragraph 8 above. Expenditure under other sub-heads has remained almost the same. The entire cost of 'Inspection' amounted to 15·9 per cent. of the total expenditure and that of scholarships to 3·6 per cent.

11. *Expenditure from Imperial Revenues.*—During the year under report Rs. 41,751 against Rs. 31,124 last year, were spent from Imperial Revenues. Apart from the higher grants earned by aided High and Girls' Primary Schools, this increase was mainly due to the Inspector-General of Education having controlled the educational affairs of the Province throughout the whole year instead of three months as in the preceding year.

12. *Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.—Nil.*

13. *Expenditure from Local Funds.*—From Local Funds Rs. 9,022 more were spent than in the previous year. This increase is shared by both the Municipal and District Funds, as they contributed Rs. 60,215 and Rs. 38,834 towards the total expenditure against Rs. 51,761 and Rs. 38,266, respectively, in the preceding year.

The appreciable increase in expenditure from District Funds was due to the opening of 7 new Board Primary Schools; the employment of an English staff in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Mardan; a large contribution paid to the Lakki Municipality for the maintenance of the Vernacular Middle School, Mina Khel; and largely also to increased 'indirect expenditure' which rose from Rs. 12,585 to Rs. 15,353. The excess expenditure was mainly needed for better equipment of schools and their boarding-houses as regards furniture and educational appliances. District Board School buildings have in all districts been somewhat improved against the past year. The cost of scholarships also shares in the increase. The two newly opened Municipal Board Gunter Girls' Schools at Bannu account for the small rise of Rs. 568 in the contribution of Municipal Funds. Nearly 30·2 per cent. of the total expenditure on public instruction was met from District Funds and 19·5 per cent. from Municipal Funds.

14. *Expenditure from 'Other sources.'*—Last year expenditure under this head was unusually high owing to the inclusion of the large sum of Rs. 14,000 spent in erecting a new school building at Abbottabad and shown in the total indirect expenditure. This explains the fall in expenditure from Rs. 21,154 against Rs. 34,858 last year. This decrease is entirely confined to the 'indirect expenditure.' The contribution from 'Other sources' towards the direct expenditure has risen from Rs. 18,360 to Rs. 19,167, the increase being due to the opening of some new unaided Girls' Schools, and the receipt of more interest on the sums deposited in the Government Treasury as contributions when the status of the Municipal Board High Schools, Peshawar and Kohat, was raised. The entire share borne by 'Other sources' amounted to 10·6 per cent. of the total expenditure against 18·2 per cent. last year.

15. *Fees.*—It is gratifying to note that the income from fees has further risen, being Rs. 36,803 against Rs. 34,880 in the previous year, and showing an increase of Rs. 1,923. This substantial increase is distributed over all institutions. The receipt from fees realized in Boarding Houses, Rs. 369, has remained stationary, and is included in the above figures. The total receipts from fees have sufficed to meet 18·5 per cent. of the total expenditure.

16. *Management of Schools by District Boards.*—The number of schools managed by the District Boards rose to 157, of which 3 were Anglo-Vernacular Middle, 7 Vernacular Middle, and 147 Primary Schools, against 150 schools under direct control and management last year. These schools were, on the whole, satisfactorily managed by these bodies. The Hazara, Kohat and Peshawar District Boards continue to spend more on education than

the minimum prescribed under the Code rules. The District Board Schools have generally much improved as regards supply of furniture, appliances and gymnastic apparatus; but provision for good school libraries, especially in Vernacular Primary and Secondary Schools, is urgently needed. Instructional work is greatly handicapped in several Primary Schools by inadequate and badly lighted school buildings, and in various schools of the Peshawar and Bannu districts also by the insanitary and otherwise unfavourable surroundings of the school buildings. It is to be regretted that no practical steps have been taken to set apart annually definite amounts for building operations as suggested last year. In the Bannu District delay in carrying out certain suggested improvements was caused more by want of proper provision on the part of the controlling body than by insufficiency of available funds. The same reason accounts for the urgent wants of the District Board Middle School, Kulachi, not having been provided for in due time. It is much to be regretted that last year's practical suggestions regarding schools in the Peshawar District were not received back in my office, after compliance, until the 15th April, 1905.

The total Educational Budget provision of all District Boards fell short of the demandable minimum by Rs. 1,622 and their gross expenditure by Rs. 4,154. Last year the items representing the corresponding deficiencies were Rs. 5,513 and Rs. 8,960 respectively. The net expenditure was less by Rs. 4,394 than the bare 25 per cent. of the District Boards' income. It is satisfactory to note that the increased interest shown by the District Boards of the Hazara, Kohat and Peshawar districts in extending Primary education has not only covered the deficit of Rs. 2,634 in the total amount budgeted for Primary education, as remarked in my last year's report, but has actually led to an excess of Rs. 39 over the demandable minimum.

The gross expenditure of all District Boards taken together works out to 93·4 per cent. of their minimum liability, against 85·2 per cent. last year, which shows further satisfactory progress. As regards this proportion, the order of precedence among the five districts is as below :—

Name of District.	1904-05.	1903-04.
(i) Hazara ...	123 per cent.	121 per cent.
(ii) Kohat ...	115 „	129 „
(iii) Peshawar ...	112 „	99·4 „
(iv) Dera Ismail Khan ...	55·5 „	49·3 „
(v) Bannu ...	53·4 „	48·8 „

These figures show that the efforts made in the Hazara District are well maintained, and that substantial progress has also been made in the Peshawar District. It may also be concluded from them that the financial resources of the District Boards of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu would probably be fully equal to meeting the additional expenditure involved in opening some more Vernacular Primary and Secondary Schools. The need of a Vernacular Secondary School is specially felt in the Dera Ismail Khan District, which at present is without a single institution capable of turning out pupils suited for training as Primary teachers.

17. *Management of Schools by Municipalities.*—Two new Girls' Schools have been opened during the year under review; otherwise the number of schools under the management of Municipal Committees is the same as reported last year, there being 4 Anglo-Vernacular High, 2 Anglo-Vernacular Middle, 2 Vernacular Middle, and 5 Primary Schools for boys and 6 for girls. The management of these schools was generally satisfactory, and the supply of the essential furniture and appliances fairly adequate. The gross expenditure of all the Municipalities, excepting Peshawar, exceeds their minimum liability. Among the minor Municipalities that of Tank is still slack in looking to the most urgent

needs of its Primary School, the gross expenditure of this Municipality amounting only to 53 per cent. of the minimum prescribed for educational purposes. It is strongly urged that the existing local Primary School may be raised before long to the status of a Vernacular Middle School. The comparatively low expenditure of the Peshawar Municipality has already been pointed out more than once. In the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, dated October 3rd, 1904, on last year's report on Public Instruction, it was noted with special reference to this deficiency : " It should, however, in justice to the Peshawar Municipality be added that, despite this small expenditure, educational facilities are, owing mainly to Missionary and other private enterprise, at least as great in Peshawar City as in any other town of the Province." In this connection it may be pointed out that Missionary enterprise at Peshawar is considerably supplemented by the award from Imperial Revenues of an annual grant to the Mission High and Branch Schools, Peshawar, which on the average amounts to Rs. 3,409. This expenditure might with justice be charged to the Municipal Funds ; the savings thus effected would prove very useful towards establishing a Normal School for training Primary teachers in this Province, which is a very urgent educational need.

The difficulty of securing qualified teachers and adequate supervision has seriously hampered the progress of instructional work in the Peshawar, Abbottabad, and Dera Ismail Khan Board Schools. In order to meet this difficulty the Peshawar Municipality resolved to raise the pay of the Head Master's post in its High School to Rs. 200—10—250 per mensem, and efforts are being made to secure the services of an experienced educationalist for the management of this important institution. No practical effect has been given to the recommendation made last year as regards the opening of a Girls' School in Peshawar City. The Haripur School has now been transferred to a very suitable new building erected on an open site outside the town. The accommodation of the Municipal Board High School, Bannu, is now decidedly inadequate and calls for early extension.

The gross expenditure of all Municipalities taken together amounted to 73·0 per cent. of their minimum liability. The percentage of expenditure incurred by the five principal Municipalities against their minimum liabilities is given below :—

Name of Municipality.	1904-05.	1903-04.
(i) Bannu	126·0	118·0
(ii) Dera Ismail Khan	106·0	95·1
(iii) Abbottabad	103·0	98·3
(iv) Kohat	101·0	71·3
(v) Peshawar	36·6	34·9

It is thus seen that, with the exception of Peshawar, considerable efforts have been made by all these Municipalities to meet their obligations towards education.

Under the Code rules Rs. 69,063 ought to have been budgeted by the whole of the Municipalities; but only Rs. 52,193 were provided in the budget and Rs. 50,442 actually spent. Thus the gross expenditure fell short of the demandable minimum by Rs. 18,621 against a deficiency of Rs. 22,700 last year. The bare 10 per cent. of the income of the Municipal Committee, which was due for educational purposes, amounted to Rs. 46,564, while the net expenditure stood at Rs. 28,677, the deficiency being Rs. 17,887 against a corresponding shortage of Rs. 22,154 last year. The principal Municipalities taken together spent Rs. 18,532 less than their dues, while the deficiency in the case of the Peshawar Municipality alone amounted to fully Rs. 21,057. On the other hand the expenditure of the minor Municipalities taken together fell short of the demandable minimum by Rs. 89 only.

18. *Private enterprise.*—The progress noted in educational work done under private management affords substantial ground for satisfaction. Two new schools for Hindu girls have been started during the year, one at Dera Ismail Khan, the other at Bannu, while four additional schools conducted by private persons were for the first time examined for grants-in-aid.

Khan Bahadur Usman Khan of Hangu deserves credit for having generously offered a piece of land to serve as a play ground for the District Board School, Hangu. The school building of the Church Mission High School, Bannu, has been materially improved in accommodation. Reading rooms have been provided in the boarding-houses attached to the Albert Victor Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Abbottabad, and Church Mission High School, Bannu. A Superintendent's room has been added to the boarding-house maintained by the authorities of the Victoria Bhratri High School, Dera Ismail Khan.

19. *General progress.*—The number of Secondary Schools has remained the same, but their roll shows a slight increase. One Vernacular Middle School (Mardan) was raised to the status of an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School during the year under review. Primary Schools have increased both in their number and attendance. Local Funds expenditure on Secondary and Primary education rose considerably and exhibits signs of progress. The income from fees realized in the various classes of schools shows a steady rise throughout, except in the case of Vernacular Middle Schools, owing to the change of status referred to above. The increase in the number and attendance of private schools also deserves notice.

The number of Girls' Schools has risen from 8 to 12, with a corresponding increase in the number of pupils on their rolls, the rise being shared by all districts except Peshawar, which remains the most backward. Under directions issued early in the year considerable efforts have been made in most institutions to provide the school rooms with more ample illustrative materials, such as Wall pictures, Object Lesson materials, &c., by which instruction in a variety of subjects can be rendered more attractive and useful. Efforts have been made in all schools to stimulate interest in physical surroundings by systematic school excursions organized in accordance with a Circular issued during the year under review. There is reason to hope that these excursions have afforded to teachers and pupils of Secondary and Upper Primary Classes opportunities for acquiring a far more intelligent interest in the geographical features, ancient remains, local lore, &c., of their districts than mere book knowledge is likely to produce. Small school gardens have been started in many of the Secondary and Primary Schools, and were well looked after by the pupils to whose unaided, but properly supervised, care they were entrusted.

The establishment of circulating libraries of selected books for Secondary Schools in each district has brought a number of improved modern books on methods of teaching and general knowledge, together with pictorial aids for instruction in History and Geography, within the reach of teachers in all Secondary Schools. It is very desirable that similar libraries may be started by District Boards for the benefit of Primary School teachers, whose intellectual horizon could thus be considerably enlarged even in the isolation of their rural surroundings. The provision of furniture and needful apparatus in schools has generally improved, but the addition of illustrative materials for the teaching of Geography and Object Lessons needs further attention in almost all Secondary and Primary Schools. Kindergarten teaching has not yet been introduced into the Primary Schools of the Province. Except in a few Secondary Schools under private management little has been done to enlarge the existing School Libraries on systematic lines; but the books available have in most institutions been more widely used than before. Steps have been taken for the formation of small model libraries for Primary Schools, the gradual provision of which in all Board Schools is to be recommended to Districts.

Constant difficulty has been experienced about obtaining qualified teachers for vacant posts in Secondary and Primary Schools. No better remedy can be suggested than the establishment of a Normal School within the Province for the supply of qualified Primary School teachers. The Dera Ismail

Khan District is still without a Vernacular Middle School as noted above. The number of teachers engaged in schools has risen along with the increase in the number of schools and their attendance, but owing to the difficulties just indicated the number of trained teachers shows only the slight increase of 9. Out of 547 teachers 277 or nearly 50·7 per cent., were trained and certificated against 268 out of 527, or 50·7 per cent., in the year 1903-04. Examination results showed an improvement against those of the last year; and general advance in intelligent methods of instruction was noticed during the annual inspection. The meetings of Teachers' Associations are now regularly held in all Secondary Schools, and more attention paid to the selection of practically useful subjects for discussion and to the delivery of Model Lessons. The District and Tahsil authorities have generally displayed a commendable interest in the development of Primary education, and their visits were more frequent than last year. Physical training has been generally well attended to. Drill has improved in almost all schools, and some of the Secondary Schools could show a very creditable advance both in gymnastics and games. The Provincial Athletic Tournament again afforded a welcome opportunity for testing the relative merits of the chief Secondary Schools in this important branch of educational work.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

20. *Officer in charge of Education.*—I have continued to hold charge of the combined posts of the Inspector-General of Education and Archæological Surveyor, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, throughout the year. I was on tour for 148 days, during which I inspected 38 Secondary Schools and a number of Primary Schools in the North-West Frontier Province, and 3 Secondary and 11 Primary Schools in Baluchistan. Of the total number of tour days, 49 were spent in Baluchistan during the months of November and December last. I also conducted personally in each of the five districts of this Province the High School Scholarship Examination which had to be instituted in place of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination abolished since 1904. The results of my archæological work, which absorbed a considerable portion of my time both on tour and at head-quarters, have been recorded in a separate report.

In November last the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan sanctioned the appointment of M. Muhammad Feroz-ud-din, B. A., late District Inspector of Schools, Bannu and Kohat, as my Personal Assistant for that Province. This appointment will render possible the regular inspection and control of all educational institutions in that Province also outside the annual period of two months which under existing arrangements I am expected to spend in that Province. The serious drawbacks arising from the constant necessity of deputing District Inspectors of Schools for the annual inspection of Primary Schools in other districts of this Province have been removed by the creation, under the sanction of the Government of India, of the post of a Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education, for the North-West Frontier Province. M. Ali Muhammad Khan, B.A., District Inspector of Schools, Hazara, was selected for this new post and took over charge of his duties on the 6th of March last. During the remainder of the year under review he was on tour for 26 days in connection with the annual inspection of schools in the Dera Ismail Khan District. He examined 25 Primary Schools, including 4 Primary Departments of the Secondary Schools, in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

21. *District Inspectors.*—Two among the District Inspectors of Schools of this Province who had shown special efficiency in the discharge of their duties, *viz.*, M. Muhammad Feroz-ud-din, B.A., and M. Ali Muhammad Khan, B.A., were appointed during the year to the newly created posts of my Personal Assistants for Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province, respectively. Owing to the latter post having been sanctioned only towards the close of the year under report, the practice of deputing the District Inspectors of Schools to other districts for the inspection of Primary Schools had to be continued not without detriment to the educational interests of their own districts. The District Inspector of Schools, Bannu and Kohat,

was required to inspect 7 Government Schools in the Kurram Valley in 15 days, during the months of August and September last. The District Inspector of Schools, Dera Ismail Khan, was deputed on special duty to the Hazara District for 31 days of October, 1904, during which he inspected 34 Primary Schools and 6 Primary Departments of Secondary Schools. The services of both the District Inspectors of Schools, Hazara and Bannu and Kohat districts, had to be utilized for the inspection of schools in the large district of Peshawar. The former remained for 36 days in the district and examined 53 Primary Schools inclusive of 4 Primary Departments of Secondary Schools. The remaining 28 Primary Schools and the Primary Departments of 6 Secondary Schools were inspected by the latter in the course of 28 days. The inspection of Primary Schools in the Bannu and Kohat districts and the Tochi Valley, had to be carried out by the District Inspector of Schools, Peshawar, who spent 26 days of January last in examining the Primary Departments of 2 Secondary Schools and 24 Primary Schools in the Kohat District. He subsequently inspected during 36 days 28 Primary Schools and the Primary Departments of 3 Secondary Schools in the Bannu District as well as 4 Primary Schools in the Tochi Valley. Before my Personal Assistant could commence his work in the Dera Ismail Khan District the local District Inspector of Schools was allowed to examine 4 Primary Schools of his district independently. The Head Master, Municipal Board High School, Kohat, continued to work as the Inspecting Officer of Schools in the Kurram Valley. The touring of all the District Inspectors of Schools was sufficient. The increase in the number and attendance of Primary Schools in the Bannu and Kohat districts renders the effective control of schools in both districts by a single District Inspector more and more difficult, and the appointment of a separate District Inspector of Schools for these districts, which is urgently needed in the interest of a further spread of education, is accordingly under consideration. The relatively large number of schools in the Peshawar District also demands the early appointment of an Assistant District Inspector of Schools, in accordance with the system adopted in the Punjab, in order that the inspection of local schools of all kinds be made more frequent and thorough.

22. *Other Controlling Agencies.*—All Deputy Commissioners have displayed laudable interest in the cause of education. In the districts of Hazara, Kohat and Peshawar the efforts made by these officers were mainly conducive to the increase already noted in educational expenditure beyond the minimum demandable under the Code rules. The visits of the Tahsildars and their Naibs to Board Primary Schools have throughout been more frequent than in the past year, except in the Dera Ismail Khan District and in the Nowshera Tahsil of the Peshawar District. The zeal which M. Fazal Haq, Tahsildar of Haripur, showed in visiting schools within his jurisdiction and in arousing interest among the agricultural community for elementary education, deserves special notice. I have to note with regret that, as already remarked last year, the aided Indigenous Schools do not receive sufficient encouragement and a due share in visits from the Tahsil authorities. Yet there is no class of schools more in need of such encouragement or more likely to meet the real educational wants of the great mass of the agricultural population.

CHAPTER III.—Collegiate Education.

23. *The Church Mission College—Number of Students.*—The Edwardes Church Mission College is the only collegiate institution in this Province. It is recognized by the Punjab University up to the standard of the Intermediate Examination in Arts and had on the 31st March 23 students on its rolls against 17 last year.

24. *Expenditure.*—The College classes are mainly supported by the income from fees; the total expenditure rose to Rs. 1,293 against Rs. 952 in the previous year. In the above figures no account has been taken of the salary of the Principal who is also Manager of the High School attached to the institution. In order to enable the College to strengthen its staff and to improve its equipment an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 has been sanctioned from Imperial Revenues since the close of the year.

25. *Examination Results.*—Out of the 10 candidates prepared by the College for the Intermediate Examination 5 succeeded in passing.

26. *General Remarks.*—With reference to the general organization, discipline and physical training of the students the Principal's remarks may be quoted :—

"We have reason to be satisfied with the year's work. The numbers reached the highest figure since the College classes were opened. Ten students offered themselves for the F. A. Examination of the Punjab University this March ; of whom 5 passed—not a very high percentage but one which compares very favourably with the Colleges in the Punjab, as our College stood third, I think, on the list of average passes. The attendance and discipline have been in all respects satisfactory, and there is a marked increase in the popularity of this our new development in the education of the Province, and the type of men who are availing themselves of the opportunities which the College offered, is most encouraging. We sent up a team to Lahore to take part in the University sports. The students play cricket, football, and tennis regularly ; they make a fair use of the valuable library belonging to the Mission, and in every way the conduct of one and all has been most gratifying to those who belong to the College staff."

As reported last year, the College still lacks a proper building and the Government grant of Rs. 2,500 sanctioned for the purpose has not yet been actually utilized by the College authorities. The Principal reports that an application has been made to the Military authorities for a grant of land in the Cantonment in a very suitable locality, and that there is every hope of the building being shortly taken in hand. The site in view would admit of room being reserved for the erection of a hostel which is undoubtedly a much needed feature.

In November, 1904, Revd. H. J. Hoare, on return from furlough resumed charge of his duties as Principal, relieving Revd. Marcus Wigram, who had ably carried on the work of the College during the absence of the permanent Principal. Otherwise there has been no change in the *personnel* of the College. As during part of the previous year, Dr. Lankaster, in charge of the Church Mission Society's Medical Work at Peshawar, lectured on Philosophy in the absence of Revd. H. J. Hoare.

CHAPTER IV.—Secondary Education (Boys).

27. *Number and distribution of schools and scholars.*—The number of Secondary Schools in the Province has been 25 as last year. Of these 16 are Anglo-Vernacular Schools (9 Board, 4 Aided and 3 Unaided) and 9 Vernacular Middle Schools. According to grade there were 11 Anglo-Vernacular High Schools, and 5 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. The increase of one Anglo-Vernacular Middle School is due to the conversion of the Vernacular Middle School, Mardan, into an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School. Including 3,668 pupils in attendance at the Primary stage of the Secondary Schools, the number of students on the rolls has risen from 5,078 to 5,120—an increase of 42 only. The attendance in the High and Upper Primary stages is comparatively large, while the Middle and Lower Primary stages show some decrease.

The number of pupils learning English has risen from 2,139 to 2,247 and of agriculturists from 1,870 to 1,966, being an increase of 108 and 96, respectively, as compared with last year. 2,367 pupils attended Anglo-Vernacular Board Schools ; 1,144 Vernacular Board Schools ; 877 Anglo-Vernacular Aided Schools, and 732 Anglo-Vernacular Unaided Schools.

28. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure on Secondary Education proper rose to Rs. 58,114, against Rs. 56,413 in the preceding year. Out of the total increase of Rs. 1,701, Rs. 1,467 were spent from District Funds on strengthening the staff of the new Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Mardan, and on improving the salaries of some teachers working in Vernacular Middle Schools. The Municipalities spent a smaller percentage of their funds on Secondary education than in the previous year. This decrease is largely due to lower-paid teachers having been employed in several head-quarters' High Schools owing to the dearth of qualified trained men. Fees receipts have risen by Rs. 913. The entire contribution from Imperial Revenues was Rs. 7,096 against Rs. 7,247 last year ; from District Funds Rs. 6,033 against Rs. 4,566 ; and from Municipal Funds Rs. 13,098 against Rs. 13,792. The income from Fee receipts amounted

to Rs. 21,980 against Rs. 21,067 in the previous year. The remaining sum of Rs. 9,907 was met from "Other sources", against Rs. 9,741 in the last year.

29. *Fees.*—Fee receipts show a marked improvement in the Anglo-Vernacular Board and Aided Schools while in Anglo-Vernacular Unaided and Vernacular Board Schools they have slightly fallen. The income from fees rose from Rs. 21,067 to Rs. 21,980 during the year, and sufficed to meet 37·8 per cent. of the entire cost on Secondary education against 37·3 per cent. in the year 1903-04, thus continuing the satisfactory rise noted last year. There is no school in the Province offering free Secondary education, but reduced rates are in force in several districts which are educationally backward. Free and half rate scholars are admitted within the Code limits in the majority of schools, while in some the concession has been somewhat extended for the benefit of able, but poor, pupils with the special sanction of the Department. At the end of the year under report altogether 40 students paid 1st grade and 87 2nd grade fees, against 46 and 91, respectively, in the last year. These students were chiefly sons of Government officials, Raises, bankers and pleaders.

30. *Scholarships.*—The number of scholarships current in schools at the end of the year has fallen from 146 to 136. Of these 54 were tenable in the High and 82 in the Middle stage. The Victoria Scholarships show a rise of 8 while the Close and Open Scholarships have declined by 7 and 11 in number, respectively. The amount paid under this head, however, rose to Rs. 5,944 against Rs. 5,608, an increase of Rs. 336 over the last year's figures.

31. *Entrance Examination Results.*—At the last Entrance Examination of the Arts Faculty of the Punjab University, 171 candidates appeared and 87 passed, or 50·8 per cent., compared with 165 candidates, 102 passes and a pass percentage of 61·8 last year. The lower pass percentages extended to all kinds of schools, *viz.* Board, Aided and Unaided Schools. From Board Schools 17 out of 39 passed, or 43·5 per cent., against 20 out of 36, or 55·5 per cent.; from Aided Schools 54 out of 102, or 52·9 per cent., against 61 out of 99, or 61·6 per cent.; from Unaided Schools, 16 out of 30, or 53·3 per cent., against 21 out of 30, or 70 per cent., in the year 1903-04. It is gratifying to note that Khuda Bakhsh, a student of the Victoria Bhratri High School, Dera Ismail Khan, headed the list of successful candidates in the Punjab and this Province.

32. *Middle School Examination Results.*—As the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination is no longer held by the Punjab University, the High School Scholarships on the Anglo-Vernacular side are now awarded on the results of a High School Scholarships' Examination which is conducted by the Department at the head-quarters centre of each district, immediately after the annual inspection of the schools. Owing to the abolition of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination a fresh distribution of Open and Victoria High School Scholarships was sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner. The two Prize Scholarships of Rs. 6 each previously awarded to the best passes at the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination have been converted into three open ordinary scholarships of Rs. 4 each. Of 69 candidates sent up from the Board Vernacular Middle Schools for the Vernacular Middle School Examination, 48 were successful, or 69·5 per cent; last year there had been 70 candidates, 49 passes and a pass percentage of 70.

33. *Advance of English Education.*—The number of scholars learning English has further risen from 2,139 to 2,247, an increase of 108. The increase would have been still more substantial but for the closure of a private Middle School, Dera Ismail Khan, and the unrecognized Secondary Department of the Frontier School. The proportion of Anglo-Vernacular Schools to Vernacular Schools has slightly risen; it is now nearly 2 to 1 against 3 to 2 last year. The increase in the number of scholars learning English is specially noticed in the High and Primary stages, while the attendance of such scholars at the Middle stage has slightly fallen.

34. *General Remarks.*—Secondary education in the Province showed signs of progress in various directions. The total number of scholars, that of agriculturists and of pupils learning English, the figures of expenditure and of income from fees have all risen as compared with last year's record. Of 229 teachers employed in the various classes of Secondary Schools, 122,

or 53·2 per cent., were trained men against 119 out of 238, or 50 per cent., last year. The percentage of trained teachers in Board Schools was 63·1, in Aided Schools 44·4, and in Unaided Schools 18·7. With the larger proportion of trained and certificated teachers the character of instruction in Secondary Schools has generally improved, the presence of such teachers proving often of value also as a stimulus to untrained assistant teachers. Much difficulty is, however, felt in retaining the services of qualified and competent teachers, who think their prospects of promotion restricted in the Frontier districts.

Little progress was noted in regard to the practice of English conversation, since there is a want of teachers trained in conversational methods of instruction. Material efforts have been made to supply all Secondary Schools with the needful illustrative materials and appliances. The useful effect of the newly introduced system of school excursions in stimulating teachers' and pupils' interest in their local surroundings has already been noted above. Small school gardens have been started in almost all Board Schools, and their cultivation by the pupils promises to develop and foster a healthy taste for gardening and tree planting. The methods of teaching Geography and History have distinctly improved in most schools, under the influence of a more searching system of inspection and through the increased importance attached to the use of illustrative charts, wall pictures, &c., and to the study of local geography and traditions. But the frequent changes in the school staff and consequent employment of ill-qualified substitutes still endanger steady progress on the lines now indicated. School libraries at the head-quarters of districts have generally received substantial additions of suitable books; but more attention is needed to the stock of books available for teachers and pupils in Vernacular Secondary Schools. Science apparatus is still wanting in three Vernacular Middle Schools, and consequently this important subject remains untaught there. Gymnastic apparatus has been repaired in many and improved in some schools, but is generally still far from being adequate.

An excellent school-house has been constructed for the Municipal Board Middle School, Haripur, and new play grounds provided for the District Board School, Hangu, and the Municipal Board School, Dera Ismail Khan, during the year under review. Two new rooms have been added to, and some useful alterations effected in, the District Board School, Hangu, and the Municipal Board School, Dera Ismail Khan. The building of the Church Mission High School, Bannu, has undergone further changes with a view to making its accommodation more commodious. Extensions of the buildings of the Nowshera and Charsadda Vernacular Middle Schools have been sanctioned and are to be effected shortly. The Municipal Board High School, Bannu, well built and possessed of ample ground, is in urgent need of additional school rooms to meet increased instructional requirements. The removal of the Islamia High School, Peshawar, to the building of the Islamia Club would have proved a distinct gain had subsequent dissensions in the managing body and teaching staff not led to the secession of a considerable number of teachers and pupils to a rival institution. The boarding houses attached to the Church Mission High Schools of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu continue to be excellently managed. The latter High School, through Dr. Pennell's zealous exertions, maintains its foremost position among schools of this Province in regard to physical training and the healthy *esprit de corps* fostered by it, while the Peshawar Mission High School might serve as a model in regard to systematic instructional arrangements and provision of needful educational appliances. Since the transfer of the late Head Master vigorous efforts have been made in the Municipal Board High School, Abbottabad, to improve the staff and to remove the numerous deficiencies in management and instructional work which previously impaired its utility.

The newly opened Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Mardan, has made a satisfactory start and promises to become a very popular institution.

CHAPTER V.—Primary Education (Boys).

35. *Number and distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The total number of Primary Schools has risen from 172 to 179, the increase of 7 being confined to Board Schools, while the number of Aided and Unaided Schools has remained the same as last year, *i.e.*, 21 (mostly indigenous) and 6, respectively.

There are now 152 Board Schools, against 145 last year ; 6 of the new schools were opened in the Kohat District and 1 in the Bannu District. The number of the Zamindari Schools is stationary, there being only 1 Aided and 18 Board Zamindari Schools.

The total number of the scholars in Primary Schools is 8,797, showing an increase of 495 against the previous year. The rise in attendance is mainly restricted to Board Schools, while Aided and Unaided Schools show a decrease of 4 and 33, respectively. The appreciable falling off in the latter class of schools is chiefly due to the abolition of the Anglo-Vernacular Primary Department maintained in connection with the Radha Krishna Pathshala at Peshawar. In Zamindari Schools the attendance has slightly improved, the increase being 59 over last year's figures. Taking Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools together, the number of pupils has risen from 11,959 to 12,465.

The number of agriculturists is returned as 7,582 against 6,603, or 60·8 per cent. of the total return, against 55·2 per cent. last year, which is satisfactory. The percentage of the male population of school-going age attending Primary Classes in Public Schools has risen from 6·6 to 6·9. At the Upper Primary stage there were 2,789 and at the Lower Primary stage 9,682 boys.

36. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure in Primary Schools during the year amounted to Rs. 41,326 against Rs. 36,580 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 4,746, which is spread over all kinds of schools and proportionately shared by all funds. Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 581 against Rs. 521 in the year 1903-04; District Funds Rs. 32,322 against Rs. 28,678; Municipal Funds Rs. 2,607 against Rs. 2,175. The income from fees realized was Rs. 3,593 against Rs. 3,216, and that from 'Other sources' Rs. 2,223 against Rs. 1,990. 85·9 per cent. of the total expenditure on Primary Schools was met from Public Funds and 14·1 per cent. from fees and other sources. The total expenditure on Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools has risen from Rs. 64,974 to Rs. 72,615. The increase has been partly due to the opening of new Board Primary Schools and may be attributed to some extent also to the better equipment of schools with furniture, illustrative materials and other appliances. To the total direct expenditure on Primary education the District Funds contributed 53·4 per cent., against 53·2 per cent. in the previous year; Municipal Funds 14·5 per cent. against 12·3 per cent.; 'Other sources,' including fees, 29·1 per cent. against 31·5 per cent., and Imperial Revenues 3·0 per cent., *i. e.*, the same as last year. The average annual cost per scholar was in Primary Schools Rs. 5. In Board Schools the average cost worked out to Rs. 5-0-10, in Aided Schools to Rs. 4-13-9, and in Unaided Schools to Rs. 4-7-1. These figures are somewhat higher than those of the past year, because the increased expenditure incurred in maintaining and equipping these schools has not been accompanied by a proportionate rise of roll.

37. *Fees.*—The income from fees has risen by Rs. 377, *i.e.*, from Rs. 3,216 to Rs. 3,593, in Primary Schools. Including Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the fee receipts show an increase of Rs. 669 over the figures of the past year. Generally reduced rates of fees, ranging from 6 pies to 3 annas per mensem, prevail in the Province; in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts Lower Primary education is free as noted in previous reports. The concession regarding the exemption from payment of tuition fees of agriculturists in Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Vernacular Secondary Schools still holds good. At the close of the past school year only one boy paid the 1st grade fees and 12 the 2nd grade fees, most of them being sons of Government officials.

Of the total expenditure on Primary education 18·07 per cent., against 19·16 per cent. last year, has been met from Fee receipts.

38. *Scholarships.*—Expenditure under this head has fallen by Rs. 153, *i.e.*, from Rs. 349 to Rs. 196. Only one stipend against four in the previous year, was paid from Political Funds to a Dauri boy in Bannu District, with an expenditure of Rs. 90. Rs. 106 are contributed from District Funds towards

three stipends paid to Wazir and Shirani boys in the Dera Ismail Khan District; there were no stipends for Mohmand Pathan boys against two reported last year, the two boys holding these stipends having left school.

39. *Results of Examinations.*—Including candidates from the Primary Departments of the Secondary Schools, 978 candidates, against 937 in the previous year, appeared at the Upper Primary Examination; the number of passes rose from 619 to 663, or a percentage of 67·79, against 66·06 last year. In addition 96 boys who had already passed in Vernacular subjects, appeared in English only, 88 being successful; the numbers of such candidates and passes for the last year were 81 and 73, respectively. The pass percentage at this examination has risen in the Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat Districts, but has fallen in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts; the highest percentage was recorded in the Kohat District and the lowest in the Peshawar District. Urban Schools presented 437 candidates, of whom 291 passed, or 65·59 per cent.; the Rural Schools passed 372 out of 541 candidates, or 68·76 per cent.

40. *Zamindari Schools.*—The number of Zamindari Schools has remained the same as before, but their attendance shows a promising increase of 59. This increase is equally shared by the Upper and Lower Primary stages, which contained 165 and 701 pupils, respectively. Urdu continues to be the medium of instruction in these schools, but the teaching of Mahajani characters and figures has also been introduced in the schools of Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan districts. 563 candidates presented themselves for the various standards, and 427 passed, or 75·8 per cent., against 536 candidates, 450 passes, or 84 per cent., last year. The schools in the Dera Ismail Khan District have again secured the highest percentage of passes, while those in the Peshawar District the lowest, as recorded last year. The Kohat District is still without a Zamindari School, though the District Board has shown its desire to encourage elementary education by opening 6 ordinary Primary Schools. The subject matter of Agricultural Readers was not well grasped and practical illustrations were sadly ignored. Multiplication Tables, Bahi Khata and Phailawat were other subjects to which the special attention of the local inspecting staff had to be invited. It is regrettable to note the continued want of popularity of these schools among village people for whose sons these half-time institutions were specially established.

41. *Indigenous Schools examined for grants.*—These schools are, as usual, returned as ordinary Aided Primary Schools, but their special character deserves a separate notice. Their number has risen from 17 to 21, there being an increase of 3 in the Bannu District and of 1 in the Dera Ismail Khan District; their attendance has risen from 722 to 818. The total amount of grants earned during the year has also increased by Rs. 127. The same small number of these schools as last year is maintained in the Hazara and Kohat districts. Special efforts were made to direct the attention of local Inspecting Officers and of District Boards to the importance of affording every possible facility for the conversion of ordinary indigenous schools conducted by local Mullas into Aided Schools of this class. The relatively small expenditure involved in grants to schools of this type and the admitted usefulness of the instruction imparted by them to sons of agriculturists justify greatly increased attention to such schools on the part of the District authorities. The average annual cost per scholar in these schools amounts to only Rs. 1-14-9 against Rs. 5 in ordinary Primary Schools. The number of passes from all standards rose from 256 to 277, *i.e.*, by 21. The instructional work done in these schools, as far as it goes, is fairly satisfactory, considering the limited qualifications of the teachers. Geography has practically no place in the school curriculum of the few schools where it is supposed to be taught. It was curious to note the little knowledge possessed by the pupils of their own immediate surroundings.

42. *Gurmukhi Classes.*—There are now 6 elementary Indigenous Schools (2 for boys and 4 for girls) in which Gurmukhi is the medium of instruction. One Gurmukhi Girls' School has been opened at Bannu by the Municipality; two other new schools owe their origin to private enterprise in the same town.

43. *Proportion of boys not reading beyond the Primary stage.*—Of 326 pupils who passed the Upper Primary Examination from the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 289, or 88·7 per cent., and of 293 who passed the same examination from the Vernacular Schools, 179, or 61·1 per cent., continued their studies further. Thus only 11·3 per cent. among the former and 38·9 per cent. among the latter ceased to attend schools after passing the Upper Primary Examination. These figures, though less striking than those recorded last year, still show how little the Primary School course as giving an educational equipment of direct value is at present appreciated, and how much remains to be done to spread appreciation for it among the broad masses of the population.

44. *General Remarks.*—The year has been one of distinct progress for Primary education. The number of schools, as well as that of scholars in them, has risen. Fee receipts have considerably improved, and the total expenditure on Primary education exceeds the amount spent last year. The number of teachers employed in the Primary Schools has been strengthened by 20; but it is a matter for regret that the percentage of trained teachers could not be maintained, their number being 154 out of 297 against 149 out of 277 in the year 1903-04. The difficulty of obtaining qualified trained teachers for some districts in this Province has already been dwelt upon at some length in last year's report. The Local Bodies are fully alive to the importance of obtaining for their schools the services of competent teachers, but the supply of such men will continue to be inadequate as long as no Provincial training institution is established and the number of Vernacular Middle Schools not increased. Since the close of the year the difficulty of securing trained teachers has still further increased owing to the Punjab having been placed by a large Imperial grant in a position to open numerous new Primary Schools, which have absorbed the available surplus of trained men. A similar grant from Imperial Revenues is greatly needed in this Province also, where the backwardness of Primary education is certainly as great, if not greater than, in any other part of Northern India excepting Baluchistan.

The character of the instruction imparted in village Primary Schools is, considering present conditions, fairly satisfactory. The District Inspectors have done much to raise the standard of work among teachers by delivering model lessons and insisting upon intelligent methods of teaching being adopted. The work of the teachers was on the whole approved, and the examination results in all classes of schools were distinctly better than those in the year 1903-04.

It is gratifying to note that during the year under report progress has been made in directing the mental activity of pupils and teachers towards the practical application of the knowledge acquired from the courses of reading. The school excursions organized for the Primary Schools of all districts have been specially useful in this direction by giving teachers and pupils opportunities to acquaint themselves with prominent features of local topography, with objects of natural interest, historical sites, &c. The reports received from several Head Masters about these excursions show that local Raises and other men of influence have been generally quite ready to appreciate the usefulness of such excursions and to facilitate them by making provision for the accommodation, &c., of the boys and masters who took part in them. The long deputations of the District Inspectors of Schools to other districts for annual inspection of Primary Schools left no time for the institution of periodical special courses of training as noted in the last report. But this difficulty will not stand in the way of similar measures in future.

The teaching of Geography and Map Drawing have advanced as compared with the work done last year, but there is still ample room for improvement. Urdu and Persian Grammar and Practical Mensuration in ordinary Primary and Bahi Khata in Zamindari Schools have not received sufficient attention. Most schools are now located in substantial buildings, but instances of schools being accommodated in hired unsuitable houses are still to be found in all the Districts. This is specially the case in the Peshawar and Bannu Districts where numerous schools are still accommodated in distinctly insanitary dwellings.

A good start has been made as regards school gardens in connection with Primary Schools, and in almost all instances Primary teachers have succeeded in arousing the boys' interest for the maintenance of the shrubs, flower-beds and young trees allotted to them class-wise. The number of Post Offices attached to schools stood 74 at the close of the past year and showed no increase over the figures of the preceding year. The teachers, who also acted as Sub-Post Masters, showed generally good work, with the exception of a few whose shortcomings had little or nothing to do with the postal work entrusted to them. Thus the system of combined work may be said to have worked fairly well throughout the year. The allowance paid to teachers for their extra postal duties varies from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 5-8-0 per mensem.

CHAPTER VI.—Training Institutions.

45. The same arrangements exist for the training of teachers in this Province as noted in last year's report, and the number of stipends available has remained unchanged. The necessity of a separate Provincial Training Institution is under the present circumstances badly felt owing to the necessarily limited supply of trained teachers from the Normal Schools at Rawalpindi and Mooltan where Pathan candidates in particular are not readily induced to proceed. Owing to the increase in the number of Punjab Primary Schools which, as explained above in paragraph 44, has followed the award to that Province of a special Imperial grant for Primary education, it will become increasingly difficult to secure teachers from across the Indus.

CHAPTER VII.—Technical Education.

46. There is no institution of the kind in this Province though the attention of the Municipal Committee, Peshawar, has been invited more than once to the usefulness of opening Commercial Classes in connection with the local Municipal Board High School. Funds for further development in this direction are amply available in the case of this Municipality.

CHAPTER VIII.—Female Education.

47. *Number and distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The number of Primary Schools for the instruction of girls has risen considerably during the year, *viz.*, from 8 to 12. Of the 4 new schools, three (2 Municipal Board Schools and 1 Unaided School) have been started in the Bannu District and one in Dera Ismail Khan. Altogether there are now 6 Board, 3 Aided and 3 Unaided Schools. The number of scholars shows a corresponding growth all round, except in the Peshawar District, which has only one elementary Girls' School with a roll of 53, or 11 less than that in the last year. The number of pupils has increased by 270, representing an addition of 46·7 per cent. to the number in attendance at the close of the previous year. Adding 1,805 girls reading in Private Schools and one in an ordinary Primary School for boys, the total number of girls receiving instruction of some kind has risen from 2,316 to 2,647, or by 331. According to race or creed they are distributed as below :—

Non-Brahman Hindus	835
Brahmans	128
Sikhs	226
Muhammadans	1,458

The considerable increase under all these heads indicates that female education has made decided progress, in numbers at least, during the year. Three Municipal Board Schools situated at Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan are intended exclusively for Muhammadan girls, and Urdu is the medium of instruction in them. In all other schools instruction is imparted either in Gurmukhi or in Hindi, as all girls reading in those institutions are either Hindu or Sikh.

48. *Comparison according to districts.*—The Dera Ismail Khan District again returns the largest number of girls attending Public Schools, *viz.*, 366 ; the Bannu District now returns 193 girls against the small number of 64 last

year ; Hazara and Kohat come next with 126 and 103 girls, respectively ; while Peshawar continues to be the most backward District as regards female education, with only 53 girls under instruction. The remarks of last year's report in this respect still hold good. The Peshawar Municipality has failed to recognize the need for a Girls' School at the Provincial head-quarters though the increasing popularity of the private schools maintained in the City by the Zenana Mission shows that prejudice against female education is gradually weakening.

49. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure on Girls' Schools has increased from Rs. 2,649 to Rs. 3,810, or by 43·7 per cent. of the total expenditure. This is due to the opening of 2 Board and 2 Unaided Girls' Schools. The Public Funds contributed Rs. 2,549, or 66·9 per cent., towards the total cost of Girls' Schools, against Rs. 1,985, or 74·9 per cent., in the preceding year. Contributions from Municipal Funds and from other sources also increased, while fees contributed only Rs. 12. The expenditure on Board Schools amounted to Rs. 244 ; on Aided and Unaided Schools to Rs. 621 and Rs. 945, respectively. The average annual cost of educating a girl in the Province works out to Rs. 5-0-1 against Rs. 4-9-8 last year.

50. *Fees.*—The total amount collected as Fee receipts in Girls' Schools has fallen from Rs. 36 to Rs. 12. This is due to the fact that the Aided Gurmukhi Girls' School at Bannu, the only school where fees were previously levied, was deserted by many of its pupils for the newly opened Khalsa Gurmukhi Girls' School in the same town, where lower rates of fees are charged.

51. *Scholarships.*—At the close of the past school year there were 24 scholarships current against 15 in the year 1903-04. 22 were held in Board Schools and 2 in Aided Schools. The expenditure under this head has consequently risen from Rs. 272 to Rs. 360. All these scholarships were held in the Upper Primary stage, and the percentage of pupils in receipt of scholarships to the total number in the Upper Primary stage was about 30.

52. *Results of Examination.*—In the Upper Primary Examination 16 girls appeared and 12 passed, or 75 per cent., against 14 candidates, 11 passes, or a percentage of 78·5 in the year 1903-04. The number of candidates and passes at the Lower Primary Examination has considerably risen, being 65 and 45, respectively, against 32 and 21 last year ; the pass percentage has improved from 65·6 to 69·2. The Nagri Girls' School at Dera Ismail Khan has maintained its position as the largest Girls' School in the Province with a roll of 164 girls. From this school 6 out of 10 girls passed the Upper Primary Examination, while 19 out of 31 pupils were successful in the Lower Primary Examination. The teaching of Geography and easy Arithmetical problems continues to be neglected in almost all the schools.

53. *Needle-work, Domestic Economy, &c.*—Needle-work was taught in all the Girls' Schools during the year. The scheme of work laid down in the Punjab Education Code has now been more systematically followed than in the previous year. The subject suffered a good deal in the Aided Arya Girls' School, Abbottabad, owing to the want of a competent Mistress ; nor was it taught on systematic lines in the Aided Girls' School at Charsadda. Domestic Economy has not yet been introduced into any Girls' School in this Province.

54. *General Remarks.*—The record for the past year is one of marked progress. The number of institutions as well as of pupils in them has considerably risen. The increased contribution from Public Funds shows that Municipalities are gradually evincing more interest in elementary education. The percentage of passes at the Upper Primary Examination has slightly decreased, but that at the Lower Primary Examination has been satisfactorily maintained. The roll at both the stages shows the marked increase of 21 and 249, respectively, this increase being shared by all the districts of the Province except Peshawar. The attendance of girls at Public Schools has improved in the case of the main communities of Muhammadans and Hindus. But the number of Muhammadan girls under instruction is still very small in proportion to the strength of the community, and shows the obstacles still to be overcome. Only one Girls' School (in the Dera Ismail Khan District) was provided with a trained and certificated teacher, the rest being in charge of untrained Upper

Primary passed Mistresses. The difficulty of securing qualified Mistresses is much felt and is likely to continue until it becomes possible to provide a Secondary School for girls in the Province.

CHAPTER IX.—European Education.

Nil.

CHAPTER X.—Education of Muhammadans.

55. *Numbers and comparison.*—The number of Muhammadan boys reading in both Public and Private institutions has risen from 18,026 to 18,707, *i.e.*, by 681 or 3·7 per cent.; of Hindus from 5,177 to 5,430, *i.e.*, by 253, or 4·8 per cent. and of Sikhs from 983 to 1,106, *i.e.*, by 123, or 12·5 per cent. In Public Schools for males 9,330 Muhammadans were returned against 9,045 last year. Of these 11 attended the Arts College at Peshawar, 519 the Secondary Department of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 173 the Secondary Departments of Vernacular Schools, and 8,627 were reading in the Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools. An increase of 3·1 per cent. over the last year's record is noted in the number of Muhammadans in public institutions, while the increase in that of Hindus and Sikhs was 5·3 and 9·2 per cent., respectively. The percentages of increase in attendance at Private Schools for the same three communities are 4·4, 3·4 and 16·0, respectively. In Public and Private Schools for girls all three communities have shown improved attendance, the percentage of increase for Muhammadans being 4·3, for Hindus 23·7, and for Sikhs 47·7. The above increase extended to both Public and Private institutions, except in the case of Hindus whose number in Private Schools shows the slight fall of 12. The number of Muhammadan pupils as compared with the total number of boys of that community of school-going age represents a percentage of 11·45, against 11·03 last year. The corresponding percentages for Hindus and Sikhs have risen from 38·1 and 30·4 to 41·11 and 34·28, respectively. The percentage of attendance in Girls' Schools was 0·95 for Muhammadans, 11·5 for Hindus, and 22·00 for Sikhs, against 0·9, 9·29 and 14·89, respectively, in the year 1903-04.

56. *Examination Results.*—During the year under review 2 Muhammadans passed the Intermediate Examination from the Edwardes Church Mission College; 39 the Entrance Examination of the Arts Faculty; 37 the Vernacular Middle School Examination; 503 the Upper Primary; 43 the Fifth Zamindari Standard, and 4 (girls) the Lower Primary Examination.

57. *Special encouragement.*—9 Victoria High and 13 Victoria Middle School scholarships continue to be reserved for Muhammadan boys. In addition 4 stipends (3 to Wazir and Shirani boys in the Dera Ismail Khan and 1 to a Dauri boy in the Bannu District) have been paid during the year. 42 Victoria scholarships (18 in the High stage and 24 in the Middle stage) were current in schools of this Province against 34 in 1903-04.

Schools intended for Muhammadan scholars are:—

(1) The Islamia Anglo-Vernacular High School, Peshawar, with 69 boys in the Secondary and 113 in the Primary stage.—The considerable decrease in attendance has been mainly due to dissensions in the managing body of this institution, which towards the close of the school year led to the opening of another Muhammadan Secondary School, called the Himayat-i-Islam School, in the same town. Owing to grave deficiencies in the staff, equipment and management of both institutions their recognition as Public Schools became doubtful for some time, and could be accorded only provisionally for one year.

(2) The Islamia Aided Anglo-Vernacular Primary School, Dera Ismail Khan.—The number on the rolls of this school has increased since last year from 76 to 92. The instructional state of this school is reported to have been improved, though the staff continues to be without a single trained or certificated teacher.

(3) The Islamia Primary School, Abbottabad.—The number of scholars on the rolls was 72 against 59 in 1903-04.

(4) The Islamia Aided Indigenous School, Bannu.—The roll declined from 92 to 74 (including one girl). The decreased attendance is mainly due to the girl pupils of the institution having left for the newly opened Municipal Board Girls' School, Bannu.

(5) The Urdu Girls' Schools maintained by the Municipalities of Bannu, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan do useful work by giving elementary education to the Muhammadan girls of these towns.

CHAPTER XI.—Education of Native Chiefs, &c.

58. *Education among gentlemen of rank.*—The number of boys of school-going age under instruction belonging to this class has slightly risen as compared with the last year's figures. The following table shows the numbers in each district for the year under review and the preceding one:—

Name of District.	1904-05.	1903-04.
Hazara	39	38
Peshawar	218	253
Kohat	55	48
Bannu	62	37
Dera Ismail Khan...	84	75
Total ...	458	451

Of the total of 458 boys 1 reads in the Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar; 252 attend Public Schools; 61 Indigenous Schools; 41 Masjids Schools, and 12 receive private instruction at their houses; 91 remain without instruction of any kind. Only 32 scholars of this class passed in public examinations, among the successful candidates being 1 for the Intermediate Arts and 2 for the Entrance Examination.

CHAPTER XII.—Private Schools.

59. *Number of Schools and Scholars.*—The total number of private institutions is 834 with 13,026 pupils, against 744 schools with an attendance of 12,464 last year. The increase is shared by all the districts, except Dera Ismail Khan, which shows a decrease of one school and of 261 scholars owing to the closing of the local unrecognized Anglo-Vernacular Middle School. 103 of the above private institutions are Girls' Schools with 1,690 pupils on roll, and the remaining 731 Boys' Schools with 11,336 scholars. In schools teaching religious books by rote as well as in Mahajani and Vernacular Schools the rolls have largely increased. The number of Arabic and Persian schools has risen from 100 to 127, but the attendance shows only a nominal rise of 4—a fact which has not been satisfactorily explained by the District Inspector of Schools of Kohat and Bannu, where the number of Private Schools has much risen. The number of Girls' Schools has also increased (by 13) without a corresponding rise in attendance.

CHAPTER XIII.—Education in Native States.

Nil.

CHAPTER XIV.—Discipline and Moral Training.

60. *Discipline.*—As regards discipline and moral training I have little to report beyond what has already been noted in my last report. There has been the same general absence of open misconduct which was reported

in previous years. Only 2 boys were expelled from the Upper Primary Examination for using unfair means during inspection. In High Schools, and especially in those under direct supervision by European Managers, the discipline maintained continues to be remarkably good. The monitorial system has been much strengthened by the better training of Class Monitors, for whose guidance in most of the schools rules have been framed and hung up in all class rooms. The inter-school rules were well observed in all schools. Teachers' Association meetings have been regularly and properly conducted. Their proceedings were generally well recorded in the minute books. There has been further improvement in regard to cleanliness and neat appearance of the pupils, and increased smartness in class movements was also generally noted. It appears, however, that in the larger village schools the necessity of insisting upon discipline also in the lowest classes has not always been realized by the responsible Head Teachers who are apt to neglect adequate supervision in this respect over their untrained assistants.

61. *Moral Training.*—Though direct moral training is not provided for in the prescribed school courses, the importance of inculcating moral lessons by indirect means may be said to be realized now in all classes of schools where trained teachers are available. In institutions maintained by religious bodies the opportunities for moral training afforded by the courses of religious instruction are fully utilized. Trained teachers are now beginning to be alive to the fact that their responsibility in respect of their pupils' moral and intellectual welfare does not end with the school hours. In a number of Secondary Schools special efforts are being made to enlist the co-operation of parents in assuring the progress and mental development of the pupils by furnishing them with brief record of their boys' conduct, industry, &c., at regular intervals. Participation of the teachers in the out-door games of the pupils becomes more and more the rule also in Secondary Schools. The boarding houses attached to Secondary Schools have been well-managed, and their constant supervision is now recognized by Head Masters as one of their essential duties. In a number of boarding houses arrangements have been made to set apart a special room for the boarders' study and to supervise their work of preparation during regular periods. Memorising of moral poems in Boys' Schools and hymn singing in chorus in Girls' Schools are kept up; also Good Conduct Registers in High Schools. Students' Debating Clubs continue to be popular in a number of Schools; combined meetings of the Debating Clubs of various schools in the same locality have been encouraged for the purpose of stimulating healthy competition. The value of well-chosen private readings for the formation of their pupils' character is now gradually being recognized by teachers. Head Masters could do much to assure better use of the available School Libraries in this direction than has prevailed so far.

62. *Physical Training.*—Physical training, with one or two notable exceptions, has been well cared for in all Secondary Schools and in most Primary Schools under Board management. The High Schools are provided with separate Gymnastic Instructors, though few among them possess the qualifications required under the Code rules; in other Secondary Schools the number of teachers possessed of Gymnastic certificates has increased. The itinerant Gymnastic Instructors employed for Board Schools in each district have on the whole worked with zeal, and the results of their work as seen in the training of drill monitors were satisfactory. Drill has been generally well practised in the Secondary Schools, except at Peshawar where only the Municipal Board School showed creditable work. In Primary Schools some improvement has been effected as regards marching which had been previously much neglected. Native games continue to be popular in all Primary Schools but owing to the want of trained instructors the regular system of 'Desi Kasrat' has not yet been introduced in this Province. In gymnastics and athletics the Bannu Church Mission High School continues to occupy the first place among all schools of the Province. The highly creditable results of the gymnastic training there given, which I had occasion to note in the course of my annual inspection, are directly due to the long-continued strenuous efforts and personal example of Dr. Pennell, the devoted Manager of this flourishing institution. District Boards have taken much-needed steps to improve the

gymnastic apparatus in Primary Schools; but in the Bannu, Kohat and Peshawar Districts some schools still remain without the indispensable minimum apparatus.

District Athletic Tournaments were held in all districts, except at Kohat. The Provincial Athletic Tournament held in March last brought together for competition the teams which had distinguished themselves in each district, as well as the boys foremost in gymnastics. Captain Waterfield's Cricket Belt was again (for the fourth year) won by the Cricket eleven of the Municipal Board High School, Peshawar, while the Football team of the Municipal Board High School, Kohat, won Captain Waterfield's Challenge Cup. It is to be regretted that the teams of the Bannu Church Mission School were unable to compete on this occasion. The prize distribution of the Tournament was presided over by Mr. C. E. F. Bunbury, C. S., Judicial Commissioner of the Province, who in an address delivered on the occasion commented on the high standard of discipline maintained in the course of the competitions.

CHAPTER XV.—Boarding Houses.

63. *Number of Boarding Houses and Inmates.*—The number of boarding houses shows an increase of 3 over that of the past year, while the number of boarders has risen from 360 to 414. Two new boarding houses have been provided for Board Secondary Schools and one for an Unaided School. At the close of the year there were 19 boarding houses under the direct management of Local Bodies. One received aid from Imperial Funds, another from the District Board, Peshawar, and 4 were managed by the authorities of Unaided Schools.

The increased number of boarding houses has resulted in a higher expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 5,098 against Rs. 4,659 last year. To the total amount of expenditure Imperial Revenues contributed 2·36 per cent.; Local Funds, 'Other sources' and Fees 67·6, 22·81 and 7·23 per cent., respectively. Fees are levied in the same boarding houses as specified in last year's report.

All the Secondary Schools in the Province, with the exception of 2 Unaided Schools, have now boarding houses attached to them. Besides them the Municipal Board Primary School at Tank is also provided with a boarding house. All boarding houses, with the exception of the last-named one, were found clean, well-arranged, and tolerably well-furnished on the last annual inspection, but the available accommodation is inadequate in numerous cases, and over-crowding has resulted. The furniture provided was fairly adequate. Separate rooms for study have as yet been provided only in boarding houses attached to some Secondary Schools at head-quarters of districts. A suitable new boarding house has been erected along with the new school building of the Municipal Board School, Haripur; a store-house added to Mansehra boarding house; and kitchens built for the boarding house of the Municipal Board High School, Kohat. The arrangements recommended last year for the better ventilation and lighting of certain boarding houses have been generally carried out. The boarding house of the Baffa Vernacular Middle School suffers from the insanitary condition of its surroundings. The early attention of the local authorities has been invited to this. Except in the few cases where boarding houses are still located in hired buildings, suitable accommodation is provided for resident Superintendents.

CHAPTER XVI.—Educational Conferences.

64. An informal conference attended by District Inspectors of Schools and the Head Masters of most of the High Schools was held at the commencement of the year on the occasion of the Provincial Athletic Tournament of 1904. Among the more important measures discussed, to which effect was given during the year, were the establishment of circulating libraries for teachers of Secondary Schools in each district; the organization of special training courses for Primary teachers; modifications in the procedure followed

by District Inspectors of Schools in dealing with educational matters concerning Local Boards; and the adoption of a new system of awarding grants-in-aid to Aided Schools as recently introduced in the Punjab.

CHAPTER XVII.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-books.

65. The local branch of the Punjab Text-book Committee inaugurated in 1902 for examining and reporting upon Pashtu publications has received no book from the Central Committee for review during the year. Under an arrangement sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner the continuance of the services of the Punjab Text-book Committee has been secured to this Province. Among the publications recently prepared by that body with special regard to the needs of this Province is a revised and up-to-date wall map of the North-West Frontier Province and the adjoining Frontier regions. Measures have also been taken to replace certain district maps which have become antiquated by new publications. The schools of this Province continue to benefit by the proportionate distribution of numerous text-books and publications suitable for School Libraries, of which copies are purchased by the Punjab Text-book Committee.

SUPPLEMENT.

REPORT ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE KURRAM AND TOCHI VALLEYS.

I.—Kurram Valley.

1. *Number and distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The number of schools, all maintained from Imperial Revenues, has remained the same, while their attendance shows a slight falling off. The roll of the Middle School at Parachinar went down considerably owing to the elder boys leaving the school for employment in connection with the settlement now proceeding in the Valley. This decrease was, however, almost counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers attending the 6 Primary Schools. Altogether there were 210 pupils under instruction, against 215 last year. They are classified according to race or creed as below :—

Muhammadans	181
Non-Brahman Hindus	5
Brahman	1
Sikhs	23

Of these 180 were natives of the Valley and 155 agriculturists.

2. *Expenditure and Fees.*—The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 3,440 to Rs. 3,703, an increase of Rs. 263. To this sum Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 3,045, Octroi Funds Rs. 515, and Tuition fees Rs. 143. No fees are levied in the Primary Schools; hence the amount referred to shows the fee receipts realized in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Parachinar.

3. *Stipends and Examination Results.*—During the last year 9 stipends were current in the head-quarters Middle School. The total expenditure on their account was Rs. 120 against Rs. 264 last year. The amount of the stipends varies from 8 annas to Rs. 3 per mensem. Before the annual inspection took place in August, 1904, almost all the boys reading in V. Primary Classes and in the Middle Department of the head-quarters school discontinued their studies to take up work in connection with Settlement operations. Consequently the number of candidates at the Upper Primary Examination was very low, being 4 against 12 last year. Only one boy was successful.

4. *General Remarks.*—The arrangements noted in the last report for the inspection of schools in this Valley continue, but a proposal for the appointment of a separate District Inspector of Schools for Kohat and Kurram is under

consideration. The annnal inspection of the schools was conducted by M. Muhammad Feroz-ud-din, late District Inspector of Schools, Bannu and Kohat, who was deputed for the purpose and spent 15 days in the Valley. The Head Master, Municipal Board High School, Kohat, who also acts as Inspecting Officer of the Kurram Valley schools, spent there 29 days during the months of April and October, 1904. His work was satisfactory, considering the defects of the teaching staff which he is expected to supervise. Only 2 out of 10 teachers employed in the Valley possess departmental qualifications for the posts they hold. No suitable arrangements have so far been made for securing the services of an itinerant Gymnastic Instructor, and consequently nothing is done for the physical training of the pupils. More stress has been laid by the teachers upon cleanliness of person and dress on the part of the boys. The present rented school-houses are on the whole adequate and fairly suited. The Tahsildar and his assistants have done but little to encourage Primary education by visits to existing schools. The staff of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Parachinar continues to be quite inadequate, and its work as an English teaching institution is of little value.

In the interest of sound education and for the purpose of gradually obtaining a supply of qualified local teachers for Primary Schools, the conversion of this school into a properly organized Vernacular Middle School appears distinctly desirable. The change could be effected without any additional cost.

II.—Tochi Valley.

There are now 4 Government Primary Schools in the Valley against 2 last year, 2 new schools having been started at Miranshah and Idak. The total roll has consequently risen from 54 to 121, while the average attendance at the close of the year was 98 against 49 in the previous year. The total number of 121 boys is made up of 81 Muhammadans, 39 non-Brahman Hindus, and 1 Sikh ; 78 pupils belonged to the agricultural community. Expenditure on education in the Valley amounted to Rs. 1,190 against Rs. 611 last year, and was met entirely from Imperial Revenues. No tuition fee is levied in these schools. Out of the 5 candidates who appeared in the Upper Primary Examination, 4 passed. Two of these schools are in charge of trained teachers. The Political Agent, Tochi, has displayed genuine interest in the spread of Primary education in the Valley, and its prospects seem distinctly promising. The annual inspection of the schools was effected in February by the District Inspector of Schools, Peshawar, on deputation.

M. A. STEIN,

Inspector-General of Education,

N.-W. F. Province and Baluchistan.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the North-West Frontier Province at the end of the official year 1904-05.

[For details, see General Table III.]

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.			
				Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*						
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.	Institutions and Scholars.	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16,466	Towns ... 20 Villages ... 3,348 Total ... 3,368	Males ... 1,159,306 Females ... 966,174 Total ... 2,125,480	Institutions — For Males ...	1	...	25	179	...	...	205	129	602	936	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 27·79
			Institutions — For Females ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	103	115	3·41
			Total ...	1	...	25	191	...	...	217	129	705	1,051	31·20
			Scholars — Males ...	23	...	5,120	8,797	...	...	13,940	1,802	9,534	25,276	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 14·53
			Scholars — Females ...	...	...	...	848	...	...	848	...	1,690	2,538	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·75
			Ttoal ...	23	...	5,120	9,645	...	...	14,788	1,802	11,224	27,814	8·72

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1904-05.

(For details, see General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For Males ...	1,293	...	89,403	41,326	...	...	1,32,022	...	...	31,608	7,200	12,484	4,451	7,182	62,925	1,98,757	
For Females ...	...	...	...	3,810	...	...	3,810										
Total ...	1,293	...	89,403	45,136	...	...	1,35,832	...	...	31,608	7,200	12,484	4,451	7,182	62,925	1,98,757	
2. (*a*) Percentages of Imperial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Imperial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	20·33	1·97	...	...	22·30	...	...	71·79	5·06	...	·06	·29	77·20	100	
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	20·74	53·76	...	...	74·50	...	...	2·72	6·53	9·11	3·32	3·82	25·50	100	
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	54·10	12·52	...	...	66·62	...	...	...	2·75	17·10	5·21	8·32	33·38	100	
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	·65	...	44·98	22·71	...	...	68·34	...	...	15·91	3·62	6·28	2·24	3·61	31·66	100	

3. Average Annual Cost of educating each Pupil in—		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Institutions.	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund Schools	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	8 6 1	4 13 6	...	...	5 7 3
	Total Cost ...	...	...	10 8 9	4 15 9	...	...	5 15 1
Municipal Schools	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	0 2 6	...	...	0 0 8
	Cost to Municipal Funds...	...	...	9 15 10	5 0 11	...	...	8 9 2
	Total Cost ...	...	...	19 0 0	5 11 11	...	...	15 3 1
Aided Institutions ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	10 3 11	0 9 3	...	...	4 9 5
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	0 12 3	1 5 9	...	...	1 1 10
	Total Cost ...	...	...	32 15 6	4 10 1	...	...	16 6 3
Unaided Institutions ...	Total Cost ...	58 12 4	...	11 15 6	4 15 3	...	...	9 15 11
All Institutions ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	1 11 11	0 1 5	...	...	0 10 10
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	6 11 8	4 2 1	...	...	5 0 8
	Total Cost ...	58 12 4	...	17 15 4	5 0 1	...	...	9 11 0

EDUCATION—GENE

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the North-

PUBLIC INSTITU

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Under Public Management.								Under Private			
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
Collegiate Education. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Collegiate Education. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys — High Schools	...	...	...	...	4	1,169	1,186	1,010	4	877	849	750
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	5	1,198	1,010	906	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	9	1,144	1,101	966	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	18	3,511	3,327	2,882	4	877	849	750
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys	...	...	...	...	152	7,289	6,873	5,902	21	1,089	1,011	942
School Education, General. For Girls	...	...	...	...	6	447	424	287	3	202	185	118
Total	...	...	...	...	158	7,736	7,297	6,189	24	1,291	1,196	1,060
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. " " for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	...	...	...	...	176	11,247	10,624	9,071	28	2,168	2,015	1,810

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... ...

1. *Advanced Teaching—*
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
   (*c*) Any other Oriental Classic ... ...
2. *Elementary teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly* ... ...
3. *Elementary teaching—The Quran, Shastras or other religious Books by rote*
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard* ... ...

RAL TABLE III.

West Frontier Province for the official year 1904-05.

TIONS.																		
MANAGEMENT.						NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.									
Unaided.											*Hindus.*							
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Number of girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of boys in Girls' Schools.	REMARKS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	23	22	19	1	23	23	23	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	23	22	19	1	23	23	23	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	
3	732	801	710	11	2,778	1,751	1,705	2,505	...	19	140	1,319	1,297	...	2	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	1,198	496	477	1,166	...	...	60	446	692	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	9	1,144	...	470	1,144	...	...	38	239	867	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	732	801	710	25	5,120	2,247	2,652	4,815	...	19	238	2,004	2,856	...	2	1	...	...	
6	419	374	318	179	8,797	187	1,472	8,881	...	3	213	2,118	6,455	...	7	1	1	...	
3	199	152	116	12	848	...	51	883	...	...	45	639	164	...	...	...	...	7	
9	618	526	434	191	9,645	187	1,523	9,764	...	3	258	2,757	6,619	...	7	1	1	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	1,373	1,349	1,163	217	14,788	2,457	4,198	14,579	...	22	497	4,772	9,486	...	9	2	1	7	
... ...				127	1,735	...	1,688	61	...	...	...	21	1,714	...	...	...	...	...	
... ...				2	67	...	67	...	...	...	20	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	
... ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	For Boys ...			98	2,109	...	128	1,991	...	...	314	1,495	300	...	...	...	7	...	
	„ Girls ...			26	561	...	21	540	...	...	83	422	56	...	...	...	...	...	
...	For Boys ...			502	7,376	...	7,214	242	...	...	6	18	7,352	...	...	...	184	...	
	„ Girls ...			77	1,129	...	1,129	...	...	...	...	...	1,129	...	...	...	...	76	
...	For Boys ...			2	40	...	40	...	...	...	21	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	
	„ Girls ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...				834	13,026	...	10,296	2,834	...	...	444	2,020	10,562	...	...	...	191	76	
GRAND TOTAL ...				1,051	27,814	2,457	14,494	17,413	...	22	941	6,792	20,048	...	9	2	192	83	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE (III) A.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, in the North-West Frontier Province, classified according to Sex, Race or Creed for the official year 1904-05.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Remarks.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION—										
Arts Colleges—										
English	Male ...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oriental	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges for Professional Training—										
Law	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...	...	
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—										
Secondary Schools—										
For Boys—										
High Schools ...	Male ...	...	19	140	1,319	1,297	...	2	1	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle Schools—										
English ...	Male ...	...	...	60	446	692	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vernacular ...	Male ...	...	...	38	239	867	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls—										
High Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle Schools—										
English ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vernacular ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	19	238	2,004	2,856	...	2	1	
Primary Schools—										
For Boys	Male ...	...	3	213	2,118	6,454	...	7	1	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	45	632	164	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	3	258	2,757	6,619	...	7	1	
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—										
Schools for Special Instruction—										
Training Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of Art ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A)—*concluded.*

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, in the North-West Frontier Province, classified according to Sex, Race or Creed for the official year 1904-05—concluded.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Remarks.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
School Education—Special—*concluded*—										
Schools for Special Instruction—concluded—										
Law Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		...	22	497	4,772	9,486	...	9	2	
Private Institutions—										
1. *Advanced Teaching*—										
(*a*) Arabic or Persian ...	Male ...	...	...	...	21	1,714	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*b*) Sanskrit ...	Male ...	...	...	20	47	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. *Elementary Teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly*—										
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	314	1,488	800	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	83	422	56	...	...	...	
3. *Elementary Teaching—The Quran only*—										
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	6	18	7,168	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	1,053	...	...	...	
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards*—										
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	21	17	11	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of Private Institutions ...		...	...	444	2,020	10,562	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL		...	22	941	6,792	20,048	...	9	2	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC													
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*						
	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education.														
ARTS COLLEGES.														
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.														
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys... High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,220	11,066	325	1,850	28,461
For Boys... Middle Schools ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,419	4,558	4,792	...	...	13,769
For Boys... Middle Schools ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,068	582	945	...	...	9,595
For Girls... High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls... Middle Schools ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls... Middle Schools ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,487	20,360	16,803	325	1,850	51,825
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,517	1,929	1,301	...	...	34,747
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	2,117	...	...	...	2,244
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	31,517	4,046	1,301	...	...	36,991
School Education, Special.														
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,483	6,637	...	...	...	12,120
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,001	2,025	...	...	...	4,026
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,484	8,662	...	...	...	16,146
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	51,488	33,068	18,104	325	1,850	1,04,962

(*a*) Includes Rs. 50 paid to Anjuman-i-Islam, Abbottabad, for

TABLE IV.

North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1904-05.

INSTITUTIONS.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															ALL OTHER SOURCES.		
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							*Unaided.*										
Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public.	GRAND TOTAL.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,293	...	...	1,293	...	...	...	1,293	...	...	1,293
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education

	Class of Schools.		Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Secondary Schools.									
For Boys.	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	3	652	...	...	...	77	...	77
		Vernacular	7	825	...	...	...	160	...	160
	Municipal	English	6	1,715	99	...	99	367	...	367
		Vernacular	2	319	...	...	...	67	...	67
	Aided	English	4	877	200	...	200	230	...	230
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	3	732	71	...	71	181	...	181
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		25	5,120	370	...	370	1,082	...	1,082
For Girls.	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Secondary Schools		25	5,120	370	...	370	1,082	...	1,082
	Primary Schools.									
For Boys.	Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		147	6,903	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		5	386	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		21	1,089	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		6	419	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		179	8,797	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		6	447	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		3	202	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		3	199	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		12	848	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Primary Schools		191	9,645	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL		216	14,765	370	...	370	1,082	...	1,082

RAL TABLE V.

in the North-West Frontier Province at the end of the official year 1904-05.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
155	...	155	420	...	420	...	...	...	652	...	652
168	...	168	497	...	497	...	...	...	825	...	825
474	...	474	775	...	775	...	...	...	1,715	...	1,715
47	...	47	205	...	205	...	...	...	319	...	319
178	...	178	233	...	233	36	...	36	877	...	877
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205	...	205	275	...	275	...	...	...	732	...	732
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,227	...	1,227	2,405	...	2,405	36	...	36	5,120	...	5,120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,227	...	1,227	2,405	...	2,405	36	...	36	5,120	...	5,120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,227	...	1,227	5,676	...	5,676	...	...	...	6,903	...	6,903
67	...	67	309	...	309	10	...	10	386	...	386
189	...	189	867	1	868	32	...	32	1,088	1	1,089
79	...	79	337	...	337	3	...	3	419	...	419
1,562	...	1,562	7,189	1	7,190	45	...	45	8,796	1	8,797
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25	25	...	422	422	...	...	...	...	447	447
...	34	34	7	161	168	...	...	...	7	195	202
...	22	22	...	177	177	...	...	...	...	199	199
...	81	81	7	760	767	...	...	...	7	841	848
1,562	81	1,643	7,196	761	7,957	45	...	45	8,803	842	9,645
2,789	81	2,870	9,601	761	10,362	81	...	81	13,923	842	14,765

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts Colleges.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ Arts	...	...	1	1	...	...	11	4	15
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3
4. „ „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	2	7
5. „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5. „ „ Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ Pashtu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Additional Examination in English for Oriental Titles	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
Colleges for Professional Training.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
Licentiate in Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education.									
Matriculation ... ... Boys	...	4	4	3	11	39	102	30	21	192
Matriculation ... ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Middle School Examination, Vernacular Boys	...	10	...	...	10	69	...	...	7	76
Middle School Examination, Vernacular Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys	...	123	7	4	134	844	120	110	2	1,076
Upper Primary Examination ... Girls	...	2	...	2	4	11	...	5	1	17
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... Girls	...	5	1	2	8	49	1	13	...	65
Public Service Certificate Examination English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Education.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Arts Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VI.

North-West Frontier Province during the official year 1904-05.

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
							Hindus.					
Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by District Boards.											In Institutions managed by			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education. — Arts Colleges															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — Secondary Schools.															
For Boys. — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys. — Middle Schools, English ...	3	652	549	478	...	4,419	580	1,642	...	...	6,641	...	...	...	4,419
For Boys. — Middle Schools, Vernacular	7	825	798	705	...	6,868	...	696	...	...	7,564	...	1,200	...	8,068
For Girls. — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. — Middle Schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. — Middle Schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	1,477	1,347	1,183	...	11,287	580	2,338	...	...	14,205	...	1,200	...	12,487
Primary Schools.															
For Boys	147	6,903	6,500	5,605	...	31,517	12	882	...	...	32,411	...	...	805	32,322
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	53
Total ...	147	6,903	6,500	5,605	...	31,517	12	882	...	...	32,411	...	...	858	32,375
School Education, Special. — Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,483	...	...	...	...	5,483	...	...	...	5,483
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only). ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,001	...	...	...	...	2,001	...	...	...	2,001
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,434	...	...	...	...	7,484	...	...	...	7,184
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,036
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Medical Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Other Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,385
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Boarding-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,564
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	737
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,869
Grand Total ...	157	8,380	7,847	6,788	...	50,288	592	3,220	...	...	54,100	...	1,200	858	60,215

RAL TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1904-05.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	District Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Funds and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	1,169	1,186	1,010	...	15,220	...	11,066	325	1,850	28,461	...	...	651	15,871	15,871	
2	546	491	428	...	3,978	...	3,150	...	...	7,128	...	580	...	4,558	8,977	
2	319	303	261	...	582	1,200	249	...	...	2,031	...	...	...	582	8,650	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	2,034	1,980	1,699	...	19,780	1,200	14,465	325	1,850	37,620	...	580	651	21,011	33,498	
5	386	373	297	...	1,917	...	419	...	...	2,336	...	12	678	2,607	34,929	
6	447	424	287	127	2,117	...	...	...	...	2,244	...	...	139	2,256	2,309	
11	833	797	584	127	4,034	...	419	...	...	4,580	...	12	817	4,863	37,238	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	6,637	...	...	...	...	6,637	...	...	...	6,637	12,120	
...	...	...	...	...	2,025	...	...	...	...	2,025	...	...	...	2,025	4,026	
...	...	...	...	...	8,662	...	...	...	...	8,662	...	...	...	8,662	16,146	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,636	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	291	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	898	4,283	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	141	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,882	3,416	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,347	2,084	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,298	12,167	
19	2,867	2,777	2,283	127	32,476	1,200	14,884	325	1,850	50,862	...	592	1,468	38,834	99,049	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1904-05.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Imperial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	19	278	...	183	95	...	...	2,797	...	26	2,823	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	2	72	...	72	...	...	120	649	521	177	1,467	
4. Unaided ...	4	64	9	51	4	...	...	...	642	166	808	
Total ...	25	414	9	306	99	...	120	3,446	1,163	369	5,098	

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1905-06.

Price Re. 0-13-0 or 1 shilling 1 pence.

PESHAWAR:

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1906.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1894-G., dated 9th November 1906.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06.

REMARKS.—The Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the year under review is a record of steady progress. There is a marked increase in the number of educational institutions for boys and girls and in the number of pupils receiving instruction. Private schools for boys show a decline in the attendance roll; but this is ascribed to a growing preference for public schools, and the Chief Commissioner agrees in regarding it as a satisfactory indication that the educational methods followed in the Government schools command the confidence of the people. For the education of girls we must at present look mostly to private effort; and it is satisfactory to note that there has been a large increase in private schools for girls both as regards their number and attendance. Unfortunately, however, the want of qualified teachers for these schools is severely felt.

2. Side by side with an increase in expenditure there has been a corresponding increase of over Rs. 2,000 in the receipts from fees. This is a healthy sign. The amount spent on female education is still small, but owing to local prejudice and tradition progress in this direction must of necessity be slow. That it has not been unduly so is clear, and Sir Harold Deane is pleased to notice that public opinion is gradually adopting a more favourable attitude towards education of all kinds, a point upon which stress is laid in the report.

3. Schools supported by District Boards and Municipalities have generally been well managed. But all the District Boards, with the praiseworthy exception of the District Board, Kohat, have spent less than their required minimum on education. The Municipalities have been somewhat more liberal, but there is still room for improvement, and the Chief Commissioner would once more impress upon Local Bodies the importance of their educational responsibilities.

4. The Imperial grant of Rs. 40,000 per annum sanctioned by the Government of India with effect from 1st April 1906 should give an impetus to the cause of education in the Province. The distribution of this sum will be duly reported next year.

5. The Chief Commissioner reads with satisfaction that Deputy Commissioners have shown a sympathetic interest in educational affairs. The work done in the cause of education by the Deputy Commissioners of Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan calls for special notice. Sir Harold Deane hopes that local officers will endeavour also to instil enthusiasm into their native subordinates where this is lacking; and he would also call the attention of the officers concerned to the remarks contained in paragraphs 16, 17, 35, 48 and 60 of the report.

6. The number of schools in the two agencies where schools exist (Kurram and Tochi) remains the same as last year. In Tochi the attendance roll shows a slight decrease, but this is more than counterbalanced by an increase of 52 pupils in Kurram. In both Agencies fair progress has been made, while the opening of a new Primary School at Drazinda in the Sherani country may prove, it is hoped, the beginning of educational development in the southern trans-border tracts of the Province.

7. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are again due to Mr. Bell and M. Umr-ud-din for an interesting report and for their able administration of the Department under their control.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Remarks be circulated with the Report and forwarded, with copies of the Report, to the Government of India.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and to the Officer in charge of the Educational duties, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, for information.

By order of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner,

A. R. JELF,

Assistant Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

N.-W. F. P. Govt. Press, Peshawar.—303 S. to C. C.—10-11-06—230.

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1905-06.

CHAPTER I.—General Summary.

1. *Number of Institutions and Scholars.*—Comparing the statistics of all kinds of public institutions, in the year under review, with those of the year 1904-05, as shown in the table printed on the next page, there is an increase of 24 in the number of institutions for boys and girls, and of 1,376 in attendance. Altogether there are now 241 institutions with 16,164 pupils, against 217 and 14,783, respectively, last year. The private schools have increased by 12, *i. e.*, from 834 to 846; but their enrolment indicates a decline of 694, being 12,332 this year against 13,026 last year. The number of all kinds of institutions, public and private, has risen from 1,051 to 1,087, or by 36, and their attendance by 682. The total number of pupils in receipt of any kind of instruction is 28,496, and forms 8·9 per cent. of the total population of school-going age. Last year this percentage was 8·3. Of the above total number 3,063 were girls and 25,433 boys. The percentages of children under instruction to those of school-going age are compared below, according to districts, with those of the preceding year:—

District.	Percentage for the year 1905-06.	Percentage for the year 1904-05.
Hazara	5·7	6·2
Peshawar	7·3	8·0
Kohat	9·0	6·8
Bannu	15·8	14·6
Dera Ismail Khan	13·7	11·3

The lower percentage recorded in the case of Hazara and Peshawar districts is mainly due to the heavy decline in the attendance in private schools, which will be explained later on.

2. *Colleges.*—The only College, *viz.*, the Edwardes Church Mission College, at Peshawar had 21 pupils attending the Intermediate Classes at the close of the year, against 23 last year.

3. *Secondary Schools.*—Two new schools have been added during the year to this class of institutions, and the increase of 493 in the attendance in Secondary Schools is mainly due to them. There are no returns for Secondary Schools for girls this year; but a first Middle Class having been opened in connection with the Arya Kanaya Patshala, Dera Ismail Khan, the question of the recognition of a Middle Department is under consideration. 1,549, or a little less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total number of boys in these schools, read in the Secondary stage, there being 432 in the High and 1,117 in the Middle stage.

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1905-06.	1904-05.	Increase.	Decrease	1905-06.	1904-05.	Increase.	Decrease.	1905-06.	1904-05.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges { English ...	1	1	...	...	21	23	...	2	5,130	1,293	3,837	...
Arts Colleges { Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	11	11	...	...	2,827	2,778	49	...	69,085	66,039	3,046	...
Middle Schools ...	16	14	2	...	2,786	2,342	444	...	26,550	23,364	3,186	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	27	25	2	...	5,613	5,120	493	...	95,635	89,403	6,232	...
Primary Schools ...	201	179	22	...	9,622	8,797	825	...	41,160	41,326	...	166
Total Schools for General Education ...	228	204	24	...	15,235	13,917	1,318	...	1,36,795	1,30,729	6,066	...
Institutions for Special Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Institutions for General Education and for Special Instruction	229	205	24	...	15,256	13,940	1,316	...	1,41,925	1,32,022	9,903	...
For Females.												
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ...	12	12	...	...	908	848	60	...	4,155	3,810	345	...
Total Schools for General Education ...	12	12	...	...	908	848	60	...	4,155	3,810	345	...
Schools for Special Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction ...	12	12	...	...	908	848	60	...	4,155	3,810	345	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females...	241	217	24	...	16,164	14,788	1,376	...	1,46,080	1,35,832	10,248	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS												
For Males	724	731	...	7	10,287	11,336	...	1,049	...	...	...	...
For Females	122	103	19	...	2,045	1,690	355	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females...	846	834	12	...	12,332	13,026	...	694	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private ...	1,087	1,051	36	...	28,496	27,814	682	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,031	7,200	831	...
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,418	55,725	2,693	...
Grand Total of Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,12,529	1,98,757	13,772	...
	Number of Scholars.											
High Stage ... { Boys ...	432	370	62	...	From Imperial Revenues ...				42,181	41,751	430	...
High Stage ... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	„ Provincial Revenues ...				...	...	...	...
Middle Stage ... { Boys ...	1,117	1,082	35	...	„ District Funds ...				60,376	60,215	161	...
Middle Stage ... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	„ Municipal Funds ...				40,782	38,834	1,948	...
Total ... { Boys ...	1,549	1,452	97	...	„ Fees ... { Tuition Fees				38,405	36,409	1,996	...
Total ... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	„ Fees ... { Other Fees...				419	394	25	...
Upper Primary * { Boys ...	2,924	2,789	135	...	„ Other Sources ...				30,366	21,154	9,212	...
Upper Primary * { Girls ...	109	81	28	...								
Lower Primary * { Boys ...	10,748	9,682	1,066	...								
Lower Primary * { Girls ...	813	761	52	...								
Total ... { Boys ...	13,672	12,471	1,201	...								
Total ... { Girls ...	922	842	80	...	Total ...				2,12,529	1,98,757	13,772	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

4. *Primary Schools.*—Primary Schools for boys exhibit a satisfactory increase of 22 schools and of 825 pupils. It is shared more or less by all the districts, and occurs chiefly in Board Schools. The number of Girls' Schools remains unchanged, but their attendance has improved by 60. Including 4,064 scholars in attendance in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the number of pupils in receipt of Primary instruction has risen from 13,313 to 14,594, *i. e.*, by 1,281 or 9·6 per cent. of the last year's enrolment. Of these 922 were girls and 13,672 boys.

5. *Schools for Special Instruction.*—Nil.

6. *Private Institutions.*—846 private schools are returned with 12,332 pupils, against 834 schools and 13,026 pupils last year. There is a heavy decline of 1,049 in the attendance in schools for boys, the number of which shows a decrease of 7. As already stated, the decrease is confined to the Hazara and Peshawar districts, and has been ascribed to a growing preference for public schools. The schools for girls number 122 against 103 last year, and are attended by 2,045 girls against 1,690 last year.

7. *Classification of Scholars according to creed.*—There has been an increase under almost all creeds, as will appear from the following figures for the years 1905-06 and 1904-05 :—

Creed.	1905-06.	1904-05.
Muhammadans	20,970	20,048
Non-Brahman Hindus	5,568	5,452
Brahmans	840	941
Sikhs	1,068	1,340
Native Christians	29	22
Parsis	2	9
Others	19	2

8. *Expenditure.*—The total cost of Public Instruction in the Province rose from Rs. 1,98,557 to Rs. 2,12,529, or by Rs. 13,772. This increase is common to both direct and indirect expenditure, and amounts to Rs. 10,248 under the former head and Rs. 3,524 under the latter. Of this total expenditure, Rs. 42,181 was paid from Imperial Funds against Rs. 41,751 last year, Rs. 60,376 against Rs. 60,215 from District Funds, Rs. 40,782 against Rs. 38,834 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 38,824 against Rs. 36,803 from Fees, and Rs. 30,366 against Rs. 21,154 from 'Other Sources.'

The total amount spent on female education is still small. Of every Rs. 100 spent on education in the Province only a little less than Rs. 2 goes to the maintenance of institutions for females.

9. *Direct expenditure analysed.*—The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,46,080, against Rs. 1,35,832 last year, or an increase of Rs. 10,248, which is partly confined to the Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar, and partly to the Secondary Schools of all kinds. The average annual cost per student in the Arts College was Rs. 256-8-0, in Secondary Schools Rs. 17-10-9, and in Primary Schools for boys and girls Rs. 4-8-9, against Rs. 58-12-4, Rs. 17-5-4, and Rs. 5-0-1, respectively, for 1904-05. The increase in the case of the Arts College is due to the fact that expenditure from 'Other Sources' has been included this year, while no expenditure from this source was shown in last year's report.

10. *Indirect expenditure analysed.*—The indirect expenditure, *i.e.*, expenditure on scholarships, inspection, buildings, furniture, appliances, &c., rose from Rs. 62,925 to Rs. 66,449. The increase of Rs. 3,524 is spread over almost all sub-heads, excepting 'Inspection,' the cost of which has decreased owing to the Inspector-General of Education having been placed on special duty, and an officer of the Punjab Provincial Educational Service having been appointed in charge of his duties on less pay, with effect from 1st October 1905. The entire cost of inspection amounted to 14·4 per cent. of the total expenditure, and that of scholarships to 3·8 per cent.

11. *Expenditure from Imperial Revenues.*—The expenditure from this source was Rs. 42,181 against Rs. 41,751 last year, *i. e.*, an increase of Rs. 430. There is a considerable increase in the direct expenditure on account of the higher grant earnings of aided High Schools; but it has been greatly counterbalanced by the notable decrease under the sub-head 'Inspection,' as the Inspector-General of Education worked for six months only during the year under review. The total contribution from Imperial Revenues towards education was 19·8 per cent. of the entire cost.

12. *Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.*—Nil.

13. *Expenditure from Local Funds.*—This rose from Rs. 99,049 to Rs. 1,01,158 during the year. Of this Rs. 60,375, against Rs. 60,215 last year, was met from District Funds, and Rs. 40,782 against Rs. 38,834 from Municipal Funds. The increase under the former head is insignificant, and that under the latter is seen in the direct expenditure, and is partly due to the Municipal Board Primary School, Tank, having been raised to the status of a Vernacular Middle School, and partly to the enhanced salaries paid during the year to the teachers of certain schools. District Funds contributed 28·4 per cent. of the entire cost on education and Municipal Funds 19·2 per cent., against the corresponding percentages of 30·2 and 19·5 last year.

14. *Expenditure from "Other Sources."*—The expenditure from this head has risen from Rs. 21,154 to Rs. 30,366. This increase is mainly due in the case of both direct and indirect expenditure to an unaided Anglo-Vernacular Secondary School having been opened by the Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam, Peshawar, during the past year, and to the increased expenditure on the local College. The most important item of increase in indirect expenditure under this head is Rs. 4,758 on account of the cost of erecting a building for the abovementioned school. The income from 'Other Sources' sufficed to meet 14·3 per cent. of the total expenditure on education, as compared with 10·6 per cent. in the preceding year.

15. *Fees.*—The fee receipts have risen from Rs. 36,803 to Rs. 38,824, or by Rs. 2,021.

All kinds of schools, except the aided and unaided Primary Schools for boys and girls and the single Arts College of the Province, share in the increase. The above figures include Rs. 419 realized as Boarding-house fee in some hostels of the aided and unaided Secondary Schools; also in that of the Municipal Board Vernacular Middle School, Lakki. The total amount returned under fees represents 18·3 per cent. of the total expenditure on education.

16. *Management of schools by District Boards.*—The year ended with 173 schools under the direct control and management of the District Boards, against 157 in the year 1904-05. Of these there were 3 Anglo-Vernacular and 7 Vernacular Middle Schools and 163 Primary Schools for boys. These schools were generally well managed. This year the District Board of Kohat alone has spent more on education than the required minimum; all other District Boards have spent less. Almost all the new schools opened during the year were accommodated in unsuitable rented houses. The building of the Charsadda Vernacular Middle School in the Peshawar District has been extended; but practically nothing has been done to erect suitable buildings for several Primary Schools, the need of which was felt in the Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu districts. The practical suggestions made after the annual inspection of 1904-05 were generally carried out by the District Boards, with the exception of those on school buildings. That the expenditure on District Board Primary Schools is almost stationary in spite of the opening of 16 new Primary Schools during the year is to be accounted for by the fact that less was spent on furniture and appliances during the year than in the preceding year, and that the new schools worked for only some months of the year. Much remains to be done in supplying the wants of Secondary Schools. In some of these schools Science is not taught for want of apparatus, and the need of adequate accommodation is felt in most of them. The staff of the Hangu Vernacular Middle School continued to be inadequate and the appointment of a separate Drill Instructor for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Mardan, has not yet been sanctioned. The

gross expenditure of all the District Boards taken together falls short of their minimum liability by Rs. 4,222 and of their budget provision by Rs. 2,486. Last year the shortage under both the heads amounted to Rs. 4,154 and Rs. 1,622 respectively.

The District Boards might have been required to spend Rs. 38,053 on Primary education under the Code rules; but of this sum only Rs. 34,157, or Rs. 3,896 less, was actually provided in the Budget Estimates of the year. The net expenditure of all District Boards has exceeded that incurred in the year 1904-05, but it is still less by Rs. 4,852 than the bare 25 per cent. of the District Boards' income. The gross expenditure of all District Boards taken together forms 93·5 per cent. of their minimum liability, against 93·4 per cent. last year. The percentage of this expenditure to the minimum demandable from each district is given below for the year under review and for the preceding year:—

District.	1905-06.	1904-05.
Kohat ...	127·0 per cent.	115 per cent.
Peshawar ...	96·2 „	112 „
Hazara ...	90·9 „	123 „
Bannu ...	80·2 „	53·4 „
Dera Ismail Khan ...	76·3 „	55·5 „

These figures show that the efforts made in the Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts are creditable. The need of more Vernacular Middle Schools in these districts (at present each of them has one school of this type) is felt in order to supply pupils suited for training as Primary school teachers. It is hoped that in the interests of Primary education this want will meet with due consideration from the District authorities.

17. *Management of Schools by Municipalities.*—At the close of the school year there were 20 schools managed by these Committees, against 19 last year, the new addition being a branch Primary School, opened in connection with the Municipal Board High School, Kohat. Of these 4 are Anglo-Vernacular High, 2 are Anglo-Vernacular Middle, 3 are Vernacular Middle, 5 are Vernacular Primary Schools for boys, and 6 are for girls. The increase in the number of Vernacular Middle Schools is due to the Municipal Board Vernacular Primary School at Tank having been raised to the status of a Vernacular Middle School.

These schools have been generally well managed, but accommodation in almost all the Secondary Anglo-Vernacular Schools is insufficient. The Boarding-house attached to the Municipal Board High School, Peshawar, continues to be damp, and consequently unsuitable from a sanitary point of view. The question of erecting a better house is still under consideration. The Municipal Committee, Peshawar, has recently resolved that a Board Girls' School should be opened at Peshawar. The Municipal Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Dera Ismail Khan, was raised in March last to the status of a High School. Although the Municipal Board Primary School at Tank in the Dera Ismail Khan District was raised to the status of a Vernacular Middle School during the year, the Committee has not yet shown sufficient promptitude in supplying some of its urgent educational wants. The funds seem to be sufficient, as the gross expenditure of this Municipality on education amounts to about 59 per cent. of the minimum liability.

As compared with the figures of last year, the budget provision, the gross and the net expenditure of all Municipalities have risen by Rs. 3,496, Rs. 1,121 and Rs. 2,107, respectively. The gross expenditure works out to 74·1 per cent. of the demandable minimum against 73·0 per cent. last year. For this low percentage the Municipality of Peshawar is mainly responsible, as will

appear from the following statement indicating the above percentage for the five principal Municipalities of the Province :—

Municipality.	1905-06.	1904-05.
(1) Bannu	128	126
(2) Hazara	111	103
(3) Kohat	102	101
(4) Dera Ismail Khan	98·9	106
(5) Peshawar	36·5	36·6

The gross expenditure of all the Municipal Committees taken together amounted to Rs. 51,563, and showed a deficit of Rs. 18,009 as compared with the minimum liability (Rs. 69,572). Last year the corresponding deficit was Rs. 18,621. The bare 10 per cent. of the income of the Municipal Committees which was due for educational purposes amounted to Rs. 48,763, while the net expenditure was Rs. 30,784, the shortage being Rs. 17,979 against Rs. 17,887 last year.

18. *Private enterprise.*—Private enterprise in the cause of education has been brisk during the year. An Islamia Anglo-Vernacular Secondary School having been started at Peshawar, the number of unaided Secondary Schools maintained by private liberality has increased by one. Five new elementary Indigenous Schools have been brought on the list of public aided Primary Schools. The Managing Committee of the Arya Kanaya Patshala, Dera Ismail Khan, has raised its Girls' Primary School to the status of a Middle School. A nice building has been erected by the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Peshawar, for its school. Some additions and alterations to the school building were under the consideration of the Principal of the Church Mission High School, Dera Ismail Khan, who has recently been awarded a building grant under the Code rules. The Principal of the Church Mission High School, Peshawar, intends to erect a commodious hostel for the school, and has applied for a building grant. The Principal, Church Mission High School, Bannu, proposes to erect a block of additional rooms for his school. The Managers of the National High School, Peshawar, are said to have reserved a sum of about Rs. 12,000 for erecting a suitable and commodious building for their school as soon as they secure a good plot of ground for it.

19. *General progress.*—Not to speak of the improvements which are being effected out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 40,000, a detailed account of which will be given in next year's report, the year under review has been one of general progress so far as education is concerned. The number of Secondary, Primary, aided and unaided Indigenous Schools for boys and attendance in them, the number of agriculturists and of pupils learning English, the expenditure from District and Municipal Funds, the income from tuition fees and the expenditure from 'Other Sources' have all increased, as compared with the corresponding figures of last year. The number of Girls' Schools is stationary, but that of pupils in them has risen. The decrease in the attendance in private schools has been more than counterbalanced by an increase in that at public schools. All District Inspectors of Schools report that the school excursions organized last year were continued and appreciated. The small school gardens attached to several schools are generally well looked after by the boys, but much remains to be done in this direction to create in them a taste for agriculture and gardening. The District Board, Kohat, at a meeting held on 30th December last, sanctioned Rs. 83 for giving effect to measures which would promote the systematic planting of trees by the pupils in school grounds on the road-side or in waste spaces.

The arrangements as regards the Circulating Libraries for Secondary Schools continue, and detailed instructions were issued to all the teachers, who are required to prepare neatly written abstract notes on each of the books studied by them during the year, and to show them at the time of the annual inspection to the Inspecting Officer, who will take the fullness and neatness of those notes into account when endorsing the departmental certificates of those teachers.

The number of teachers employed in all kinds of schools has risen from 547 to 596, but it is to be regretted that only 45·3 per cent. of them are trained against 50·6 per cent. last year. The results of public examinations generally are better than those of last year. The Teachers' Association meetings have recently been better organized. Students' Debating Clubs continue to be regularly held, and greater attention is paid to the manners of boys. Physical training has improved on the whole ; but some Secondary Schools have still incomplete apparatus, and some have no separate Drill Instructors of their own.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

20. *Officer in charge of Education.*—Dr. M. A. Stein, M.A., Inspector-General of Education and Archæological Surveyor, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, held charge of the combined posts up to the 30th September, 1905, when he was placed on special duty by the Government of India, and was relieved of his educational duties by M. Umr-ud-din, M.A., who has since been working as an Officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education under the general supervision of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. His duties are generally those of an Inspector of Schools in the Punjab. Dr. Stein was on tour for 34 days, during which he inspected 12 schools of all kinds, *viz.*, 5 Secondary, 4 Primary Schools and 3 Secondary Departments. The above number of tour days includes 12 days spent by him in Baluchistan in the inspection of three schools in that Province. In December last the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, inspected the Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar, with other members of a special Sub-Committee, appointed to inspect all the Colleges in the Punjab with a view to affiliating them to the Punjab University. M. Umr-ud-din spent 104 days on tour during the six months he worked in this Province, and inspected 17 Secondary Schools, 9 Secondary Departments and 43 Primary Schools, or 69 in all. Of these tour days, 23 days of December, 1905, were taken up by inspection work in Baluchistan, where he examined 2 Secondary and 8 Primary Schools, and disposed of certain questions referred to him by the Local Administration of that Province. In addition to the above, 10 days were devoted to the annual inspection of the High Schools at head-quarters.

21. *Personal Assistant.*—M. Ali Muhammad Khan, B.A., Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education, inspected, during the whole year, 220 schools, *viz.*, 21 Secondary Schools, 1 Secondary Department, 22 Primary Departments and 176 Primary Schools, in 199 days exclusive of 15 days spent at head-quarters for the inspection of local schools. He continues to work with great zeal and energy.

22. *District Inspectors of Schools.*—All the District Inspectors of Schools in the Province have worked fairly well during the year except Sheikh Niaz Ali, B.A., District Inspector of Schools, Dera Ismail Khan, whose inspection work was insufficient. He took privilege leave for one month and five days, combined with eleven months' leave without allowances, with effect from the 8th August, 1905, and was relieved by M. Muhammad Amin, who continued to officiate as District Inspector of Schools till the close of the year. Lala Shankar Dass, B.A., officiated as District Inspector of Schools, Hazara, in place of M. Ali Muhammad Khan, B.A., appointed Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education, as noted in last year's Report, till the 9th September, 1905, when M. Abdus Sattar, B.A., the permanent incumbent of the post, took over charge of his duties. Sheikh Ghulam Muhammad, District Inspector of Schools, Peshawar, took privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st August, 1905, and M. Muhammad Shafi, B.A., officiated for him during this period. Several schools of the Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu districts were

inspected by the District Inspectors of Schools only once during the year under review, and their attention has been drawn to this. Much remains to be done by these officers to improve methods of teaching in the schools open to their inspection. In the reviews of their quarterly statements the necessity of giving more model lessons has been insisted upon. As copies of Mr. Knowlton's Ilm-i-Talim have been supplied to most of the schools, the District Inspectors of Schools have to see specially that these books are regularly studied by the teachers and that the methods treated in that book are followed by them in their school work. If possible, they should now and then examine the teachers in the Chapters on 'Methods of Teaching.' The system of holding Teachers' Association meetings in central places has been fully re-organized by the Officer in charge of Education, and there will now be few out-of-the-way schools the teachers of which will not join such associations. In every district convenient centres have been fixed even for village Primary Schools, and rules for their guidance will shortly be framed and issued. The necessity of increasing the number of local Inspecting Officers having been dealt with in last year's Report, the Local Administration have submitted to the Government of India their proposals for the appointment of a separate District Inspector of Schools for Kohat and Kurram, and of an Assistant District Inspector of Schools for the Peshawar District. It has been proposed to meet the expenditure on these appointments from the Imperial grant of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned during the year under review for extension of Primary education. These appointments, if sanctioned, will materially help the advancement and spread of Primary education, and will improve the methods of teaching and discipline specially in Primary Schools of the districts concerned. This year the annual inspection of Primary Schools in all the districts was conducted by the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education. In the large district of Peshawar, however, the District Inspector of Schools, Hazara, was placed on special duty for 25 days, during which he inspected 37 schools.

23. *Other Controlling Agencies.*—All Deputy Commissioners have controlled the educational affairs in their respective districts with a sympathetic and warm interest, and consequently deserve the thanks of the Department. The number of Primary Schools in the Kohat District has been almost doubled in the last two years. This is chiefly due to the great interest the present Deputy Commissioner, Captain Waterfield, has shown in the cause of Primary education. Captain Keen, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, not only visited every school on his tours in the district, but was pleased in almost every school to examine the boys in several subjects. Although as compared with last year the Tahsildars and their Naibs have shown greater activity in the inspection of the District Board Schools within their jurisdiction, the obligatory number of even one visit to each of the schools in the year under review has in no district been attained. The number of visits paid by the Tahsildars in the Bannu District and by the Naib Tahsildars in the Peshawar District was particularly low. The requirements of Article 781, Punjab Education Code, have not generally been well observed by these officers while inspecting the schools. Only in the Dera Ismail Khan District a few aided Indigenous Schools were inspected by these officers ; elsewhere their unsympathetic attitude towards these schools in their official tours was as prominent as before, and the sooner it is changed the better. The commendable efforts of M. Muhammad Azim, Tahsildar, Teri, in the Kohat District, in visiting all the schools within his jurisdiction deserve special mention.

CHAPTER III.—Collegiate Education.

24. *Number of Students.*—The number of students on the rolls of the Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar, which continues to be the only Collegiate institution in this Province, was 21 on 31st March last against 23 in the preceding year. Under the provisions of the Universities Act a Commission visited the College last cold weather, and inspected it, with a view to ascertaining its character and the desirability of affiliating it to the Punjab University according to law. The College has been recognized up to the standard of the Intermediate Examination in Arts, on the understanding that a proper building will shortly be provided.

25. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year amounts to Rs. 5,322, including Rs. 192 on scholarships from Endowments and 'Other Sources' and Rs. 1,200 realized in tuition fees. No expenditure is returned from Imperial Revenues, as the grant referred to in the last report was to commence with effect from 1st April, 1906.

26. *Examination Results.*—At the last Intermediate Examination out of 13 candidates sent up by the institution 6 passed, against 5 passes out of 10 last year.

27. *General Remarks.*—The College Classes were started in connection with the Mission High School in 1900, and the Principal, making a brief review of the past five years, says as follows:—

"We have had about 20 students each year and they have done well. Apart from any question of a degree, the two years study of English, History and Philosophy have widened their area, deepened their character, and made them better fitted to serve their country, better citizens and better men. Two or three things call for special notice. During the whole five years under review we have not had a single case calling for discipline. The men have uniformly given one the greatest satisfaction. They have not all been intellectually brilliant, that is hardly to be expected in this part of India, but they have been steady at their work and forceful in character."

The following remarks of the Principal refer to the physical training of his boys:—

"The students have acquitted themselves creditably. Football is very popular, and we have had the pleasure of meeting the various local Clubs in frequent matches. The College Cricket eleven had the singular honour of fighting its way through five matches into the final of the University Tournament, defeating amongst others two of the Lahore Colleges. We were beaten by the Government College, Lahore, but almost, if not as good as winning the Cup, was the very kind things said about the College team."

With reference to the College building he writes:—

"Perhaps it is hardly necessary for me to say much under this head as I have already on a previous occasion referred to it, and shall be doing so again shortly when the help of a building grant is solicited from the Government. It is with some satisfaction, however, that I announce the selection of a site in my own compound. It comprises nearly four acres, a site such as hardly another aided College in the Punjab possesses. The Military authorities have sanctioned the building, and the grounds are already being prepared which, I trust, will be ornamental as well as useful."

As regards the employment of his students in the Civil Departments of the Province, the Principal remarks as follows:—

"I could have wished that men of their calibre found their way into the higher ranks of Government service in this Province. If I know anything of that service, they are the men who are wanted and appreciated, and yet it seems a paradox that there is no room for them. Crowds of 'Umedwars,' I am given to understand, swell the lists, and the younger, and to me more hopeful type of educated men, have nothing to look forward to in the near future."

The College staff remained unchanged throughout the year. The Principal was assisted by the Revd. Marcus Wigram, Vice-Principal, and Lala Sohan Lal, B.A., the Mathematical Tutor, though the bulk of the work of both lay in the school. The Principal rightly thinks that it will be necessary to engage a larger staff quite separate from that of the school when the new College quarters are ready for use and occupied.

CHAPTER IV.—Secondary Education (Boys).

28. *Number and Distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The number of Secondary Schools at the close of the year was 27, against 25 in the previous year. The increase is due to the opening of an unaided Anjuman-i-Himayat Islam Anglo-Vernacular Secondary School at Peshawar, and to the raising of the Municipal Board Vernacular Primary School, Tank, to the status of a Vernacular Middle School. There are now 17 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, of which 11 are High, 6 are Middle Schools, 9 of them are Board, 4 are aided and 4 unaided schools. The number of Vernacular Middle Schools (all Board) is 10, or 1 more than last year. With the increase in the number of schools there has been a rise from 5,120 to 5,613, or by 493, in their attendance and this increase is visible in all stages of both the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular

Schools. The number of pupils learning English is 2,417, or a rise of 170, and that of agriculturists 2,184, or 218 more than last year. Of the 5,613 pupils in attendance at all kinds of Secondary Schools, as distributed below, 4,064 are at the Primary stage :—

Anglo-Vernacular Board	2,440
Anglo-Vernacular Aided	924
Anglo-Vernacular Unaided	906
Vernacular Board	1,343

29. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Secondary Departments or Secondary education proper has risen from Rs. 58,114 to Rs. 64,756, or Rs. 6,642 more than in the previous year. To this sum Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 8,735 against Rs. 7,096; District Funds Rs. 7,571 against Rs. 6,033; Municipal Funds Rs. 14,966 against Rs. 13,098; Fees Rs. 23,599 against Rs. 21,980; and 'Other Sources' Rs. 9,885 against Rs. 9,907. The increase from Imperial Revenues was due to higher grant earnings, and that from District and Municipal Funds was on account of the better staffing and equipment of some schools. The increased expenditure from private sources may be accounted for mainly by the opening of the unaided Islamia Anglo-Vernacular Secondary School, Peshawar.

30. *Fees.*—The fee receipts of the Secondary Departments for the year amounted to Rs. 23,599, or Rs. 1,619 more than in the previous year. The increase is shared by all kinds of schools. Of the total expenditure on Secondary education proper, 36·4 per cent. was met from tuition fees against 37·8 per cent. last year. In some schools the Punjab Education Code rates of tuition fees are levied, and in others specially reduced rates sanctioned by the Department. Seeing that these rates exhibited a great variation, the Officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, has addressed unofficially all the Deputy Commissioners about the rates of fees to be charged in all kinds of schools in their respective districts, and their replies are being received. At the close of the year under report there were 39 and 75 students paying the 1st and 2nd grade fees respectively, in all Secondary Schools against 40 and 87 last year. These boys are mostly the sons of Raises and Government officials.

31. *Scholarships.*—The total number of scholarships of all kinds current at the end of the year was 145 (55 at High and 90 at Middle stage), or 9 more than in the preceding year. There were current 65 Open, 43 Victoria, and 37 Close scholarships, against 75, 42, and 19 respectively, last year. The highest number of these, *viz.*, 50, was current in the Peshawar District, and the lowest number, *i. e.*, 13, in each of the Hazara and Kohat districts. The expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 5,977, of which Rs. 1,562 were met from Imperial Revenues, Rs. 3,654 from District Funds, Rs. 710 from Municipal Funds, and Rs. 51 from 'Other Sources.'

32. *Examination Results (Entrance).*—From the schools of this Province 226 candidates appeared at the last Entrance Examination of the Punjab University, and 104, or 46·0 per cent., passed, against 87 passes, 171 candidates, or 50·8 per cent., last year. The Board Schools presented 53 candidates, of whom 16, or 30·2 per cent., passed against 39 candidates, 17 passes, and a percentage of 43·5 in the preceding year, the lowest percentage is secured by the Victoria Memorial Municipal Board High School, Abbottabad. The aided schools sent up 131 candidates and passed 65, or 49·6 per cent., against the corresponding figures of 102, 54, and 52·9 last year. Judging from the pass percentage, attained by each class of High Schools, the results of the unaided schools are better than those of the past year, as from them 42 boys went up for the examination and 23 or 54·8 per cent. came out successful, against 30 candidates, 16 passes, and 53·3 per cent. in 1904-05. Of the 27 candidates who appeared at the examination as private candidates only 7 passed, or 25·9 per cent.

This year the results of the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University do not compare favourably with those of last year, and the pass percentage

has fallen,—of the Punjab High Schools from 52·9 to about 44, and of the High Schools of this Province from 50·8 to about 46. The results of this examination in the Province may be considered satisfactory. The best result was secured by the National High School, Peshawar, and one of its students won a Government scholarship of Rs. 12 per mensem. All the Board High Schools, except that of Peshawar, and the unaided Islamia Club High School, Peshawar, have secured bad results, and those of the Mission High Schools at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan are fair only. The Head Masters of Board High Schools should exert themselves to show better results.

33. *Examination Results* (*Middle Schools*).—In the last Vernacular Middle School Examination, out of 58 candidates sent up from the Vernacular Middle Schools of this Province 44 passed, or 75·8 per cent., compared with 48 passes, 69 candidates, or 69·5 per cent., in the previous year. Owing to the abolition of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination the High School scholarships on the Anglo-Vernacular side are now awarded on the results of a High School Scholarship Examination which is conducted by the Department at the head-quarters of each district immediately after the annual inspection of its schools. At the end of the last touring season the Officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, in his Circular No. 13—868, dated 8th May, 1906, pointed out the common defects noticed by him and by his Personal Assistant in the answer papers of the candidates for the last High School Scholarship Examination in all districts of the Province. It is incumbent on all concerned that steps should be taken to work up the class to the required standard, and thus to prevent boys from gaining admission to the 4th High Class when they are unfit for it.

34. *Advance of English Education.*—The number of scholars learning English has further increased by 170, *i. e.* 87 in the Secondary and 83 in the Primary stage. This increase is mainly due to the unaided Islamia Anglo-Vernacular Secondary School having been opened at Peshawar during the year under review.

35. *General Remarks.*—Secondary education in the Province has advanced in some directions. The number of Secondary Schools and their attendance, the number of agriculturists and that of pupils learning English, the expenditure incurred on these schools, and the fee receipts realized in them exhibit a substantial increase over the corresponding figures of last year. The character of the instruction imparted is generally improving, and real mental cultivation is gradually replacing unintelligent cram. The proportion of trained teachers in Board Schools is 58·2 per cent., in aided schools 40 per cent., and in unaided schools 16·3 per cent., as against 63·1 per cent., 44·4 per cent., and 18·7 per cent., respectively, last year. Of the 246 teachers employed in Secondary Schools, 117, or 47·5 per cent., are trained, against 122 out of 229, or 53·2 per cent., in the preceding year. The supply of trained and certificated teachers is quite inadequate, and to meet the want of Junior Vernacular certificated teachers for all kinds of schools a Normal School at Peshawar has recently been started out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 40,000 for extension of Primary education in this Province. The harassing obstacle in the way of efficient teaching in Anglo-Vernacular Schools is the long-felt dearth of English-knowing trained teachers in the Province. The only possible way to meet this demand is to increase the amount (Rs. 20 per mensem at present) provided in Article 594, Punjab Education Code, for the payment of the substitutes of teachers selected under Article 593 for training in the Central Training College, Lahore. If it be increased to Rs. 50 per mensem, at least one teacher will be sent every year to be trained in either the Senior or Junior Anglo-Vernacular class of that College. The teachers have on the whole worked fairly well; but some of the defects of last year have not been duly attended to. Conversation in English continues to be disregarded by the majority of teachers who prefer constantly to talk in vernacular with the boys of higher classes even in the presence of Inspecting Officers, and Article 507 of the Punjab Education Code is consequently a dead letter in many of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools. General knowledge has not received due attention in several

schools. Until the teachers of Geography and History study books on these subjects other than the prescribed text-books, there will be no improvement in teaching them. Method in the processes of Mathematics receives little attention. Mapping has decidedly improved, and the home exercise-books are now better kept and more carefully supervised, and marks are generally awarded for written exercises by the teachers concerned. The supply of illustrative charts and other furniture and appliances is also being added to. The School Libraries, however, require more attention. Only the schools at the headquarters of districts add yearly to their respective libraries some of the books recommended by the Text-Book Committee, Punjab, as suitable for school boys; while other institutions, especially the Vernacular schools, possess but nominal libraries. The books presented by the Punjab Text-Book Committee were distributed among several Secondary and Primary schools. Circulating Libraries for the use of teachers of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools have been organized, and some suitable books sent during the year under review to every district for circulation among teachers. But the absence of taste for private reading on the part of several teachers is still a great drawback. Science apparatus has on the whole been improved, though several articles were out of order at the time of the last annual inspection, and 1 Anglo-Vernacular and 4 Vernacular Schools were without such apparatus. Gymnastic apparatus has only slightly been added to. Gardening and tree-planting are pursued in a few schools. School excursions are, it is said, gaining favour, and are much appreciated by the senior boys.

Two new rooms have been added to the Charsadda Vernacular Middle School, and a nice school house constructed for the unaided Anjuman-i-Himayat Islam Anglo-Vernacular Secondary School, Peshawar, during the year under review. The building at Mardan is being extended. A majority of the Board Secondary School buildings are overcrowded, and, in spite of repeated suggestions for their extension, nothing has yet been done to provide sufficient accommodation in them. The question of enlarging the Tank, Akora and Nowshera Vernacular Middle School buildings has been under the consideration of their respective Boards for the last two years without any definite result. The Zaida Vernacular Middle School in the Peshawar District is located in a rented house, which is an entirely unsuitable building. The want of adequate accommodation for all classes in the Municipal Board Schools at Edwardesabad and Peshawar continues to be felt. The National High School, Peshawar, is still held in an unsuitable rented house. The newly opened Vernacular Middle School at Tank has made a fair start, but the people are, it is understood, anxious to convert it into an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School. The Municipal Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Dera Ismail Khan, was raised in March last to the status of a High School.

CHAPTER V.—Primary Education (Boys).

36. *Number and Distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—There are altogether 201 public Primary Schools of all kinds, against 179 in the preceding year, an increase of 22, *viz.*, 16 Board, 1 aided and 5 unaided schools. According to districts the new schools are distributed as below:—

8 (all Board) in the Kohat District, 7 (including 5 District Board) in the Dera Ismail Khan District, 4 (including 3 District Board) in the Bannu District, and 1 and 2 Indigenous Schools in the Peshawar and Hazara districts respectively. The total number of Board Schools has risen from 152 to 168, but that of the Zamindari Schools is the same as last year, *viz.*, 1 aided and 18 Board.

The above increase in the number of Primary Schools is accompanied by a considerable improvement of 825 in their enrolment, which stands at 9,622 against 8,797 last year. This increase is spread over almost all stages, and is shared by all kinds of schools, including the Zamindari Schools. The number of agriculturists has increased from 6,084 to 6,408, or by 324. Adding the number of boys reading in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools to that in the Primary Schools, the total number of scholars in receipt of Primary education is 13,686, against 12,465 last year, or an increase of 1,221. Of these, 8,043

or 58·8 per cent. against 60·8 per cent. last year, are agriculturists. The percentage of boys under Primary instruction to the male population of school-going age is 7·9 against 6·9 last year. Only 2,924, or 21·4 per cent., of the total number on rolls in Primary Departments and Primary Schools, are in the Upper Primary, and the rest, *viz.*, 10,762, or 78·6 per cent., in the Lower Primary stage.

37. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Primary Schools has gone down from Rs. 41,326 to Rs. 41,160, or a slight decrease of Rs. 166. To this total the Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 512, the District Funds Rs. 32,619, the Municipal Funds Rs. 2,095, and Fees and "Other Sources" Rs. 3,623 and Rs. 2,311, respectively. 85·6 per cent. of this total expenditure was met from Public Funds, and the rest, *viz.*, 14·4 per cent., from fee receipts and "Other Sources." But, in fact, the expenditure on Primary Schools is not the expenditure on Primary education, as it does not include an expenditure of Rs. 30,879 on Primary Departments of Secondary Schools. Taking into account the last mentioned item, the total expenditure on Primary education in this Province amounts to Rs. 72,039, against Rs. 72,615 last year, or a decrease of Rs. 576. The following percentages indicate the proportionate share of all funds towards the total cost of Primary education in this Province :—

District Funds 51·9 per cent., Municipal Funds 14·2 per cent., Imperial Revenues 3·1 per cent., and Fees and "Other Sources" 30·8 per cent., against 53·4, 14·5, 3·0 and 29·1 respectively last year. The average annual cost of educating a boy in Primary Schools is Rs. 4-8-3 against Rs. 5 last year. In Board, aided and unaided schools it is Rs. 4-9-9, Rs. 4-1-7, and Rs. 3-15-9, respectively. These figures are somewhat lower than those of last year, chiefly owing to the increase in the attendance of the schools.

38. *Fees.*—The fee collections in Primary Schools amounted to Rs. 3,623 against Rs. 3,593 last year, but, including the income from this source in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the total receipts are Rs. 13,606, against Rs. 13,124 last year, or an increase of Rs. 482, which is mainly confined to the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools. There is a great variation in the tuition fee rates levied in the various departments of both Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Vernacular Lower Primary education is free in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts, while in other districts in this and the higher departments fee rates varying from $\frac{1}{8}$th to $\frac{3}{4}$th of the Code rates prevail. These different rates seem to be incommensurate with the general material condition of the people of all the districts in the Province. At present the schools in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts enjoy the greatest concession, and the Hazara District schools the least. The time has come to revise the tuition fee rates to be levied in all kinds of schools in the Province, and the Officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education has addressed the Deputy Commissioners on the subject of tuition fee rates. The total number of boys paying higher grades of fees at the end of the past school year was 14, *viz.*, 7 paying 1st grade fees and the rest the 2nd grade fees.

The total fee receipts form 18·9 per cent., against 18·07 per cent. last year, of the total expenditure on Primary education.

39. *Scholarships.*—The expenditure returned under this head is on account of 4 stipends, *viz.*, 1 paid from Imperial Revenues or Political Funds to a Dauri boy reading in the Victoria Jubilee Municipal Board High School, Bannu, and 3 paid from the District Funds, Dera Ismail Khan, to Wazir boys. The expenditure was Rs. 115 (Rs. 60 for the former and Rs. 55 for the latter) against Rs. 196 last year.

40. *Results of Examinations.*—The results of the Upper Primary Examination have been generally better than those of last year both as regards the number of passes and their percentage. The total number of candidates for this examination, including those from the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, rose from 978 to 1,021, and of passes in it from 663 to 735. The pass percentage was 71·0, against 67·79 last year. In addition to these, 129 candidates who had already passed the examination on the Vernacular side appeared

in English only, and 119 or 92·2 per cent. passed. Last year the corresponding figures were 96, 88 and 91·7 respectively. The schools in the Dera Ismail Khan District attained the highest pass percentage, those in the Peshawar and Bannu districts come next, while the schools of the Hazara and Kohat districts indicate a lower percentage of passes than last year.

If we divide the total number of candidates for, and of passes at, the Upper Primary Examination according to the urban and rural schools, we find that the former presented 451 candidates, of whom 307 passed, or 68·07 per cent., against 437 candidates, 291 passes, and 66·59 per cent. last year. 570 candidates appeared from the rural schools, and 418 or 73·33 per cent. passed the examination, against the corresponding figures of 541, 372 and 68·76 per cent. last year.

41. *Zamindari Schools.*—The number of these schools is the same as last year, but their attendance shows a slight increase of 13. Of the total number on the rolls, 721 are in the lower and 158 in the upper stage. These schools are not much appreciated by the village people, who generally seem to prefer an ordinary Primary School to a Zamindari School for the education of their children. It is hoped that the revised scheme of rural schools, now under preparation in the Punjab, will greatly help in removing the prejudices of the people and will convert both kinds of Primary Schools—Ordinary and Zamindari—into one, *viz.*, rural schools. Urdu continues to be the medium of instruction in these schools; but in almost all the districts except Kohat, which has no school of this type, the teaching of Mahajani characters and figures to the 4th and 5th classes has also been introduced. There were 579 candidates for the various standards, of whom 487 or 84·1 per cent. passed against 427 passes, 563 candidates, or 75·8 per cent. last year. According to districts the highest pass percentage is attained by the schools of the Peshawar District, while those of the Bannu District have the lowest. The teaching of Arithmetic on native methods and of 'accounts,' *i. e.* 'Bahi Khata,' and the practical illustrations of Agricultural Readers had not been well attended to in most of the schools.

42. *Indigenous Schools examined for grants.*—The number of these schools, returned as ordinary aided Primary Schools, has risen from 21 to 26, and of pupils in them from 818 to 997. Their number in the Kohat and Bannu districts is the same as last year, but it has increased by 2 in each of the Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan districts, and by 1 in the Peshawar District. The total amount of grants earned by these schools shows a rise of Rs. 383 over the last year's figures, and the number of passes by all the standards has also increased from 277 to 393. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in these schools works out to Rs. 1-9-2 against Rs. 4-8-3 in ordinary Primary Schools. The comparatively small cost of these schools and the usefulness of the elementary instruction which they generally can, if properly conducted, impart to a majority of rural children of school-going age are the chief reasons for increasing the number of such schools in every district. The instructional condition, as judged at the last annual inspection, was fairly satisfactory. The District Inspectors of Schools are required to encourage schools of this type and try to improve, as much as possible, the methods of teaching followed by their teachers. Geography continues to be the weakest subject in them and in many schools it was not taught at all.

43. *Gurmukhi Classes.*—There are no Gurmukhi Branch Schools or Classes as defined in Articles 524-26, Punjab Education Code; nor is there any need for them in this Province, as the Sikh community is very small. Of the 7 Gurmukhi Schools here, 2 are Municipal Board, 3 are Elementary Girls' Schools and 2 are Elementary Indigenous Boys' Schools.

44. *Proportion of the boys not reading beyond the Primary stage.*—250 out of 290 Upper Primary passes on the Anglo-Vernacular side, or 86·2 per cent., and 196 out of 373 who passed the Upper Primary Examination from the Vernacular Schools, *i. e.* 52·5 per cent., continued their studies further. Thus 13·8 per cent. of the former and 47·5 per cent. of the latter ceased to

attend school against 11·3 per cent. and 30·9 per cent., respectively last year. It shows that the desire for English education beyond the Upper Primary stage is stronger than for Vernacular education.

45. *Primary Schools as Post Offices.*—During the year there has been no complaint that the postal work, entrusted to 78 schoolmasters, against 74 last year, interfered with their educational duties. It has, on the other hand, tended to make the teacher better acquainted with the village people, and has given him a greater hold upon their sympathies. The rate of allowance paid to these teachers for postal work varies from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 7 per mensem.

46. *General progress.*—Primary education has made a distinct advance during the year. The number of public Primary Schools has risen by 22 and of pupils in them by 1,221. Five more Indigenous Schools have been placed on the list of aided schools. The increase in fee receipts and the higher expenditure from 'Other Sources' are satisfactory features of the year. The number of agriculturists in attendance in these schools has considerably increased. The Upper Primary Examination results are generally better than those of the last year. The increased number of Primary Schools is duly accompanied by a rise in the number of teachers, which is now 328 against 297 last year. But the trained teachers have slightly declined in number, being now 152 against 154 last year, or 46·3 per cent. of the total number. In November last the Government of India was pleased to sanction an annual grant of Rs. 40,000 for the extension of Primary education in this Province. The detailed distribution of this grant has only recently been sanctioned by the Local Administration, and it is hoped that about 90 new Primary Schools of all kinds will shortly be opened. Besides, out of the special assignment of Rs. 41,000 made by the Government of India in their letter No. 1768-A., dated the 23rd March, 1905, to the District Boards of this Province to augment their resources, about Rs. 3,000 were spent on Primary Schools in three districts of the Province. The instructional condition of the Primary Schools is generally improving. Some efforts have been made by the District Inspectors of Schools to improve the methods of teaching by means of model lessons. After the last touring season the Officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, in his Circular No. 8—642, dated 11th April, 1906, pointed out the common defects to which the special attention of the District Inspectors of schools and the teachers concerned should be drawn. The importance of intelligent methods of teaching was brought home to all, and it was stated in the Circular referred to above that at the next annual inspection of schools in every district it would be specially noted how far these defects had been attended to. In the Peshawar District a large number of Primary Schools had inadequate and unsuitable buildings, and in the Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts the new Primary Schools and a few of the old ones were located in unsuitable and insufficient houses. In almost all the districts no efforts have been made to provide illustrative materials, Geographical charts, and Object Lesson pictures.

The establishment of a Circulating Library for the teachers of all Primary Schools in the Province is a novel feature of the year, and is likely to make the teachers better qualified for their work, provided that a thorough study of the books supplied is enforced and appreciated by Inspecting Officers. Most of the Primary Schools are reported to have displayed great interest in their school excursions. The subjects noted in last year's report as weak have been on the whole better attended to. In the schools of the Bannu and Kohat districts the teaching of Object Lessons was purely mechanical, and the want of illustrative materials was badly felt. In other districts also the teacher's own notes for teaching this important subject were not up to date, and needed much revision. Practical teaching of Mensuration was far from being satisfactory in a majority of schools. Greater attention should be paid to the substance of Urdu passages from the prescribed Readers. There are still many village Primary Schools in which tracing is allowed in map drawing, and the boys are made to rely exclusively on their memory in lessons on Geography.

CHAPTER VI.—Training Institutions.

47. A Government Normal School was opened at Peshawar after the close of the year under review. A detailed report on its working will be given in the next year's report.

CHAPTER VII.—Technical Education.

48. Nothing has been done during the year under review to make a start in this direction, and the Province continues to have no technical institution.

The comparatively low expenditure of the Peshawar Municipality on education has already been pointed out. In the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, No. 1841-G., dated 6th November, 1905, on the last Instruction Report of this Province the following was noted :—

"But a notable exception must be made in the case of the Peshawar Municipality, which spends less than two-fifths of the obligatory 10 per cent. on its schools. It is true that the Municipal Schools are largely supplemented by the Mission Schools and College and private institutions, but this is all the more reason why the Municipality should extend its enterprise in directions beyond the scope of existing institutions. The Chief Commissioner commends Dr. Stein's suggestion that Commercial classes might be opened in connection with the Municipal Board High School, and that some practical action be taken to encourage female education."

Nothing has yet been done to start Commercial classes in connection with the Municipal Board High School, Peshawar, but the opening of a Municipal Board Girls' School at Peshawar has recently been sanctioned. If the Municipal Committee be not willing to award the annual grant to the Mission High and Branch Schools from their own funds, as was proposed in paragraph 17 of last year's report, the savings on education might profitably be spent in establishing at Peshawar a Technical School, which is an urgent educational need.

CHAPTER VIII.—Female Education.

49. *Number and Distribution of Primary Schools and Scholars.*—The number of Primary Schools for girls stands at 12 as last year, *viz.*, 6 Municipal Board, 5 aided and 1 unaided. Besides these, there are 3 Zenana Mission Girls' Schools at Peshawar (with 228 Hindu girls) which are not open to male inspection and which have been returned under private schools. The number of pupils in the former schools, open to male inspection, has risen from 848 to 908 (904 girls and 4 boys), or a further increase of 7 per cent. If the number of girls in attendance at private schools and at public boys' schools, *viz.*, 2,141 and 18, respectively, be added to the above number, we get a total of 3,063 girls, or 416 more than last year, under instruction in the Province, or 2·1 per cent. of the girls of school-going age. According to race or creed they are distributed as below :—

Schools.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Public Schools { For Girls ...	39	582	97	186	...	...
Public Schools { „ Boys ...	...	17	...	1	...	...
Private Girls' Schools	47	121	250	1,718	...	5
Total ...	86	720	347	1,905	...	5

Urdu continues to be the medium of instruction in the Municipal Board Muhammadan Girls' Schools at Bannu, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, while in the remaining schools instruction is imparted either in Hindi or Gurmukhi, as they are meant exclusively for Hindu and Sikh girls.

50. *Comparison according to districts.*—If the districts be compared as regards the progress of female education, it will be found that Dera Ismail Khan takes the lead with 428 girls in public schools, the Bannu District follows with 205 girls, then come the Kohat and Hazara districts with 116 and 87 scholars, respectively, and last of all is the Peshawar District with 68 girls, returned as attending the aided mixed school at Charsadda.

51. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure has increased from Rs. 3,810 to Rs. 4,155, or by 9·1 per cent. over last year's figures, the rise being due to the increased staff and the improved pay of teachers. Of the total expenditure Rs. 3,102, or 74·7 per cent., is met from public funds, and Rs. 1,053, or 25·3 per cent., from private sources against 66·9 and 33·1, respectively, in the previous year. The expenditure on Board Girls' Schools was Rs. 2,775, on aided schools Rs. 1,075, and on unaided schools Rs. 305. The average cost of educating a girl in Primary Schools in this Province is Rs. 4-14-6.

52. *Fees.*—Some tuition fees were levied in aided and unaided Indigenous Schools at Edwardesabad in previous years, but they have been discontinued during the year under report.

53. *Scholarships.*—At the end of the year 35 scholarships were current, or 11 more than in the previous year. Of these 30 were held in Board Schools and 5 in aided schools. The expenditure on scholarships for the year under report amounted to Rs. 522, or Rs. 162 more than in the year 1904-05. Towards this total cost on scholarships Public Funds contributed Rs. 388 and 'Other Sources' Rs. 134. The percentage of scholarships to the total number of girls in the Upper Primary stage is 32 against 30 last year.

54. *Results of Examinations.*—In the Upper Primary Examination there were altogether 23 candidates, of whom 13 passed, or 56·5 per cent., compared with 12 out of 16, or 75 per cent., in the previous year. The low pass percentage is due to bad results in Board Girls' Schools at Dera Ismail Khan and the aided and unaided Girls' Schools, Abbottabad. In the Lower Primary Examination out of a total of 78, 53 passed, or 67·9 per cent., against 45 passes out of 65, or 69·2 last year. The largest number of passes in the Upper Primary Examination was from the most flourishing school, *viz.*, Arya Kanaya Patshala at Dera Ismail Khan. The Nagri Municipal Board Girls' School at Dera Ismail Khan continues to have the largest number of pupils, *viz.*, 177. This school presented 35 candidates for the Lower Primary Examination, and of them 19 passed. Geography, Grammar and Mental Arithmetic require more attention, and it is a matter for regret that the teaching of the Readers was generally mechanical and lacking in intelligence.

55. *Needle-work and Domestic Economy.*—Needle-work was taught in all girls' schools in the Province, and the prescribed scheme of studies as laid down in the Punjab Education Code, more or less followed. In knitting and all kinds of embroidery the Hindu girls generally did better than the Muhammadan girls. Domestic economy is almost *nil*, and the practical side of this important branch of instruction has been ignored.

56. *General Remarks.*—Chiefly owing to the bad results of the schools at Abbottabad and the Municipal Board Schools, Dera Ismail Khan, the pass percentage of the Upper Primary and Lower Primary Examinations has fallen. With this exception the progress of female education has been fairly satisfactory. The contribution from public funds and the number of girls have increased, and needle-work has been better attended to. Public opinion is undergoing a favourable change, and the prejudice against educating girls is gradually giving way. Muhammadans are, however, still behind in female education owing to social causes and popular prejudices. This attitude of indifference towards the education of their daughters is noticeable in the low attendance of Muhammadan girls at public schools. In order to encourage female education and to enlist the co-operation of the higher classes in this cause the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to agree that the services of a Government Assistant Inspectress of the Punjab may be secured for the inspection of all girls' schools in this Province. The want of female teachers is still universally felt. Out of 22 mistresses and teachers employed in girls' schools in

the Province only 1, as reported last year, is trained and certificated, the rest being either Upper Primary passes or holding no certificate at all. The Arya Kanaya Patshala at Dera Ismail Khan has made very satisfactory progress, and a great future seems to lie before this enterprising institution, if it continues to receive the attention and encouragement that it needs. During the year under report its Managers opened a 1st Middle Class in connection with their school, and have applied for the recognition of their Middle Department.

CHAPTER IX.—European Education.

Nil.

CHAPTER X.—Education of Muhammadans.

57. *Numbers and comparison—Boys' Schools.*—The number of Muhammadans in public schools rose from 9,330 to 10,413, *i.e.*, by 1,083 or 11·6 per cent.; of Hindus from 4,021 to 4,281, or by 6·5 per cent.; while that of Sikhs indicated a slight fall of 32, or 5·8 per cent., *i.e.*, from 556 to 524. In private schools all the three communities have declined by 6·8 per cent., 5·0 per cent., and 64·2 per cent. respectively. This indicates that the desire to educate their children in public schools in preference to private institutions is gradually increasing in the case of the three communities. The decrease in the number of Sikhs in private schools is remarkable, and may be due to the fact that the returns of these schools cannot be accepted as quite reliable owing to the difficulty of getting at the facts regarding them. The number of Muhammadans in all kinds of schools for boys has risen from 18,707 to 19,157, of Hindus from 5,430 to 5,620, but there is a decrease of 385 in Sikhs, the present number being 721 against 1,106 last year. Muhammadans under any kind of instruction form only 11·73 per cent. of the total number of school-going age, against 11·45 per cent. last year; Hindus 42·55 per cent., against 41·11 per cent., and Sikhs 22·35 against 34·28 per cent. Of the 10,413 Muhammadans attending public schools for boys, 6 read in the Church Mission College, Peshawar, 560 and 196 in the Secondary Departments of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools, respectively, and 9,651 in the Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools.

58. *Girls' Schools.*—The attendance of girls of all the three communities in public as well as private schools has more or less improved, with this exception that Hindus in private schools have declined by 200. Taking the figures for all kinds of schools, there were 1,813 Muhammadan girls against 1,349 last year, *i.e.* an increase of 464 or 34·4 per cent.; 788 Hindus against 963, or a decrease of 175 or 18·2 per cent., and 347 Sikhs against 226, or an increase of 121 or 53·5 per cent. The decrease in Hindus is entirely confined to private schools, as their attendance in public schools shows an increase of 25 over the past year's figures. The percentage of girls of school-going age attending all kinds of schools is for Muhammadans 1·28 against ·95, for Hindus 9·41 against 11·50, and for Sikhs 33·79 against 22·0 last year.

59. *Examination Results.*—Altogether 642 Muhammadans passed the various public examinations against 628 last year. The detail of passes during the year under review is as below :—

> F. A. Examination 1, Entrance Examination 29, Vernacular Middle School Examination 37, Upper Primary Examination 524 boys and 2 girls, the Fifth Zamindari Standard 44, and the Lower Primary Examination 5 girls.

The number of passes in the Lower Examinations is more than the corresponding number of last year.

60. *Means for special encouragement of Muhammadans.*—The fee concessions allowed in the Punjab Education Code continue to be enjoyed by Muhammadan boys. To encourage English education among Muhammadans 9 Victoria High School scholarships are still annually awarded, and paid from

Imperial Funds. The Local Boards of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu districts have founded 13 and 2 Victoria Middle School scholarships, respectively, for deserving Muhammadan lads within their respective jurisdictions. If the Local Boards of the Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat districts were asked to found some Victoria Middle School scholarships, more encouragement would be given to the intelligent boys of this backward community in these districts, and their number in Secondary Departments of Anglo-Vernacular Schools would increase. It is at this stage (*i.e.* Secondary) that education is specially required if the community forming the bulk of the population is ever to take its proper place in the administration of this Province. In addition to the above-mentioned scholarships, one stipend was paid during the year under review to a Dauri boy from the Political Funds, Bannu, and three to Wazir and Shirani boys from the District Funds, Dera Ismail Khan. At the end of the year in question there were 17 Victoria High and 26 Middle School scholarships current in the schools of this Province against 18 and 24, respectively, in the previous year.

Except at Kohat, there is a school of one kind or another, exclusively meant for Muhammadan boys, at the head-quarters of all the districts. Of these, the most important are the two Islamia Schools at Peshawar—one is provisionally recognized as an Anglo-Vernacular High School, and is maintained by the Islamia Club ; the other also teaches up to the Entrance standard, but is recognized provisionally as an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, and maintained by the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Peshawar. The latter body has erected a good building for the school during the year under report, and has effected some improvements in its furniture and appliances and strengthened its staff. There is still a large number of untrained and uncertificated teachers on the staff of both the schools. The former had 169 pupils on the rolls, *viz.*, 59 at the Secondary and 110 at the Primary stage, against 182 last year. The enrolment of the latter institution stood at 223, *i.e.*, 22 at the Middle and 201 at the Primary stage, exclusive of the boys reading in the High Department, which is not yet recognized. It is to be regretted that dissensions and party feelings among the Muhammadans of Peshawar resulted in the splitting of their one school into two, as was remarked in last year's report, and that nothing has yet been done by the leaders of the community to re-unite their schools into one, and thus to exercise their combined influence and energy in making it the most flourishing institution for the education of Muhammadans in this Province. The Islamia Club High School, Peshawar, sent up 11 candidates for the last Entrance Examination, and only 1 was successful. The Islamia Aided Anglo-Vernacular Primary School at Dera Ismail Khan had 116 boys in attendance, against 92 last year. The Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education for North-West Frontier Province reports as below about this school :—

"The school staff continues to consist of incompetent and ill-qualified teachers. I believe that the present advanced condition of the school makes the appointment of at least one or two trained Vernacular assistant teachers an imperative necessity, not only to secure efficiency of teaching, but to place it in a better position to compete successfully with the well organized local schools."

Abbottabad has an unaided Islamia Lower Primary School with 35 pupils against 72 last year. The Edwardesabad Islamia Aided Indigenous School was attended by 79 pupils against 74 last year. There are also 3 girls' schools maintained from the Municipal Funds of Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan which are solely attended by Muhammadan girls. The want of a Central Provincial Anjuman or Society to further the cause of education in all the frontier districts, and thus to secure educational facilities for Muhammadan lads, is keenly felt by some of the enlightened leaders of the community. The progress made during the year, however slow it may be, clearly indicates that Muhammadans are gradually throwing away their old prejudices against modern education and are more disposed now to take active measures to secure its benefits.

CHAPTER XI.—Education of Native Chiefs, &c.

61. *Education among Gentlemen of rank.*—The returns, supplied by the District Inspectors of Schools under this head, indicate that there were 480

boys of school-going age of this class against 458 last year as detailed in the following table :—

District.	1905-06.	1904-05.
Hazara	36	39
Peshawar	225	218
Kohat	33	55
Bannu	62	62
Dera Ismail Khan	124	84

Of the 480 boys, 4 attend the Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar, 388 the Public Schools, 2 read in Indigenous Schools, and 36 in Masjids ; 21 are under private tuition, and the remaining 29 receive no instruction at all. Altogether 80 pupils passed the several public examinations, and the details are given below :—

1 Intermediate Examination.
11 Entrance Examination.
13 Vernacular Middle School Examination.
55 Upper Primary Examination.

CHAPTER XII.—Private Schools.

62. *Number of Schools and Scholars.*—Private schools of all kinds for boys and girls have increased in number by 12, *i. e.*, from 834 to 846, but the attendance in them has fallen from 13,026 to 12,332, or by 694. The decrease in attendance is chiefly noticed in the Hazara and Peshawar districts, and is said to be due to the growing desire for education in public schools. The number of girls' schools has improved by 19 during the year, the present number being 122 against 103 last year. This is duly accompanied by a rise of 355 pupils on the rolls. The boys' schools show a decline of 7 in their number and a decrease of 1,049 in their roll. Their number stood at 724 with an attendance of 10,287. The number of advanced schools teaching Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit books with translation has increased, but the attendance in the former has fallen from 1,735 to 1,544, or by 191. No Mahajani School for girls is returned this year against 5 last year. The girls' schools teaching religious books by rote have increased by 25, accompanied by an increase of 490 pupils, while similar schools for boys indicate a decrease of 22 in their number and of 297 in their attendance. There is a heavy falling off in the enrolment of Vernacular Schools, both for boys and girls, though the number of such schools shows an increase of 4.

CHAPTER XIII.—Education in Native States

Nil.

CHAPTER XIV.—Discipline and Moral Training.

63. *Discipline.*—There is no doubt that the discipline and the moral tone of schools are generally improving, and the progress, though slow, is steady. The conduct of the students at the time of the last annual inspection was quite satisfactory. In the Charsadda Vernacular Middle School in the Peshawar District, three boys, however, quarrelled in January last with an assistant teacher of the school and were duly punished. Cheating at examinations is gradually dying out, and only two boys were expelled for using unfair means in the Upper

Primary Examination. Order and discipline are superior, as a rule, in schools under the immediate control of European Managers, who devote special attention to the moral training of the children under their charge. In a majority of schools, especially in big towns and villages, efforts are made to train the students to habits of cleanliness, neatness and cheerful obedience. But the teachers of Lower Primary classes and of several village schools are not sufficiently alive to the importance of cleanliness of dress and person on the part of their pupils. They should understand that cleanliness costs little, and if they insist that the pupils either wash their clothes themselves, or have them washed by others once a week, this defect will be removed to a great extent. The chief faults of village school boys are irregularity of attendance and unpunctuality, and the teachers concerned have to pay special attention to the eradication of these faults. Inter-school rules were generally well observed.

64. *Moral Training*—In the absence of direct religious instruction some improvements in the moral training of boys is being effected imperceptibly everywhere, and is chiefly the result (1) of the teacher's own influence, (2) of well chosen text-books, and (3) of good discipline in the schools. More effective supervision of boys in play grounds, and of boarders in boarding-houses, and the keeping of good-conduct registers for boys of the Secondary Department of Anglo-Vernacular High Schools are other powerful agencies in influencing the school boys for good. In a few schools medals and prizes are awarded to the best conducted boys. Some moral poems from the prescribed Readers had been committed to memory and fairly well recited in boys' schools, and in girls' schools the singing of hymns was continued. But the gist of the poems recited should be more clearly understood by the reciters.

65. *Physical Training.*—The revised drill courses had been introduced in the Bannu District only, and progress in drill was fairly satisfactory, and in gymnastics fair only. Native games were played with great enthusiasm. The effect of drill on class movements is felt more or less everywhere. Essential gymnastic apparatus had been supplied to several Secondary Schools, and quarterly competitions were regularly held. Some itinerant Drill Instructors hold only the Junior Gymnastic certificate, and are not, therefore, qualified for their posts. In the matter of physical training the Church Mission High School, Bannu, continues to occupy the most prominent place ; this is due to the unabated zeal and interest of Dr. T. L. Pennell, its Manager.

District tournaments were held in every district, and the last Provincial Tournament took place at Kohat in January last, and was a complete success. The Municipal Board High School, Peshawar, team was the champion team in cricket, and again carried off the Captain Waterfield Cricket Belt, which it had retained for four years successively. The Football Cup (Captain Waterfield Cup) was again won by the Municipal Board High School, Kohat. The Bannu District boys won the "Kohat Gold Medal" in gymnastics. At the last Provincial Tournament at Kohat a list of private subscriptions was opened, and more than Rs. 250 was subscribed. Captain Lyall, Assistant Commissioner, who was President of the Managing Committee, suggested that as there was no trophy for gymnastics, a gold medal, to be called the "Kohat Gold Medal," should be founded out of this subscription, and be awarded as a trophy to the district sending the best boys in gymnastics. The Hazara District made a poor show in cricket and other games. The thanks of the Department are due to Captain Waterfield, Deputy Commissioner, and Captain Lyall, Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, for their interest in the last Provincial Tournament.

CHAPTER XV.—Boarding Houses.

66. *Number of Boarding-houses and their inmates.*—The statistics of boarding-houses offer no marked variation. Including the boarding-house attached to the Mission College, their number stands still at 25 with 484 students in residence, or 70 more than last year. Local Bodies maintain 19 boarding-houses ; 2 are aided and 4 unaided. The total expenditure for the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,047, to which Local Funds, Fees, Imperial Revenues, and "Other Sources" contributed 68·97, 8·30, 2·38 and 20·35 per

cent. respectively. Fees are levied in the boarding-houses attached to the Municipal Board Vernacular Middle School, Lakki, the Mission High Schools at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, Victoria Bharatri High School, Dera Ismail Khan, and the Albert Victor Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Abbottabad. With the exception of both the Islamia Schools and the National High School at Peshawar, all the Secondary Schools have got their own or rented boarding-houses. The internal arrangements were generally satisfactory, and supervision in almost every case watchful. In the boarding-house attached to the Vernacular Middle School, Hangu, however, the boarders lived in a rented house without a superintendent or a cook. The houses were tolerably clean and fairly equipped with the needful furniture, and the necessity of hanging on the walls of the dormitories some suitable moral texts and mottoes has been brought to the notice of the Superintendents. The arrangements for the night study of the boarders seemed, however, defective in the majority of boarding-houses attached to the Board Schools, and only a few Anglo-Vernacular institutions had provision for medical attendance. Overcrowding was seen in some houses and the defect has been brought to the notice of the Local Bodies concerned.

CHAPTER XVI.—Educational Conferences.

Nil.

CHAPTER XVII.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.

67. All the text-books used in schools of this Province are those approved by the Punjab Text-Book Committee, whose services were secured for this Province in 1902. There is a local Sub-Committee of the Punjab Text-Book Committee for examining and reporting upon Pashtu books as regards their utility for school purposes; but no work was received for review by the Sub-Committee during the year. Four Pashtu books have, however, recently been sent by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of this Province to the Officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education, who has forwarded them to the Sub-Committee for a detailed review as to their usefulness for our schools. The Punjab Text-Book Committee supplied many books for distribution to schools of this Province during the year under review.

SUPPLEMENT.

REPORT ON SCHOOLS IN THE KURRAM AND TOCHI VALLEYS AND SHIRANI COUNTRY.

I.—Kurram Valley.

1. *Number and Distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The number of schools in the valley is the same as last year, *viz.*, 7,—1 Middle and 6 Primary,—but the attendance in them (*i. e.* 262) shows an increase of 52 over the enrolment of the previous year. Of this total number 82 against 62 last year, are in the Middle School, and the rest in Primary Schools. Steps have been taken this year by the Local authorities to collect statistics of private schools in the Agency. The total number returned is 24 with 203 pupils, including 15 girls. The aggregate number of students under instruction in all kinds of schools is 465, and classified according to race or creed as below :—

Schools.	Muhammadans.	Non-Brahman Hindus.	Sikhs.	Brahmans.
Public Schools ...	232	25	5	...
Private „ ...	203	...	...	...
Total ...	435	25	5	...

Of this number 434 were natives of the Agency. The public schools returned 214 agriculturists against 155 last year.

2. *Expenditure and Fees.*—The total expenditure on all schools has gone down from Rs. 3,703 to Rs. 3,585. To this expenditure Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 2,972, Local Octroi Funds Rs. 487, and Tuition fees Rs. 126. Fees are levied only in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Parachinar, and there too most arbitrarily. Under Primary Schools there has been shown an income of Re. 1 from Tuition fees during the year under report.

3. *Stipends and Examination Results.*—At the close of the year 9 stipends were current in the only Middle School at Parachinar, and only 1 in the Primary School; their amount ranged between annas 8 and Rs. 3 per mensem. Rs. 120 were expended on them as in the previous year. In the Upper Primary Standard Examination out of 14 candidates 7 passed, or 50 per cent., compared with 1 out of 4, or 25 per cent., last year. This year the number as well as the percentage of passes is the highest on record.

4. *General Remarks.*—The question of the appointment of a separate District Inspector of Schools for Kohat and Kurram is under the consideration of the Government of India. The arrangements for the inspection of schools in the valley by the Head Master of the Kohat Municipal Board High School continue as was noted in the previous report. The annual inspection of schools was conducted by M. Ali Muhammad Khan, B.A., Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education for North-West Frontier Province, who spent 13 days in August, 1905, in the valley for the purpose. The Head Master, Municipal Board High School, Kohat, spent 26 days in the inspection of schools there, during the months of October and April, 1905, and his work was regarded as satisfactory. The number of teachers employed in the 7 schools is the same as last year (*viz.* 2 trained and certificated and 8 untrained and uncertificated). At the last annual inspection 4 schools were found "fair" and the rest "poor." No itinerant Drill Instructor for schools has yet been appointed, nor have the teachers made any effort to learn the prescribed drill courses. Physical training, therefore, continues to be ignored in the schools of the valley. Boys were tolerably neat and clean in person and dress, but greater efforts should be made to improve their manners. The school buildings have undergone no material change during the past school year, and are on the whole adequate. Furniture continues to be fairly supplied. Ordinary matters concerning schools are generally disposed of by the Revenue Assistant, while important cases continue to be

referred to the Political Agent for his final orders. The Native civil officials, including the Tahsildar, have not paid a sufficient number of visits to schools, and without their encouragement and support it is very difficult to spread Primary education in the valley. They will, it is hoped, show due interest in the welfare of the institutions. The teaching staff of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Parachinar, remains inadequate, and the question of converting it into a Vernacular Middle School is under consideration.

II.—Tochi Valley.

1. The number of Primary Schools, all under Government, in the valley is the same as last year, *viz.*, 4, but their roll has gone down from 120 to 90. The number of agriculturists also shows a decline of 20. The Local authorities have collected, for the first time, the statistics of private schools in the valley. The number of such schools is 32 with 385 pupils, including 7 girls. All the schools, with the exception of one, are meant exclusively for Muhammadans; 17 teach Arâbic and Persian to 229 scholars and 14 teach the Quran by rote to 123 boys. The remaining school teaches Sanskrit books, with translation and Gurmukhi and Lande, to 33 boys. The attendance in public and private schools is classified below according to race or creed:—

Schools.	Muhammadans.	Non-Brahman Hindus.	Brahmans.	Sikhs.
Public Schools ...	58	30	...	2
Private „ ...	352	32	1	...
Total ...	410	62	1	2

The total expenditure on the 4 public schools is made up of Rs. 1,360 from Imperial Funds and Rs. 65 from Political Funds. It has risen by Rs. 255 as compared with the amount incurred in the preceding year. No tuition fees are levied in any school. The instructional state of the public schools, as tested by the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education in February last, was fair only. Out of the 7 candidates presented for the Upper Primary Standard Examination 4 passed as compared with 4 passes out of 5 candidates last year. The arrangements for the inspection of schools twice a year by the District Inspector of Schools, Kohat and Bannu, continue. Some special measures through the Tahsil authorities and the Lambardars are needed to bring up the roll in public schools.

III.—Shirani Country.

1. A Primary School at Drazinda has been started this year, and only the first class formed; this contained 23 boys (all Muhammadans). All, except one, were sons of agriculturists. The expenditure on this solitary institution in the valley was met entirely from Political Funds and amounted to Rs. 211. The District Inspector of Schools, Dera Ismail Khan, visits this school regularly under the orders of the Local Government, and the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education conducted the annual inspection for the first time in March, 1906. The school seems promising and likely to improve.

UMR-UD-DIN,

In charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education, N.-W. F. Province and Baluchistan.

W. BELL,

Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the North-West Frontier Province at the end of the official year 1905-06.

[For details, see General Table III]

Area and Population.			Institutions and Scholars.	Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	
				Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*							
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
16,466	Towns ... 20 Villages ... 3,318 Total ... 3,368	Males ... 1,159,306 Females ... 966,174 Total ... 2,125,480	Institutions: For Males ...	1	...	27	201	...	...	229	134	590	953	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	28·29
			Institutions: „ Females ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	1	121	134		3·98
			Institutions: Total ...	1	...	27	213	...	...	241	135	711	1,087		32·27
			Scholars: Males ...	21	...	5,613	9,622	...	...	15,256	1,709	8,578	25,543	Male scholars to male population of school going age.	14·69
			Scholars: Females ...	...	...	...	908	...	...	908	8	2,037	2,953	Female scholars to female population of school going age.	2·04
			Scholars: Total ...	21	...	5,613	10,530	...	...	16,164	1,717	10,615	28,496		8·94

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1905-06.

(For details, see General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For Males ...	5,130	...	95,635	41,160	...	...	1,41,925	...	...	30,647	8,031	15,205	4,437	8,129	66,449	2,12,529	
„ Females ...	...	...	...	4,155	...	...	4,155										
Total ...	5,130	...	95,635	45,315	...	...	1,46,080	...	...	30,647	8,031	15,205	4,437	8,129	66,449	2,12,529	
2. (*a*) Percentages of Imperial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Imperial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	24·74	1·69	...	...	26·43	...	...	68·60	4·69	...	...	·28	73·57	100	
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	20·40	54·14	...	...	74·54	...	...	2·83	7·51	6·63	3·48	5·01	25·46	100	
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	56·62	12·08	...	...	68·70	...	...	...	2·81	15·79	4·02	8·68	31·30	100	
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	2·41	...	45·0	21·32	...	...	68·73	...	...	14·42	3·78	7·15	2·09	3·83	31·27	100	

3. Average Annual Cost of educating each Pupil in—		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Institutions.	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund Schools	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	7 10 6	4 6 6	...	...	4 15 3
	Total Cost ...	...	...	10 0 5	4 8 8	...	...	5 7 5
Municipal Schools...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	0 3 8	...	...	0 1 0
	Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	10 6 0	5 4 5	...	...	9 0 6
	Total Cost ...	...	...	18 3 10	6 1 0	...	...	15 0 6
Aided Institutions ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	11 6 5	0 5 10	...	...	4 9 1
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	0 8 10	1 2 8	...	...	0 14 11
	Total Cost ...	...	...	32 8 8	3 14 3	...	...	14 12 11
Unaided Institutions ...	Total Cost ...	256 8 0	...	13 10 8	4 3 9	...	...	13 11 11
All Institutions ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	1 14 10	0 1 2	...	...	0 11 7
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	6 8 8	3 12 5	...	...	4 11 11
	Total Cost ...	256 8 0	...	17 10 9	4 8 9	...	...	9 7 10

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITU											
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by District or Municipal Board.*				*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
Collegiate Education. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Collegiate Education. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys — High Schools	...	...	...	...	4	1,220	1,167	986	4	924	915	809
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	5	1,220	1,153	1,014	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	10	1,343	1,253	1,100	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	19	3,783	3,573	3,100	4	924	915	809
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys	...	...	...	...	168	7,932	7,50[illegible]	6,289	22	1,218	1,154	991
School Education, General. For Girls	...	...	...	...	6	518	468	343	5	346	334	240
Total	...	...	...	...	174	8,450	7,974	6,632	27	1,564	1,488	1,231
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. " " for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	...	...	...	...	193	12,233	11,547	9,732	31	2,488	2,403	2,040

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... ...

1. *Advanced Teaching—*
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
   (*c*) Any other Oriental Classic ... ...
2. *Elementary teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly* ... ...
3. *Elementary teaching—The Quran, Shastras or other religious Books by rote*
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard* ... ...

RAL TABLE III.

North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1905-06.

TIONS.																		
MANAGEMENT.						NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.									
Unaided.											*Hindus.*							
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.*	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Number of girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of boys in Girls' Schools.	REMARKS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	21	20	18	1	21	21	21	...	...	...	1	13	6	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	21	20	18	1	21	21	21	...	...	...	1	13	6	...	1	...	...	...	
3	683	695	672	11	2,827	1,772	1,773	2,571	...	22	153	1,328	1,323	...	1	...	...	...	
1	223	228	166	6	1,443	446	636	1,380	...	...	62	428	953	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	10	1,343	...	550	1,343	...	...	35	290	1,018	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	906	923	838	27	5,613	2,218	2,959	5,294	...	22	250	2,046	3,294	...	1	...	...	...	
11	472	458	394	201	9,622	165	1,418	9,761	...	7	219	2,276	7,113	...	...	7	18	...	
1	44	45	32	12	908	...	85	914	...	...	39	683	186	...	...	...	...	4	
12	516	503	426	213	10,530	165	1,503	10,675	...	7	258	2,959	7,299	...	...	7	18	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	1,443	1,446	1,282	241	16,164	2,404	4,483	15,969	...	29	509	5,018	10,599	...	2	7	18	4	
...	Boys ...			180	1,536	...	1,507	29	...	...	...	...	1,536	...	...	...	3	...	
	Girls ...			1	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...			4	173	...	172	1	...	...	91	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	... ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	For Boys ...			110	1,499	...	33	1,497	...	...	192	1,087	213	...	...	7	5	...	
...	„ Girls ...			19	418	...	...	418	...	...	47	366	...	...	...	5	...	...	
	For Boys ...			480	7,079	...	6,952	145	...	...	1	83	6,995	...	...	...	215	...	
...	„ Girls ...			102	1,619	...	1,591	28	...	...	...	...	1,619	...	...	...	...	127	
	For Boys ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	„ Girls ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...			846	12,332	...	10,263	2,118	...	...	331	1,618	10,371	...	...	12	223	127	
GRAND TOTAL ...				1,087	28,496	2,404	14,746	18,087	...	29	840	6,636	20,970	...	2	19	241	131	

* Includes Sikhs also.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A).

Number of Scholars on the 31st March in the North-West Frontier Province classified according to Sex, Race or Creed for the official year 1905-06.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Remarks.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.*					
Collegiate Education—										
Arts Colleges—										
English ...	Male	...	...	1	13	6	...	1	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oriental ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges for Professional Training—										
Law ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	1	13	6	...	1	...	
School Education—General—										
Secondary Schools—										
For Boys—										
High Schools ...	Male	...	...	22	153	1,328	1,323	...	1	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—										
English ...	Male	...	...	...	62	428	953	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	Male	...	...	...	35	290	1,018	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—										
High Schools ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—										
English	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	22	250	2,046	3,294	...	1	...
Primary Schools—										
For Boys ...	Male	...	...	7	219	2,259	7,112	...	...	7
	Female	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Male	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	39	679	186	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	7	258	2,959	7,299	...	...	7
School Education—Special—										
Schools for Special Instruction—										
Training Schools ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes Sikhs also.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A)—*concluded.*

Number of Scholars on the 31st March in the North-West Frontier Province classified according to Sex, Race or Creed for the official year 1905-06—concluded.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Remarks.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.*					
School Education—Special—*concluded*—										
Schools for Special Instruction—concluded—										
Law Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Medical Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying Schools. ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		...	29	509	5,018	10,599	...	2	7	
Private Institutions—										
1. *Advanced Teaching*—										
(*a*) Arabic or Persian ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	1,533	...	...	...	
	Female † ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	
(*b*) Sanskrit ...	Male ...	...	...	91	82	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. *Elementary Teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly*—										
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	192	1,082	213	...	...	7	
	Female ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	47	366	...	...	...	5	
3. *Elementary Teaching—The Qoran mainly and other religious books, &c., by rote*—										
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	1	83	6,780	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	1,492	...	...	...	
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards*—										
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of Private Institutions ...		...	...	331	1,618	10,371	...	...	12	
GRAND TOTAL ...		...	29	840	6,636	20,970	...	2	19	

* Includes Sikhs also.
† Including 3 girls reading in an advanced Boys' School.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC													
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*						
	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education. — ARTS COLLEGES.														
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,055	11,124	1,027	...	29,206
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,523	4,378	5,159	...	...	14,060
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,796	1,155	1,027	...	...	9,978
For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,319	22,588	17,310	1,027	...	53,244
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,801	1,416	1,387	...	...	34 604
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	...	2,601	...	...	...	2,775
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	31,801	4,017	1,387	...	...	37,379
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,001	6,441	...	...	...	10,442
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,102	1,638	...	...	...	3,740
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,103	8,079	...	...	...	14,182
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Veterinary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	50,223	34,684	18,697	1,027	..	1,04,805

* Includes Rs. 50 paid from Municipal Funds to Anjuman-i-Islamia, Abbottabad, for the maintenance of Anglo-Vernacular altogether closed owing to the teacher having left the school. This amount is shown against the unaided Indigenous School started by an

TABLE IV.

North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1905-06.

INSTITUTIONS											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															ALL OTHER SOURCES.		
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							*Unaided.*										
Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public.	GRAND TOTAL.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	3,930	5,130	...	...	...	1,200	3,930	...	5,130
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	3,930	5,130	...	...	...	1,200	3,930	...	5,130
10,434	...	504	9,314	3,395	6,130	29,777	6,322	3,780	...	10,102	10,434	...	17,559	26,760	14,332	...	69,085
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	1,020	856	2,512	...	4,523	4,378	5,795	1,876	...	16,572
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,796	1,155	1,027	...	...	9,978
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,434	...	504	9,314	3,395	6,130	29,777	6,958	4,800	856	12,614	10,434	12,319	23,092	33,582	16,208	...	95,635
512	812	629	1,412	403	963	4,731	824	615	* 386	1,825	512	32,629	2,095	3,623	2,311	...	41,160
30	68	229	...	672	76	1,075	...	...	305	305	204	68	2,830	...	1,053	...	4,155
542	880	858	1,412	1,075	1,039	5,806	824	615	* 691	2,130	716	32,687	4,925	3,623	3,364	...	45,315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,758	5	4,763	...	4,001	6,441	...	4,763	...	15,205
...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	673	...	673	...	2,102	1,638	...	697	...	4,437
...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	5,431	5	5,436	..	6,103	8,079	...	4,460	...	19,642
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,935	1,712	...	...	...	...	30,647
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	192	...	372
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	290	...	...	...	559
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,622	3,654	710	...	51	...	6,037
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	55	34	...	134	...	577
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	48	...	...	...	375
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	64	...	...	...	111
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	1,566	1,915	419	1,027	...	5,047
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,457	1,825	...	...	...	3,082
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,031	9,267	4,686	419	140	...	46,807
10,976	880	1,362	10,726	4,494	7,169	35,607	8,982	10,846	* 5,482	25,310	42,181	60,376	40,782	38,824	30,366	...	2,12,729

Primary School and Rs. 6 paid from District Funds, Bannu, to the teacher of old aided Indigenous School at Killa Furdl Khan which was other teacher at the same place.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys.	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	3	660	...	...	...	85	...	85
		Vernacular	7	876	...	...	...	175	...	175
	Municipal	English	6	1,780	110	...	110	388	...	388
		Vernacular	3	467	...	...	...	74	...	74
	Aided	English	4	924	231	...	231	220	...	220
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	4	906	91	...	91	175	...	175
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		27	5,613	432	...	432	1,117	...	1,117
For Girls.	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Secondary Schools		27	5,613	432	...	432	1,117	...	1,117
Primary Schools.										
For Boys.	Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		163	7,613	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		5	319	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		22	1,218	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		11	472	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		201	9,622	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		6	518	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		5	346	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		12	908	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Primary Schools		213	10,530	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL		240	16,143	432	...	432	1,117	...	1,117

RAL TABLE V.

in the North-West Frontier Province at the end of the official year 1905-06.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	...	180	395	...	395	...	...	...	660	...	660
164	...	164	537	...	537	...	...	...	876	...	876
482	...	482	800	...	800	...	...	...	1,780	...	1,780
84	...	84	309	...	309	...	...	...	467	...	467
213	...	213	223	...	223	37	...	37	924	...	924
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
224	...	224	416	...	416	...	...	...	906	...	906
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,347	...	1,347	2,680	...	2,680	37	...	37	5,613	...	5,613
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,347	...	1,347	2,680	...	2,680	37	...	37	5,613	...	5,613
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,305	...	1,305	6,308	...	6,308	...	...	...	7,613	...	7,613
38	...	38	254	...	254	27	...	27	319	...	319
197	...	197	1,020	1	1,021	...	...	...	1,217	1	1,218
37	...	37	418	17	435	...	...	...	455	17	472
1,577	...	1,577	8,000	18	8,018	27	...	27	9,604	18	9,622
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	38	38	...	480	480	...	...	...	...	518	518
...	64	64	4	278	282	...	...	...	4	342	346
...	7	7	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	44	44
...	109	109	4	795	799	...	...	...	4	904	908
1,577	109	1,686	8,004	813	8,817	27	...	27	9,608	922	10,530
2,924	109	3,033	10,684	813	11,497	64	...	64	15,221	922	16,143

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Results of Prescribed examinations in the

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts Colleges:									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ Arts	...	...	1	1	...	...	13	5	18
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
3. „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	3
4. „ „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	2	2	...	...	8	...	8
5. „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5. „ „ Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ Pashtu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Additional Examination in English for Oriental Titles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Colleges for Professional Training.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
Licentiate in Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education.									
Matriculation ... ... Boys	...	4	4	3	11	53	131	42	†27	253
Matriculation ... ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination, English ... Boys‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination, English ... Girls‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ Vernacular Boys	...	9	...	...	9	58	...	...	6	64
„ „ „ Vernacular Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys	...	121	7	5	133	900	133	117	1	1,151
Upper Primary Examination ... Girls	...	4	2	1	7	11	10	2	...	23
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... Girls	...	5	2	1	8	54	21	3	...	78
Public Service Certificate Examination... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Education.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Arts Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes Sikhs also.
† Including one candidate for Com
‡ Abolished.

TABLE VI.

North-West Frontier Province during the official year 1905-06.

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindus.* Brahmans.	*Hindus.* Non-Brahmans.†	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	1	7	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION														
	In Institutions managed by District Boards.											In Institutions managed by			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education. — Arts Colleges.															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — Secondary Schools.															
For Boys. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys. Middle Schools English ...	3	660	627	549	...	4,523	580	2,091	...	...	7,194	...	...	...	4,523
For Boys. Middle Schools Vernacular	7	876	825	704	...	6,596	...	771	...	...	7,367	...	1,200	...	7,796
For Girls. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	1,536	1,452	1,253	...	11,119	580	2,862	...	...	14,561	...	1,200	...	12,319
Primary Schools.															
For Boys	163	7,613	7,215	6,052	...	31,801	12	964	...	...	32,777	...	...	818	32,619
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	68
Total ...	163	7,613	7,215	6,052	...	31,801	12	964	...	...	32,777	...	...	886	32,687
School Education, Special. — Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	4,001	...	...	...	...	4,001	...	...	...	4,001
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	2,102	...	...	...	...	2,102	...	...	...	2,102
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,103	...	...	...	...	6,103	...	...	...	6,103
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,712
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Scholarships held in Medical Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269
Scholarships held in Other Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,654
Scholarships held in Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Scholarships held in Medical Schools (Veterinary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327
Scholarships held in Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Scholarships held in Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,566
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,457
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,267
Grand Total ...	173	9,149	8,667	7,305	...	49,023	592	3,826	...	...	53,441	...	1,200	886	60,376

RAL TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1905-06.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION																
In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											Is Institutions managed by					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	District Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	1,220	1,167	986	...	17,055	...	11,124	1,027	...	29,206	...	...	504	17,559	17,559	
2	560	526	465	...	3,798	...	3,068	...	...	6,866	...	580	...	4,378	8,901	
3	467	428	396	...	1,155	1,200	256	...	...	2,611	...	...	...	1,155	8,951	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	2,247	2,121	1,847	...	22,008	1,200	14,448	1,027	...	38,683	...	580	504	23,092	35,411	
5	319	291	237	...	1,404	...	423	...	...	1,827	...	12	679	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6	518	468	343	174	2,601	...	...	...	...	2,775	...	...	229	2,830	2,898	
11	837	759	580	174	4,005	...	423	...	...	4,602	...	12	908	4,925	37,612	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	6,441	...	...	...	...	6,441	...	...	...	6,441	10,442	
...	...	...	...	...	1,638	...	...	...	...	1,638	...	...	...	1,638	3,740	
...	...	...	...	...	8,079	...	...	...	...	8,079	...	...	...	8,079	14,182	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,712	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	559	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	4,364	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	375	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	111	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,915	3,481	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,625	3,082	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,686	13,953	
20	3,084	2,880	2,427	174	34,092	1,200	14,871	1,027	...	51,364	...	592	1,412	40,782	1,01,158	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding Houses in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1905-06.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Imperial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	19	342	...	257	85	...	...	3,042	...	27	3,069	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	2	75	...	71	4	...	120	439	532	188	1,279	
4. Unaided	4	67	7	55	5	...	...	...	495	204	699	
Total ...	25	484	7	383	94	...	120	3,481	1,027	419	5,047	

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. $\frac{1858\text{-A.}}{G.}$, dated 14th November 1907.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906-07.

REMARKS.—On the whole the Chief Commissioner agrees with the conclusion expressed by the Officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education in paragraph 14 of the Report that the quinquennium has been characterized by steady progress in almost every direction. It is especially satisfactory to note that the old *maktabs*, or private village schools, where the Quran is taught by rote and nothing else, are gradually declining in popular favour, and that the people are learning to appreciate the more intelligent education offered by Government schools. Indeed the increase in the number of public institutions was so considerable that, in spite of the decline of 99 in the number of these private schools for boys, the decrease in the total number of institutions was only five, while the attendance in institutions of all kinds increased by over 9 per cent.

2. Although the attendance of Hindus showed an increase of no less than 24 per cent., the mass of the Muhammadan community, which at the census of 1901 represented 1,957,777 out of 2,125,480, the total population of the Province, continued to display comparative indifference towards the advantages of education, and there was actually a small decline in the total attendance of Muhammadans as compared with the figures for 1901-02. At the same time the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the decrease in the number of Muhammadan scholars is not to be deplored so far as it is due to the declining popularity of indigenous schools in which instruction goes little further than the teaching of religious books by rote, while the rapid increase of over 40 per cent. in the number of primary schools for boys and the almost proportionate increase in the attendance seem to indicate that the people appreciate the instruction provided in Government schools and give good ground for anticipating that the decrease in the total attendance will prove to have been only temporary.

3. Female education on the other hand has undoubtedly not yet found much favour with the Muhammadan population, and although the active opposition of earlier days is disappearing, the advance in the case of Muhammadans has been very slow compared with Hindus and Sikhs, and the increase in the number of Muhammadan girls under instruction was actually smaller than the increase for other religions despite the great preponderance of the Muhammadan population. The difference is most striking in respect of public schools. Out of the 1,910 Muhammadan girls attending school only 151 patronised public institutions, while for all other religions taken together more than two-thirds of the girls were attending public schools. Among Hindus and Sikhs the advance in female education was rapid, and it is interesting to note that a beginning has been made with Secondary education, a Hindu Aided School being raised to the status of a Middle School.

4. The expenditure on education increased by over 60 per cent. Government contributed liberally towards the attempt to give an impetus to education by improving tuition and supervision, and the allotment from Imperial funds was more than trebled, while the expenditure from all other sources rose by less than 50 per cent. The quinquennium was marked by the creation of the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education. An additional District Inspector was also sanctioned, but it was not found possible to fill the post before the close of the financial year 1906-07.

5. The Chief Commissioner observes with concern the difficulty experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of trained and qualified teachers. Almost all of these have been drawn hitherto from the Punjab, where the Educational Service is more attractive than in the North-West Frontier

Province. In the case of Primary Schools it is hoped that the difficulty will be solved to some extent by the Peshawar Normal School which was opened in 1906, but as regards Secondary Schools there appears to be no other remedy than the offer of higher salaries.

6. With regard to the complaint of the Principal, Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar, referred to in paragraph 22 of the Report that the commencement of the construction of a suitable building for the College merely awaits "the formal sanction of the Local Government," the Chief Commissioner wishes to observe that the amount of the grant-in-aid applied for exceeds his power of sanction, and that he is unable to approach the Government of India until the Principal supplies the various particulars which are required by rule to accompany the formal application for a grant-in-aid.

7. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to Mr. Bell for his general control of the Department and to M. Umr-ud-din and Khwaja Sajjad Husain for their administration of the local duties of the Inspector-General of Education.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Remarks be circulated with the Report and forwarded, with copies of the Report, to the Government of India.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and to the Officer in charge of the Educational duties, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, for information.

By order of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner,

T. B. COPELAND,

Assistant Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

N.-W. F. P. Govt. Press, Peshawar.—296 S. to C. C.—19-11-07—225.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1906-07.

Price Re. 0-13-0 or 1 shilling 1 pence.

PESHAWAR:

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1907.

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1906-07.

CHAPTER I.—General Summary.

1. *Introductory.*—Although the present report is for the quinquennium ending the 31st March 1907, it does not as a rule deal with the facts and figures of a five years' period, but compares, wherever possible, the statistics for the year 1906-07 with those for the year 1901-02 instead of with those for 1905-06. Some means are thus provided of estimating the degree of educational progress during the quinquennium.

2. *Number of Institutions and Pupils.*—The table given on page 3 compares the number of institutions of all grades and classes and the attendance at the close of 1906-07 with the corresponding figures for the close of 1901-02, and also shows expenditure. The figures relating to pupils in Secondary Schools include pupils attending the Primary Departments of those schools. The only features of the table which call for comment are the following:—

(*i*) The number of private schools decreased from 927 to 848, and the attendance in these from 13,626 to 12,056. The number of public institutions, on the other hand, increased from 191 to 265 and the number of pupils from 12,955 to 16,961, with the result that taking public and private institutions together there was a fall in the number of schools from 1,118 to 1,113, while the attendance increased from 26,581 to 29,017. The proportion of students attending all kinds of schools in the Province to those who might be under instruction was 8·8 per cent. at the end of 1906-07 as against 8 per cent. in 1901-02. The percentages of children under instruction to those of school-going age according to districts were as follows:—

District.	*1906-07.*	*1901-02.*
Bannu	15·6	11·5
Dera Ismail Khan	13·0	12·9
Kohat	9·4	5·0
Peshawar	7·6	7·0
Hazara	6·0	6·2

These figures show an all-round improvement except in the case of Hazara, where the decrease was due solely to the growing unpopularity of the indigenous *maktabs*.

(*ii*) *Colleges.*—The Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar, continued to be the only College in the Province.

(*iii*) *Secondary Schools.*—The number of Secondary Schools for boys fell by 2, but a Primary School for girls was raised to the status of a Middle School in the course of 1906-07, and became the first secondary institution for females in this ~~Administration~~ Province.

(*iv*) *Primary Schools.*—The number of Primary Schools for boys increased by 63 and the attendance by 2,563, and the number of such schools for girls by 11 and the attendance by 553. There were therefore at the close of 1906-07, 236 Primary Schools in the Province attended by 10,972 scholars. Including 4,277 scholars (4,112 boys and 165 girls) attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the number of pupils at the Primary stage of instruction rose from 11,526 to 15,249, or by 32·3 per cent., during the quinquennium. The increase was shared by all the districts.

(*v*) *Institutions for Special Instruction.*—A Government Normal School was opened at Peshawar in 1906 and was attended by 25 stipendiaries.

3. *Classification according to creed.*—Of the pupils in all kinds of institutions at the close of 1906-07—

20,758 were Muhammadans,
6,336 non-Brahman Hindus,
823 Brahmans,
1,055 Sikhs,
31 Native Christians,
2 Parsis, and
12 were unclassified.

There was an increase under every head except Parsis.

4. *Expenditure.*—Of the total increase—Rs. 84,785—in expenditure the increase in direct expenditure, *i.e.* expenditure on tuition accounts for Rs. 39,492. This was shared by all classes of institutions except Middle Schools for boys. The contribution from Imperial Funds increased by over Rs. 37,000, or by more than 200 per cent., while the increase under all other sources taken together was considerably less than 50 per cent. Of the total expenditure, *3·6* per cent. was incurred on female education as against 2 per cent. five years ago.

5. *Direct expenditure.*—The increase in the expenditure on the solitary College in the Province is chiefly due to the fact that the Principal's salary has been included. The number of High Schools for boys remained unchanged, but the expenditure rose by Rs. 16,328, the increase being explained by the larger amount of grants earned by Aided Schools, enhancement of salaries in some Board Schools, and the raising of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Dera Ismail Khan, to the status of a High School. The decrease of Rs. 2,608 under Middle Schools for boys is accounted for by the closing of two Unaided Middle Schools. Under Middle Schools for girls there was an expenditure of Rs. 1,134 owing to the raising of the Arya Kanya Patshala, Dera Ismail Khan, to the Middle standard. The increase of Rs. 16,361 under Primary Schools is due to the larger number of schools and improved equipment. The Normal School, opened at Peshawar in 1906, explains the expenditure of Rs. 4,385 under schools for special instruction. The average annual cost for educating students in the Arts College was Rs. 213-4-10, in a Secondary School Rs. 17-6-4, in a Primary School Rs. 4-15-9, and in the Normal School Rs. 182-11-4.

6. *Indirect expenditure.*—Expenditure under scholarships increased by almost 80 per cent., and represented 4·2 per cent. of the total expenditure on education. The outlay on furniture, boarding-houses, buildings and inspection was nearly doubled during the five years under review.

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1906-07.	1901-02.	Increase.	Decrease.	1906-07.	1901-02.	Increase.	Decrease.	1906-07.	1901-02.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges { English ...	1	1	...	...	22	17	5	...	4,906	1,014	3,892	...
Arts Colleges { Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	12	12	...	...	3,492	2,905	587	...	78,320	61,992	16,328	...
Middle Schools ...	14	16	...	2	2,268	2,177	91	...	19,721	22,329	...	2,608
Total Secondary Schools ...	26	28	...	2	5,760	5,082	678	...	98,041	84,321	13,720	...
Primary Schools ...	217	154	63	...	9,928	7,365	2,563	...	45,282	33,990	11,292	...
Total Schools for General Education ...	243	182	61	...	15,688	12,447	3,241	...	1,43,323	1,18,311	25,012	...
Institutions for Special Instruction	1	...	1	...	25	...	25	...	4,385	...	4,385	...
Total Institutions for General Education and for Special Instruction ...	245	183	62	...	15,735	12,464	3,271	...	1,52,614	1,19,325	28,383	...
For Females.												
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools ...	1	...	1	...	182	...	182	...	1,134	...	1,134	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	1	...	1	...	182	...	182	...	1,134	...	1,134	...
Primary Schools ...	19	8	11	...	1,044	491	553	...	7,546	2,477	5,069	...
Total Schools for General Education ...	20	8	12	...	1,226	491	735	...	8,680	2,477	6,203	...
Schools for Special Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction ...	20	8	12	...	1,226	491	735	...	8,680	2,477	6,203	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females ...	265	191	74	...	16,961	12,955	4,006	...	1,61,294	1,21,802	39,492	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males	737	836	...	99	9,963	12,217	...	2,254	...	...	...	...
For Females	111	91	20	...	2,093	1,409	684	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females...	848	927	...	79	12,056	13,626	...	1,570	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private ...	1,113	1,118	...	5	29,017	26,581	2,436	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships and Stipends ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,081	5,621	4,460	...
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,379	25,546	40,833	...
Grand Total of Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,37,754	1,52,969	84,785	...

	Number of Scholars.							
High Stage ... { Boys ...	463	313	150	...	From Imperial Revenues ...	53,088	15,822	37,266	...
High Stage ... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	„ Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...
Middle Stage ... { Boys ...	1,185	1,099	86	...	„ District Funds ...	63,894	42,944	20,950	...
Middle Stage ... { Girls ...	17	...	17	...	„ Municipal Funds ...	42,068	30,751	11,317	...
Total ... { Boys ...	1,648	1,412	236	...	„ Fees... { Tuition Fees ...	39,224	31,046	8,178	...
Total ... { Girls ...	17	...	17	...	„ Fees... { Other Fees ...	387	316	71	...
Upper Primary * { Boys ...	3,126	2,239	887	...	„ Other Sources ...	39,093	32,090	7,003	...
Upper Primary * { Girls ...	148	23	125	...					
Lower Primary * { Boys ...	10,886	8,796	2,090	...					
Lower Primary * { Girls ...	1,089	468	621	...					
Total ... { Boys ...	14,012	11,035	2,977	...					
Total ... { Girls ...	1,237	491	746	...	Total ...	2,37,754	1,52,969	84,785	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

7. *Expenditure from Imperial Revenues.*—(*a*) *Reconciliation with the figures supplied by the Accountant-General.*—Column 27 of General Table No. IV appended to this Report gives the expenditure from Imperial Revenues as Rs. 53,088. If we add to this Rs. 5,790 under the head "Government Schools (General)" as shown by the Accountant-General, Punjab (Rs. 3,570 paid in support of Municipal or Local Schools + Rs. 2,220 on account of salaries and travelling allowance of establishment of Government Schools), and Rs. 4,380 shown under the head "Building Grant", we get a total expenditure of Rs. 63,258. Deducting from this amount Rs. 1,647 on account of the building grant to the Church Mission High School, Dera Ismail Khan, which was included by the Accountant-General in the previous year's expenditure, and Rs. 312 on account of the difference between the expenditures of the financial and school years, we arrive at Rs. 61,299, which agrees with the figures supplied by the Accountant-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.

(*b*) The following statement gives details of the increase of Rs. 37,266 in the expenditure from Imperial Revenues:—

		Rs.
(1)	Normal and Model Schools, Peshawar, started in 1906 ...	4,724
(2)	Office of the Inspector-General of Education organized after 1901-02	15,310
(3)	Increase in the salaries and travelling allowance of District Inspectors of Schools	879
(4)	Building grant to the Aided Mission School at Dera Ismail Khan	1,647
(5)	Increased grants to Aided Secondary Schools ...	3,240
(6)	Scholarships	2,408
(7)	Grants to Primary Schools	75
(8)	Boarding-house	340
(9)	Furniture	7,543
(10)	Grant to College	1,100

8. *Expenditure from Local Funds.*—The increase of almost 50 per cent. in the expenditure from District Funds is mainly due to the establishment of new Primary Schools, the conversion of the Primary School at Mansehra and Vernacular Middle School at Mardan into Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, and to more liberal outlay on scholarships and school appliances. The increase of over Rs. 10,000 in Municipal expenditure is accounted for mainly by the raising of the status of two schools and by the establishment of two new girls' schools at Bannu. District Funds contributed 26·9 per cent. and Municipal Funds 17·7 per cent. of the total expenditure on education.

9. *Fees.*—It is gratifying to observe that all kinds of institutions contributed to the increase under fees, which covered 16·7 per cent. of the total expenditure on education.

10. *Expenditure from other sources.*—The expenditure from other sources amounted to *16·4* per cent. of the total expenditure. The increase under this head was not very conspicuous.

11. *Management of schools by District Boards.*—The management of the District Schools was on the whole satisfactory, and although very little was done, especially in the Peshawar District, in the matter of suitable school buildings and annual repairs, there was a marked improvement in respect of furniture appliances. The supply of trained and qualified teachers at the salaries offered was unequal to the demand, with the result that in every district a number of schools were in charge of incompetent and unqualified teachers. To remedy this defect salaries should be raised wherever possible, especially where the ~~annuities~~ amenities are few and the cost of living high.

The increase of 52 in the number of District Board Schools was shared more or less by all the districts. The total Budget provision of the District Boards in the Province fell short of the Government minimum by Rs. 14,309, and the gross expenditure was less than the obligatory minimum by Rs. 17,771. At the same time the following statement shows that there has been a considerable

improvement in this respect since 1901-02, and there is evidence that the District Boards are trying to meet the growing demand for primary education :—

Statement showing the proportion of District Fund expenditure on education to the Boards' liabilities in 1901-02 and 1906-07.

District.	1906-07.	1901-02.
Hazara	85·5	69·1
Peshawar	82·7	81·9
Kohat	78·5	41·7
Dera Ismail Khan	72·4	34·3
Bannu	63·1	39·3

12. *Management of schools by Municipalities.*—The management of the Municipal Board Schools was fairly satisfactory except in Haripur, where questions affecting the interest of the school were either treated with indifference or the legitimate authority of the Head Master unduly hampered with results detrimental to the discipline of the school. There was considerable improvement in the matter of equipment, but the number and qualifications of the teachers left much to be desired, especially in the Municipal Board High Schools at Dera Ismail Khan and Abbottabad, while increased class room accommodation was required almost everywhere. With the improvement in the prospects of teachers in the Punjab, Municipalities experienced the same difficulties as District Boards in securing trained teachers at the salaries offered. The carrying out of certain much needed improvements in the Peshawar school and Boarding-house buildings was delayed by financial difficulties. A girls' school was to be opened in Peshawar as soon as the services of a suitable mistress had been secured. The gross expenditure on, and Budget provision for, education rose from Rs. 43,348 and Rs. 41,855 to Rs. 56,466 and Rs. 63,556, respectively, since 1901-02 ; and the total net expenditure of the Municipalities improved by Rs. 9,656.

13. *Private enterprise.*—New buildings were constructed for the Albert Victor Anglo-Sanskrit High School at Abbottabad and the Islamia High School at Peshawar. With the help of grants from Imperial Revenues an excellent Boarding-house was erected for the Church Mission High School, Peshawar ; extensive additions and alterations were made to the Church Mission High School at Dera Ismail Khan, while for the Mission School at Bannu a new Boarding-house and additional class rooms were in course of construction. Sardar Ata Muhammad of Lora in the Hazara District built a substantial village school in Lora at a cost of Rs. 600. The Arya Kanya Patshala of Dera Ismail Khan, which was a Primary School in 1904, was raised to the status of a Middle School and proved a great success.

Twelve Indigenous Schools were added to the list of Aided institutions ; while other indications of greater interest in the cause of education were the increase in the number of prizes offered by private individuals on the results of examinations and the trophies presented to winners in the Provincial Athletic Tournament.

14. *General Progress.*—The past quinquennium has been a period of steady educational progress in almost every direction. The number of public institutions and of the scholars attending them has increased considerably. A Middle School for girls was established, and the number of girls in receipt of instruction has more than doubled. The increase in the attendance in Secondary Schools is particularly satisfactory in view of the decrease in the number of such schools. The old *maktabs*, in which the Quran is taught by rote, became less popular and made room for ordinary public schools, or such indigenous schools as conform to departmental standards, with

the result that the decrease in the number of private schools and in the attendance in these institutions was more than compensated by the large increase which took place in the Primary Board Schools.

A Normal School was opened, and will, it is hoped, help to diminish the difficulties experienced in securing the services of trained teachers for the Primary Schools.

More attention was paid by Local Bodies to the schools maintained by them, but much remained to be done in the matter of suitable buildings and qualified teachers. Discipline was generally well maintained, and greater attention paid to the pupils' manners and cleanliness of person and dress. The influences of the home and of the surroundings are, however, unfortunately often unfavourable to a healthy moral training. To relieve the monotony of the class room a system of periodical excursions to places of interest was introduced, and with the same object in view Teachers' Meetings, Reading Rooms and Students' Debating Clubs have been started in almost all the Secondary Schools. The moral side of the school training was kept in view by the teachers and the departmental officers who visited the schools periodically, and due attention was generally paid to the physical development of the students, drill, gymnastics and games everywhere forming a regular part of the school work.

The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination was abolished as a standard examination. The results of the Entrance Examination in 1906-07 were not so good as in 1901-02, but the same was the case in most of the schools affiliated to the Punjab University, and may be due to the abolition of the Middle School Examination and unduly rapid promotion from the Middle to the High Department. The results of the Vernacular Middle School Examination conducted by the Punjab University and the Upper Primary Standard Examination held by the Department were distinctly better than in 1901-02.

The Hindus and Sikhs were still far ahead of the Muhammadans in the matter of education, but the increased attendance on the part of Muhammadan boys and even girls affords evidence of slightly greater appreciation of the advantages of education. But the low percentage—·3—of Muhammadan boys in the Secondary Departments of Anglo-Vernacular Schools on children of school-going age as against 5·1 in the case of Hindus and 2·8 in the case of Sikhs is due not only to the general apathy of the Muhammadan community towards English education, but also to inability to bear the cost of higher education. The Victoria Scholarships do much towards meeting the latter difficulty.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

15. *Officer in charge of Education.*—The educational work of the Province continued to be controlled by the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, an Assistant Inspector of Schools holding local charge of the Department until the 2nd January 1904, when Dr. M. A. Stein, M.A., took over charge of the combined appointment of Inspector-General of Education and Archæological Surveyor, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. On the 30th September 1905 Dr. Stein was deputed on special duty to Chinese Turkistan, and was relieved of his educational duties by Maulvi Umr-ud-din, M.A., Officiating Inspector of Schools. This officer held charge of the Inspector-General's duties until the 11th December 1906, when he was relieved by me.

16. *Work done by Inspecting Officers.*—In 1906-07 Maulvi Umr-ud-din inspected 21 schools in this Province and 17 in Baluchistan in 92 days, and was employed for 45 days on special duty in connection with the preparation of the Baluchistan Code. I spent 73 days on tour during the remaining portion of the official year, and inspected 14 Secondary and 16 Primary Schools. The District Inspector of Schools, Hazara, was placed on special duty for 20 days to assist in the annual inspection of the Peshawar District, and visited 18 Primary Schools during that period.

17. *Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education.*—In consequence of the heavy examination work in the Primary Schools of the Province, the appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education was sanctioned with effect from the 6th March 1905. The post is borne on the list of the Subordinate Educational Service of the Punjab, but the duties of the Personal Assistant are those of an Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Punjab. M. Ali Muhammad Khan, B.A., District Inspector of Schools, Hazara, was the first incumbent, and during the year 1906-07 inspected 14 Secondary and 231 Primary Schools, including the Primary Departments of 20 Secondary Schools, in 227 days, of which 16 were devoted to the examination of schools at head-quarters. No officer was appointed to officiate for him while he was on privilege leave from the 26th June to 12th August 1906. He performed his duties with zeal and energy, and being thoroughly acquainted with all the districts, his advice about the educational requirements of the Province was most valuable.

18. *Inspectress of Schools.*—The services of Miss L. M. Stratford, Assistant to the Inspectress of Schools, Western Circle, Punjab, were very kindly placed at the disposal of this Administration by the Punjab Government for the performance of the duties of an Inspectress of Schools in the North-West Frontier Province. This officer spent 36 days on tour, and inspected 20 girls' schools in the Province.

19. *District Inspectors of Schools.*—The work of the four District Inspectors employed in the North-West Frontier Province was on the whole satisfactory. A District Inspector was sanctioned by the Government of India for the Kohat District and Kurram Agency, enabling the District Inspector of Bannu to devote the whole of his time to the schools of that district. An Assistant District Inspector was also sanctioned for the Peshawar District, but both the new posts were not filled until after the close of the year 1906-07.

20. *Other Controlling Agencies.*—The Revenue Commissioner visited several schools, and the Deputy Commissioners generally took a warm interest in educational matters, but the thanks of the Department are due especially to Captain W. J. Keen, Major B. C. Waterfield and Mr. J. S. Donald for the encouragement given by them to primary education and physical training. The majority of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars took little interest in schools, particularly in Bannu, Peshawar and Hazara. In the latter district, however, M. Umr Daraz Shah, Tahsildar of Mansehra, deserves special mention for using his influence with the people and headmen of villages in the cause of primary education and for the general interest taken by him in educational matters.

21. *Cost of Direction and Inspection.*—The Education Department having been under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, in the absence of the Inspector-General of Education on special duty, no expenditure was incurred on account of direction. The expenditure on inspection during the year 1906-07 amounted to Rs. 24,496 as against Rs. 8,415 in 1901-02. The increase is due to the creation of the post of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education and to the increase of the office establishment of the Inspector-General of Education during the quinquennium under review.

CHAPTER III.—Collegiate Education.

22. *Edwardes Church Mission College.*—The Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar, which teaches up to the Intermediate Standard, continued to be the only College in the Province. The number of students at the close of 1906-07 was 22 as against 17 in 1901-02.

The expenditure was Rs. 4,906 as compared with Rs. 1,014 five years previously. Of the former sum Rs. 1,100 was met from Imperial Revenues, Rs. 1,378 from fees, and the rest from other sources. In addition Rs. 961 and Rs. 115 were spent from Mission Funds on scholarships and Library books, respectively.

Of the 10 candidates sent up for the Intermediate Examination, 3 were successful as against 4 out of 9 in 1901-02, on which the Principal remarks :— "In common with the Punjab, we have done badly."

The conduct of the students is reported to have been uniformly good.

The Principal writes :—

"At a time when the attitude of many of the educated young men in the Punjab, in and out of College, is doing so much to ruin the best interests of the country, and imperil the reputation of educational work, it gives me the greatest pleasure to speak of the quiet and unassuming behaviour of the men in this College. Far from encouraging such a spirit as I have referred to, they do their best to check it. A vernacular paper which our Literary institute had formerly subscribed to, having printed something objectionable, it was pointed out to me with the remark 'that kind of thing must not be allowed here, Sir.' While all sorts of malicious reports were going round the city lately, one student stood in the open bazar, gathered a crowd, and publicly addressed the people on the subject. Another undertook house to house visitation with the object of allaying doubt and prejudices on the 'plague' question. So very real are the influences for good amongst the students that I regret very much I have not larger numbers in our classes. Whether Hindu or Muhammadan, it is the same,—a quiet manly self-respect and a spirit of earnest endeavour mark these young men,—and I am more than hopeful for the future of the country when day by day I teach them or join in their sports."

Physical training received due attention. A suitable building for the College is considered by the Principal to be urgently required, and a grant-in-aid has been applied for, on which the Principal remarks :—

"We still wait the formal sanction of the Local Government, to whom the plans have been sent. It is this alone which is delaying the building of the new College. The University has accepted the plans and made a grant. The local Cantonment Committee has also approved it."

CHAPTER IV.—Secondary Education (Boys).

23. *Number and Distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools at Dera Ismail Khan and at Surkh Dheri in the Peshawar District were closed during the quinquennium, and the Secondary Department of the Frontier School, Peshawar Cantonment, ceased to exist, while the Radha Krishna Patshala, which was classed as a Vernacular High School in 1901-02, was re-classified as a Vernacular Lower Primary School attached to an advanced High School. On the other hand, the Primary Schools at Tank in the Dera Ismail Khan District and at Mansehra in the Hazara District were raised to the status of Secondary Schools. The number of Secondary Schools thus decreased by two, and stood at 26 at the close of 1906-07. Of these 12 were Anglo-Vernacular High Schools (5 Board, 4 Aided and 3 Unaided), 4 Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle, and 10 Board Vernacular Middle Schools. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, there was a very satisfactory rise in the number of scholars,—from 5,082 to 5,760,—which was spread over all stages in all kinds of Secondary Schools. The number of agriculturists reading in Secondary Schools rose from 1,688 to 2,202, more than 30 per cent. of the increase having taken place in the Primary Departments of these institutions. The number of scholars learning English also showed a considerable increase, *viz.* 436. The distribution of the scholars at the close of the year 1906-07 was as follows :—

Anglo-Vernacular Board Schools	...	...	2,527
Anglo-Vernacular Aided Schools	...	...	981
Anglo-Vernacular Unaided Schools	...	...	907
Vernacular Board Schools	...	...	1,345

24. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure on secondary education rose from Rs. 55,960 to Rs. 66,579. Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 8,866, District Funds Rs. 6,396, Municipal Funds Rs. 16,683, Fees Rs. 24,296, and other sources Rs. 10,338. The increase of Rs. 2,819 from Imperial Revenues was chiefly due to enhanced grants; that of Rs. 3,276 from Municipal Funds is accounted for by the raising of the status of the Tank Vernacular Primary and

Dera Ismail Khan Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools; and that of Rs. 2,791 from District Funds by the conversion of the Mansehra Primary School and Mardan Vernacular Middle School into Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. A satisfactory feature is that nearly one-half of the increased expenditure was met from the increase in the income from tuition fees. The decrease from other sources was due to the abolition of Unaided Schools.

25. *Fees.*—All classes of schools, except Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Schools, contributed to the increase of Rs. 5,104 in the receipts from fees, which amounted to Rs. 24,296 in 1906-07, or 36·5 per cent. of the expenditure on secondary education, as against 34·2 per cent. five years previously. The concessions regarding fees referred to in the last quinquennial report continued to be enjoyed by the people, who are not yet in a position to bear the full rates current in the Punjab. At the end of the year 1906-07, 37 students were paying 1st grade and 80 2nd grade fees as compared with 24 and 59 respectively in 1901-02. These were mostly the sons of Government officials, pleaders and jagirdars.

26. *Scholarships.*—The number of scholarships was 130, or 25 more than five years previously, of which 47 as against 38 were held in the High Department and 83 as against 67 in the Middle Department. 69 were Open, 31 Victoria and 30 Close Scholarships as compared with 52, 30 and 23 in 1901-02. The expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 5,722, or an increase of Rs. 1,505. Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 1,244, District Funds Rs. 3,803, and Municipal Funds Rs. 597. Peshawar had the largest number of scholarships—49—and Hazara the smallest—15.

27. *Examination Results, Entrance Examination.*—245 candidates presented themselves for the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University, and 111 or 45·3 per cent. passed as compared with 80 out of 149, or 53·6 per cent., in 1902. The rise in the number of passes is satisfactory, but the percentage of passes has deteriorated, the responsibility for which rests with the Municipal Board High Schools, Dera Ismail Khan and Abbottabad. Board Schools passed 39·7 per cent., Aided Schools 45·3 per cent., and Unaided Schools 53·2 as against 44·4, 57·8 and 52·1 per cent., respectively, in 1901-02. The best results were obtained by the National High School, Peshawar, which passed 14 out of 22, or 63·6 per cent., while all the five candidates sent up from the new Municipal Board High School, Dera Ismail Khan, failed. Of the 21 private candidates only 6 were successful. The two Unaided Schools at Peshawar and Abbottabad, maintained in each case by the local Arya Samaj, are not so well organized as the Board and Aided Schools of the Province, and the repeated good results achieved by these institutions, while demonstrating the extent to which unquestionable drawbacks can be overcome by hard and zealous work, show, on the other hand, that examination results cannot always be considered as reliable criteria of an all-round good training.

28. *Examination Results, Middle School Examination.*—The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination conducted by the Punjab University was abolished in 1904. Class promotions are now given by Head Masters according to the results of examinations held by them subject to the veto of the Inspector. The High School Scholarships which were formerly awarded in Anglo-Vernacular Schools on the results of the University Examination are now awarded after a competitive examination held in each district by the Inspector. The Vernacular Middle School Examination continued to be held by the Punjab University. Of the 66 candidates 49 or 74·2 were successful as compared with 33 out of 66 in 1901-02.

29. *Advance of English Education.*—The conversion of the Vernacular Middle Schools at Mardan and Mansehra into Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the raising of the Board Middle School at Dera Ismail Khan to a High School, and the increase of 436 in the number of students attending Anglo-Vernacular Schools afford evidence of steady growth in the demand for English education.

30. *General Remarks.*—There was a considerable advance in the matter of secondary education, indicated not only by increase in the number of students, the receipts from fees and expenditure incurred, but also by improvement

in methods of teaching and by the greater proportion of trained teachers. Out of 204 teachers working in Secondary Schools of all kinds, 95 or 46·5 per cent. were trained as against 40 per cent. in 1901-02. In Board Schools there were 70 trained teachers out of 134, and in Aided Schools 23 out of 45. On the other hand, of the 25 teachers employed in Unaided Schools, only 2 were trained. More attention was paid to the formation of character, and signs were not wanting of the good effects of free association on the play-ground and in the reading room. New buildings were erected for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Haripur, the Islamia High School at Peshawar, and the Anglo-Sanskrit High School at Abbottabad, and some alterations and additions were made in the Church Mission High Schools at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan; but much still remained to be done in the matter of buildings and equipment. The libraries of most of the Secondary Schools were meagre, the need for reference and other useful books being felt particularly in the Board Vernacular Middle Schools. The instructional condition of the Secondary Schools was generally very fair, but the teaching of Mathematics was not, as a rule, very intelligent; and Map-drawing from Memory, General Knowledge, English and Persian conversation called for systematic class instruction and thorough practice. A Circulating Library was instituted by the Inspector-General of Education for the use of teachers. Useful journals and newspapers were purchased from subscriptions raised by the students themselves; and Debating Clubs were organized in several schools. Conduct registers were kept in all High Schools, and the Annual Prize-day was becoming a permanent institution calculated to do much good to the schools which observe it.

CHAPTER V.—Primary Education (Boys).

31. *Number and Distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The number of Primary Schools rose from 154 to 217, the increase being made up of 52 Board Schools, 10 Aided Schools, and 1 Unaided School. The number of schools increased by 22 in Kohat, 15 in Bannu, 14 in Dera Ismail Khan, 8 in Hazara, and 4 in Peshawar; while the number of Zamindari Schools rose from 18 to 23, the Hazara District accounting for four-fifths of the increase. The increase of 34·8 per cent. in the number of pupils in all kinds of Primary Schools was spread over both the Lower and Upper Primary stages in all kinds of schools. Including the attendance in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the number of pupils in receipt of primary education was 14,040 (3,125 in the Upper Primary and 10,915 in the Lower Primary stage) as against 11,035 in 1901-02. The agricultural community was represented by 8,121 pupils, an increase of 33·1 per cent. The percentage of boys receiving primary education in public schools to the male population of school-going age rose from 6·1 to 7·7.

32. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure on Primary Schools increased by Rs. 11,292, which was proportionate to the increase in the number of pupils. Public Funds contributed 87·3 per cent. of the cost and fees and other sources the remaining 12·7 per cent., the proportion being approximately the same as in 1901-02. Adding the amount spent on the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the total expenditure on primary education in boys' schools was Rs. 76,744, of which 3·4 per cent. was contributed by Imperial Revenues, 53·1 per cent. by District Funds, 15·3 per cent. by Municipal Funds, 17·7 per cent. by fees, and 10·5 per cent. was met from other sources, the corresponding percentages for 1901-02 being 2·8, 51·9, 14·0, 17·6 and 13·7 respectively.

33. *Fees.*—Including the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the income from fees was Rs. 13,550 as against Rs. 10,980 in 1901-02. Fees were levied at reduced rates and the children of agriculturists were exempt. At the close of 1906-07 only 8 boys were paying 1st grade fees and 3 2nd grade fees. In Aided and Unaided Indigenous Schools situated in villages the monthly fees are usually paid in kind.

34. *Scholarships.*—The expenditure under the head Scholarships amounted to Rs. 169, and consisted of a few stipends paid to Dauri and Wazir

boys by the Deputy Commissioners of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The decrease is owing to the fact that some of the boys did not continue their studies in the Upper Primary classes in which the stipends were tenable.

35. *Results of Examinations.*—The number of candidates for the Upper Primary Examination increased from 810 to 1,091 and the number of passes from 585 to 811—a rise from 72·2 per cent. to 74·3. In urban schools the percentage of passes was 69·5 and in rural schools 78·8. 130 boys who had previously passed in the vernacular subjects took up English only, and of these 112 or 86·2 per cent. were successful, while in 1901-02 there were 118 candidates and 94 passes. The Peshawar District had the largest number of candidates and passes and also secured the highest percentage—79·2. The results showed an improvement in all districts except Hazara, where the percentage of successful candidates fell by 11·3.

36. *Zamindari Schools.*—The attendance increased from 687 to 1,039, and the agriculturists among these from 586 to 809. Of the 637 candidates examined by the different standards, 503 or 78·9 per cent. were successful as compared with 398, 338 and 90 per cent. in 1901-02. In spite of the decrease in the percentage of passes the working of the schools was satisfactory on the whole. The Peshawar District had the highest percentage of passes—86·8—and Dera Ismail Khan the lowest—75·4. The rule about half-day attendance was frequently infringed in deference to the wishes of the parents, who, if they send their children to school at all on any particular day, prefer that the whole of that day should be given up to school work. Teaching from the Agricultural Readers and letter-writing showed but slight improvement, and very little was done towards training the students to practical work in the fields and to growing experimental crops in the school garden. There was, however, some advance in the teaching of Native methods of keeping accounts with a view to enabling the agriculturist to check the money-lender's books. The Kohat District continued to be without a Zamindari School.

37. *Indigenous Schools examined for grants.*—The number of Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants-in-aid rose from 19 to 31 and the attendance from 745 to 1,258. Urdu was the medium of instruction in 21 of the schools, and Gurmukhi in the others. In Peshawar the number of schools remained the same, *viz.* 9; in Dera Ismail Khan the number increased by 5, in Hazara by 4, in Bannu by 2, and in Kohat by 1. The abolition of individual examination and the introduction of the block system for calculating grants-in-aid are likely to encourage the development of these schools, which, being free to impart religious instruction, are particularly well suited to the requirements of this Province. It is therefore a matter of regret that not more of the village Mullas have a knowledge of Writing, Arithmetic and Geography.

The teaching was fairly satisfactory except in the case of Geography and Arithmetic.

38. *Gurmukhi Classes.*—There were no Gurmukhi classes attached to Board Schools, but the efforts of the Singh Sabhas to popularize the Gurmukhi character led to a rise of 7 in the number of Indigenous Schools in which Gurmukhi is taught, the total number of Gurmukhi Schools increasing from 5 to 13 and the attendance from 231 to 734. Of the 10 Indigenous Schools 5 were in Bannu and 4 in Peshawar.

39. *Proportion of boys not reading beyond the Primary stage.*—The calculation of the proportion of boys not reading beyond the Primary stage is based upon a comparison of the number of scholars in the First Middle Class with those who passed the Upper Primary Examination in the previous year. Of the 296 boys who passed the Upper Primary Examination in 1905-06 from Anglo-Vernacular Schools 186, or 62·8 per cent., and of the 429 boys who passed from Vernacular Schools, 262, or 61·0 per cent., joined the Middle Department. These figures show that the desire to educate their sons beyond the Primary

stage is not limited to parents living in towns. It is satisfactory that a very fair proportion of the boys who passed the Upper Primary Examination from Village Primary Schools joined Vernacular Middle Schools, in which tuition and living are cheaper than in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and which supply most of the Primary School teachers employed in the North-West Frontier Province.

40. *General Remarks.*—Primary education showed a marked advance in the number of schools and scholars, in the receipts from fees, and in the expenditure. Examination results and the attendance of agriculturists were also better, and efforts were made by the District Inspectors to improve the methods and practical value of the instruction imparted. Model lessons were taught for the benefit of untrained teachers by District Inspectors and other Departmental officers on the occasion of their visits. The difficulty of securing and retaining the services of trained teachers has been referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 above. Out of the 392 teachers employed in Primary Schools for boys no less than 222 were neither trained nor certificated, and only 147 had been trained in a Normal School. The system under which 76 of the teachers were also in charge of a Branch Post Office worked smoothly. The equipment of the schools was good, and pictorial charts to illustrate common objects were supplied to a number of schools in all the districts, but much still remained to be done in respect of buildings, especially in the Peshawar District. The school buildings in the Wazir tracts of the Bannu District were of the rudest description and altogether unsuitable. Gardens were started in several schools for illustrating object lessons and lessons on crops, but there was reason to fear that several of these flourished only for the benefit of the annual inspection.

Excursions to historical sites and other places of interest proved a distinct success. Discipline and physical training had improved considerably, but cleanliness of person and dress left much to be desired in the village schools. The subjects which required particular attention were Practical Mensuration, Geography and Map-drawing, the use of "gurs" in teaching Mental Arithmetic, Persian pronunciation and re-translation into Persian, and the explanation of difficult passages in Urdu poetry.

During 1906-07 the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 40,000 for the extension of primary education. Of this amount Rs. 15,196 was allotted to the Normal School at Peshawar and Rs. 3,930 for strengthening the inspecting staff of the districts, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,874 for new Primary and Aided Indigenous Schools. Of the 50 Primary and 43 Indigenous Schools which it was arranged to establish with the help of the Imperial grant, 38 Primary and 11 Indigenous Schools came into existence before the close of the year 1906-07, while Rs. 17,480 was expended upon buildings and equipment.

CHAPTER VI.—Training Institutions.

41. *General.*—There is no Training College in the North-West Frontier Province which is dependent upon the Punjab for the supply of trained teachers required for Secondary Schools, as it has been found that the small number of residents of the Province who have received an University education prefer service in departments which are more lucrative and enjoy greater prestige in the eyes of the people. The increased demand for trained teachers for the Secondary Schools will, however, be met to some extent by the increase from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 of the allotment for paying the substitutes of teachers selected from the schools of this Province for a course of training at Lahore.

42. *Normal School.*—A Government Normal School for men was opened at Peshawar in May 1906, out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 40,000

referred to in paragraph 40, and Rs. 15,196 was set apart for this purpose as shown below :—

	Rs.
Normal School staff	4,536
Model School staff	1,320
Boarding-house	648
Contingencies for the school and its Boarding-house ...	2,272
Menial servants	396
Stipends	6,024
Total ...	15,196

The detail of the stipends is as follows :—

District.	Number of stipends.	Value of each stipend.
		Rs.
Peshawar	11	8
Hazara	5	8
Kohat	3	8
Bannu	3	9
Dera Ismail Khan	3	9
Kurram	1	9
Inspector-General of Education's stipends	4	9
Total ...	30	

The course of training will extend over two years. The total number of stipends tenable at one time will therefore be 60. There were 25 stipendiaries at the end of 1906-07, and the direct expenditure on the institution amounted to Rs. 4,385.

The school is located at present in a rented house, which is not at all suitable. As a better house could not be secured in Peshawar, and the erection of a Government building will take time, certain alterations and additions were made in the building now occupied. The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 57,000 for the school buildings, and detailed estimates and plans were being prepared. As the estimate of Rs. 57,000 was based on incorrect information with regard to class and boarding-house accommodation, it is probable that an additional grant will have to be applied for.

The required furniture, apparatus and appliances have been purchased, but, in order that the institution might be adequately equipped with illustrative charts and models and have a fairly good library for the use of teachers and pupils, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the utilization for this purpose of the savings amounting to Rs. 4,199 which were available out of the Normal School budget.

43. *Results of Examinations.*—The Normal School having existed for less than a year, no candidates could be sent up for the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination held in the Punjab. It appears, however, from the results of the house examinations conducted by the Head Master that the students made fairly good progress in their studies, except in Euclid, Algebra and Drawing. Practical Mensuration and Drawing were commenced late in the year, and it was not found possible to start a school farm for practical work in agriculture before the close of the school year.

44. *Physical Training and Discipline.*—Physical training received due attention at the hands of a whole-time and qualified Instructor. Drill and gymnastic exercises were performed in the compound of the school, and cricket and football were played in the Public Gardens. Discipline was well maintained and the moral tone of the school was good.

45. *Boarding-house.*—One of the Senior Masters of the Normal School acted as Superintendent and lived with the students, of whom there were 25 at the close of 1906-07, while a Hospital Assistant looked after the boarders' health and the sanitary condition of the buildings.

46. *Model School attached to the Normal School.*—The Municipal Committee, Peshawar, very kindly placed the Asya Branch of the Municipal Board High School at the disposal of Government to serve as a practising school for the Normal School students. The Model School contained 66 boys at the close of the year and taught up to the Primary standard. In the Upper Primary Examination 8 out of 10 candidates were successful. Being better equipped, and having a more competent staff of teachers, the school was becoming popular, especially amongst Government officials and Native gentlemen of rank.

CHAPTER VII.—Technical Education.

47. There continued to be no technical school in the North-West Frontier Province.

CHAPTER VIII.—Female Education.

48. *Number and Distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The Arya Kanya Patshala, an Aided Girls' School in Dera Ismail Khan, was raised to the status of a Middle School, and the number of Primary Schools was more than doubled. Deducting 11 boys reading in girls' schools from 1,226, the number of girls shown in the tables as under instruction in public institutions, and adding 2,252 girls attending private schools and 39 girls under instruction in public schools for boys, the total number of girls under instruction comes to 3,506, as against 2,119 in 1901-02. The increase is decidedly encouraging, though the number of girls at school still bears to the number of females of school-going age the small proportion of 1 in 43. According to race or creed the distribution was as follows:—

Non-Brahman Hindus	1,127
Brahmans	120
Sikhs	196
Muhammadans	2,059
Others	4

Of the 20 schools 5 were attended exclusively by Muhammadans, Urdu being the medium of instruction; the other schools are for Hindus and Sikhs, the vernacular taught in them being Punjabi written in the Gurmukhi character or Hindi written in the Nagri character. There were no Muhammadans in the Secondary School for girls.

49. *Comparison according to districts.*—Dera Ismail Khan continued to be the leading district with 395 girls at public schools. Kohat with 130 girls was the most backward district. As mentioned in paragraph 12, the Municipal Committee, Peshawar, arranged to open a Board School for girls as soon as the services of a suitable mistress could be secured.

50. *Expenditure.*—Owing to the increase in the number of schools there was an increase of 250 per cent. in the expenditure. Public funds contributed 39·3 per cent. of the cost of female education and the balance was met from other sources. The average annual cost of educating a girl in the Middle School—Rs. 6-10-9—was actually less than the average cost in the Primary Schools, which amounted to Rs. 7-4-5, the reason being that female teachers on comparatively high salaries are employed in the Primary Schools, while in the Middle School the principal teacher and some of his assistants are teachers whose services can be secured on smaller salaries.

The fees previously paid in the Bhirawan Girls' School at Bannu were abolished, whereafter fees were not levied in any girls' school in the Province.

51. *Scholarships.*—At the end of 1906-07 there were 45 scholarships tenable in Upper Primary Departments as against 17 in 1901-02. Of these 40 were awarded in Board Schools and 5 in Aided Schools. The cost rose from Rs. 282 to Rs. 803, of which Rs. 639 was met from Imperial Revenues. But, owing to the large increase in the number of girls reading in the Upper Primary Department, the percentage of these pupils in receipt of scholarships fell from 73·9 to 30·2.

52. *Results of Examinations.*—Girls appeared for the first time in the Middle School Examination. There were two candidates and both passed. Of the 33 girls who entered for the Upper Primary Examination 28 or 84·8 per cent. were successful as against 5 out of 8, or 62·5 per cent., in 1901-02. In the Lower Primary Examination out of 114 candidates 77·2 per cent. passed as compared with 34 candidates in 1901-02, of whom 82·3 were successful. Arithmetic and Geography were said to be the weakest subjects in the girls' schools generally, but in reading and writing the girls as a rule acquitted themselves very fairly.

53. *Needle-work.*—Increased attention was paid to needle-work of various descriptions, and the progress made was fairly satisfactory, but plain sewing deteriorated, especially in the schools attended by Hindus. Knitting and gold embroidery improved, particularly in Hazara and Peshawar. In the Arya Kanya Patshala, Dera Ismail Khan, machine work was taught by a professional tailor, and several girls acquired some proficiency, not only in sewing, but also in cutting out. Needle-work required particular attention in the Municipal Board Schools at Bannu. Domestic Economy had not yet been introduced.

54. *General Remarks.*—Female education advanced rapidly among Hindus and Sikhs, but has not yet found favour with the Pathan population, the chief obstacles being the purdah system, the extreme scarcity of competent female teachers, and the conservatism of the people. Of the 35 teachers employed in girls' schools only 2 were trained. At the same time, although there was no enthusiasm in the cause of female education, there was, at least generally speaking, no longer any active opposition. The commencement of Secondary education, the increase in the number of schools, scholars and successful candidates at the public examinations, and the improvement in the average length of the school-going period are substantial indications of genuine progress. The arrangement under which an Assistant Inspectress from the Punjab has been made available for paying half-yearly visits to the girls' schools in this Province has been referred to in paragraph 18, and it is hoped that parents who do not like their girls to appear before a male visitor will now be more ready to send their daughters to school.

CHAPTER IX.—Education of Europeans.

Nil.

CHAPTER X.—Education of Muhammadans.

55. *Numbers and comparison with other creeds—Boys' Schools.*—On the 31st March 1907 there were 10,565 Muhammadan students on the rolls of public institutions as against 8,246 in 1902. At the same time the number of Hindus rose from 3,740 to 4,542 and that of Sikhs from 451 to 587. In private schools, on the other hand, the number of Muhammadans fell from 10,883 to 8,283 partly because certain private *maktabs* adopted the departmental standards and were placed on the list of Aided Indigenous Schools, and partly owing to the increasing popularity of Village Primary Schools in comparison with schools which merely teach the Quran by rôte. The statistics of private schools are, moreover, not always reliable, and schools with less than 6 pupils are omitted altogether from the returns.

Taking public and private institutions together, there was a decrease of 281 from 19,129 to 18,848 in the number of Muhammadan scholars, while Hindus showed an increase from 4,798 to 5,950 or 24 per cent., and Sikhs from 721

to 859 or 19·1 per cent. The percentage of Muhammadan boys under instruction attending institutions of all kinds on those of school-going age was 11·5 as compared with 11·7 in 1902. The corresponding figures for Sikhs were 26·6 and 22·3 and for Hindus 45·1 and 36·3.

The backward condition of the Muhammadans of the Province in comparison with other communities is seen in the fact that in the Secondary stage of Anglo-Vernacular Schools only ·3 per cent. of Muhammadan boys of school-going age attend, the corresponding percentage for Sikhs and Hindus being 2·8 and 5·1, respectively. This state of things is partly due to apathy on the part of Muhammadan parents, but there can be no doubt that a number of promising boys are prevented from prosecuting their studies beyond the Primary stage on account of their inability to afford the expenses of an English education.

56. *Numbers and comparison with other creeds—Girls' Schools.*—No Muhammadan girls were in receipt of Secondary instruction, and of the 1,910 in public and private schools taken together only 151 attended public schools. The corresponding figures for 1901-02 were 1,228 and 101. The percentage of Muhammadan girls under instruction on those of school-going age thus rose only from ·8 to 1·3. In the case of Hindus the rise was remarkable—from 5·9 to 14·4; but amongst Sikhs it was not great—from 17·2 to 19·1. The number of Hindu school girls rose from 495 to 1,209, and of these no less than 962 were attending public schools. The corresponding figures for Sikhs were 177, 196 and 92.

57. *Examination Results.*—In 1906-07 five girls passed the Upper Primary Examination and 7 the Lower Primary. None were examined in 1901-02. In the case of boys there was also some improvement in the more elementary examinations, the number of passes rising from 16 to 35 in the 5th Standard of Zamindari Schools, from 415 to 555 in the Upper Primary Examination, and from 21 to 38 in the Vernacular Middle School Examination. In the Entrance Examination the rise was only from 31 to 35, while one student passed the Intermediate Examination as against 3 in 1901-02.

58. *Special Encouragement.*—To encourage English education among Muhammadans, 9 Victoria Scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 4, are awarded every year from Imperial Funds and are tenable in Anglo-Vernacular Schools by students who have passed the Middle stage. In addition, the Local Boards in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan award 13 Victoria Middle School Scholarships on the results of the Upper Primary Examination. In Dera Ismail Khan there are three stipends for which Wazirs and Shiranis are alone eligible, while two stipends are awarded in Bannu to encourage Dauri boys to attend Anglo-Vernacular Schools after passing the Upper Primary Examination.

The Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam High School, Peshawar, is the most important Muhammadan school in the Province, and teaches up to the Matriculation standard. The number of pupils at the end of 1906-07 was 390. Although the amalgamation of this school with the late Islamia Club High School proved beneficial on the whole, and a fairly suitable building was erected during the quinquennium, the finances and management remained far from satisfactory, while the majority of the staff were unqualified and incompetent, and a hostel, play-ground and additional class accommodation were urgently required. 119 boys were taught in the Anglo-Vernacular Aided Primary School, Dera Ismail Khan, which is maintained from subscriptions and fees. The staff were underpaid and incompetent owing to financial difficulties. The Unaided Islamia Anglo-Vernacular Primary School, Abbottabad, had 55 boys at the close of 1906-07 as against 26 in 1901-02. The work was reported to be fairly satisfactory, but the teachers were untrained and uncertificated. The attendance in the Islamia Aided Indigenous School, Bannu, fell from 132 to 53 owing to the abolition of the girls' section upon the establishment of a Municipal Board School for girls. The management was said to be fair, but the staff inefficient. The Municipal Board Girls' Schools at Baffa, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan are intended primarily for the education of Muhammadans.

The employment of Muhammadan Inspecting Officers and as far as practicable of Muhammadan teachers in the schools maintained by the Local Bodies of the Province was undoubtedly appreciated by the people, who are for the most part still sunk in ignorance, from which they can be raised only by patience and sympathy.

CHAPTER XI.—Education of Native Chiefs, &c.

59. *Education among gentlemen of rank.*—According to the returns supplied by the District Inspectors there were at the close of 1906-07, 480 boys of good social rank and of school-going age. Of these 351 were attending Public Schools, 68 were reading in Indigenous Schools, 12 were being educated at home, 15 were reading in mosques, while 34 were reported to be receiving no education whatever. These figures show an increase of 192 in the number receiving education of one kind or another, and there is reason to believe that there was in fact a substantial improvement in the education of boys of good family, but the different interpretations placed upon the term "gentlemen of rank" render the returns unreliable.

The examination results were as follows :—

Intermediate Examination	...	...	...	1
Entrance Examination ...	...	...	...	6
Middle School Examination	...	...	...	21
Upper Primary Examination	...	...	...	53

CHAPTER XII.—Private Schools.

60. *Number of Schools and Scholars.*—Schools which do not conform to prescribed departmental standards and do not submit to a public test are termed Private Schools. The chief feature of the returns is the decrease of 99 in the number of such schools for boys, while schools for girls increased by 20. The decrease is ascribed to the growth of public schools which are attracting boys from the indigenous *maktabs*, and also, as regards the figures for 1906-07, to the widespread prevalence in that year of a severe type of malarial fever throughout the Province, which led to the closing of a number of private schools or to the attendance falling below 6, in which case they had to be excluded from the returns. Although the number of female scholars rose by 684, the statistics show a decrease from 13,626 to 12,056 in the total attendance. 136 schools with 1,834 pupils taught Arabic and Persian. Sanskrit was taught in 4 schools. The number of Mahajani Schools increased from 15 to 20 and the attendance from 171 to 262. The number of boys' schools in which the Quran is learnt by rôte fell from 675 to 490 and the attendance by 3,329. The rise in the number of private schools for girls is apparently due to the growing appreciation of female education with which the number of public schools for girls is unable to keep pace.

CHAPTER XIII.—Education in Native States.

Nil.

CHAPTER XIV.—Discipline and Moral and Physical Training.

61. *Discipline.*—There was a marked improvement in outward appearance, behaviour and orderly movements. The monitorial system worked well, and discipline was on the whole well maintained in the class room and on the play-ground. In the towns the scholars were generally neatly dressed, but in the villages little attention was paid to tidiness. Punctuality was also better enforced in the town schools. Good-conduct registers were maintained in all the High Schools, but the system of informing parents regularly of their sons' progress and delinquencies had been introduced in only two or three schools. Bad language continued to be met with occasionally and manners left much to be desired. While the teachers took little interest in the life of their pupils outside school hours, the great majority of the parents showed very little concern in the educational progress of their sons and in their physical and moral welfare, and

seemed to think that their responsibility ended with merely sending their children to school. The need for co-operation between the school authorities and natural guardians was greatest in the towns. In village schools, where the boys spend the greater part of the day in the presence of their teachers, and in boarding-houses, where they live under constant supervision, the students showed to much greater advantage as regards good behaviour and manners.

The inter-school rules were strictly enforced, and only one instance of their evasion was discovered in 1906-07. The Teachers' Meetings, which were organized in all the Secondary Schools primarily with the object of discussing questions of organization, school management and methods of teaching, should also help to improve the discipline and general tone of the schools.

62. *Moral Training.*—A slow but steady improvement was observed in the tone of the schools and in the character of the students brought up in them, but the ignorance of the majority of the parents and the influence of unfavourable surroundings cannot but tend to counteract good impressions received in the class room. Direct moral training in the shape of religious instruction is restricted to denominational schools—Islamia, Arya and Mission Schools. The Readers used as text-books in the various kinds of schools are interspersed with moral lessons in the shape of stories, historical sketches, and the lives of men famous for virtue and nobility of character, and by the study of these it is hoped to foster habits of truthfulness, honesty of purpose, perseverance and sympathy with one's fellow beings.

63. *Physical Training.*—The attention paid to this subject continued to increase year by year, and even the outside public have begun to interest themselves in this important branch of education, and private individuals offered prizes in certain institutions. The improvement in drill and gymnastics was considerable. Four High Schools, however, continued to be without competent instructors. Native games were everywhere pursued with zest. *Desi kasrat,* or native physical exercises, was introduced in all Secondary and Primary Schools with very fair success. The training of Drill monitors answered well, especially in the Board Schools. Cricket and football were played with greater zeal than before in the Secondary Schools, though some of these were hampered by the want of a suitable play-ground. Thanks to the keen and active interest of Dr. T. L. Pennell, the Church Mission High School, Bannu, once more occupied the foremost place in the matter of physical training. District tournaments for cricket, football and sports have been established in all the districts except Kohat, where there is only one Anglo-Vernacular School. The best teams take part in the Provincial Tournament, which is held by turns at the head-quarters of the different districts to determine the championship in the various events. The last Provincial Tournament was held at Bannu, and was a complete success. The schools which did best were the Church Mission High School, Dera Ismail Khan, in cricket; the Church Mission High School, Bannu, in football and gymnastics; and the Municipal Board High School, Bannu, in sports and races. Trophies in the shape of belts, cups and medals were awarded to the champion teams in addition to cash prizes to individual successful competitors. The conduct of the students at the District and Provincial Tournaments of 1906-07 was satisfactory: and contests of this nature tend to create healthy emulation and a feeling of *esprit de corps* among the boys, while the journeys which they necessitate widen their horizon. The mingling of boys from different schools, their victories and defeats, and the *role* of hosts and guests played by the various schools in turn, afford most useful training in habits of forbearance, sympathy, courtesy and self-sacrifice.

CHAPTER XV.—Boarding-houses.

64. *Number of Boarding-houses and inmates.*—The last quinquennial report mentioned that a good deal had been done towards improving boarding-house accommodation, and it is satisfactory to note that the need for well organized boarding-houses is now generally recognized by the school authorities, and, with the exception of the National High School and the

Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam High School at Peshawar, all the Secondary Schools in the Province now have boarding-houses attached to them. In some cases, notably in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts, the accommodation was not what it might be, but improvements and additions are made as funds admit. An excellent new boarding-house was erected in 1906-07 for the Church Mission High School at Peshawar at a cost of Rs. 4,380-4-0, half of which was met by a grant from Government. The menial staff and the supply of furniture and cooking utensils were generally sufficient, but in several boarding-houses there was no provision for regular medical attendance. The supervision was generally good, and, as noticed in paragraph 62, was reflected in the behaviour of the students. The teachers who acted as Superintendents received allowances ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 3, the latter being the rate in the Vernacular Middle Schools. The arrangements for night study were improved, and a visitors' book is now kept in each house. At the close of 1906-07 there were 26 boarding-houses with 537 inmates as compared with 21 and 348 in 1901-02. The boarding-house attached to the Normal School at Peshawar is maintained by Government; 19 boarding-houses were maintained by the District Boards and Municipalities; 2 were aided from public funds and 4 were unaided. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,430, an increase of Rs. 580. Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 460 or 8·5 per cent; Local Funds Rs. 3,592 or 66·2 per cent., "Other Sources" Rs. 991 or 18·2 per cent., and fees Rs. 387 or 7·1 per cent. Fees were levied in the boarding-houses attached to 1 Board School, 3 Aided Schools and 1 Unaided School, but not elsewhere.

CHAPTER XVI.—Educational Conferences.

65. The informal Conference held by the Inspector-General of Education in 1903-04 on the occasion of the Provincial Athletic Tournament was attended by the District Inspectors of Schools and the Head Masters of most of the High Schools. Among the measures discussed were the establishment of a Circulating Library for teachers in Secondary and Primary Schools, the adoption of the block grant-in-aid system, and the better organization of Teachers' Meetings for the training of the numerous Primary passed assistant teachers; and steps were taken during the succeeding years to give effect to the proposals adopted.

CHAPTER XVII.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-books.

66. A local branch of the Punjab Text-book Committee consisting of 5 members was formed in 1902-03 for reviewing Pashtu books, and has done useful work. The school libraries of this Province have benefitted by the periodical contributions sent to them by the Punjab Text-book Committee.

SUPPLEMENT.

REPORT ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE KURRAM AND TOCHI VALLEYS, THE SHIRANI COUNTRY, AND THE KHYBER AGENCY.

I.—Kurram Valley.

1. *Number and Distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—As in 1901-02 there were 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle and 6 Primary Schools, but the attendance increased from 57 and 110 to 106 and 179, respectively. The number of private schools in the Valley in 1901-02 is not known, but at the close of 1906-07 there were 24 private schools with 203 scholars. Persian was taught in 10 of these. In the others, the attendance in which included 15 girls, the Quran was taught by rôte.

Classified according to race or creed the 488 scholars under instruction were distributed as follows:—

Muhammadans	...	...	429 boys and 15 girls.
Non-Brahman Hindus	...	...	28 boys.
Sikhs	...	...	16 boys.
Brahmans	...	...	*Nil.*

Of these 450 were natives of the Valley and 223 were the sons of agriculturists.

2. *Expenditure.*—The direct expenditure increased from Rs. 2,586 to Rs. 3,073, Imperial Revenues contributing Rs. 2,677 and Octroi Funds Rs. 396; in addition to which Rs. 120, Rs. 98 and Rs. 40 were spent respectively on stipends, the Parachinar Boarding-house, and on subordinate inspection.

3. *Stipends.*—13 stipends were current in the Parachinar Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and 5 in Primary Schools, the value of the stipends ranging from Re. 0-8-0 to Rs. 3 per mensem.

4. *Results of Examinations.*—At the Upper Primary Examination conducted in August 1906 by the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education 12 out of the 24 candidates were successful.

5. *General Remarks.*—The first regular inspection of schools in the Valley was held in August 1903 by the Assistant Inspector of Schools. The Head Master of the Municipal Board High School at Kohat was required to pay half-yearly visits to the schools in the Valley, an arrangement which continued until the close of 1906-07 not without prejudice to the interests of Kohat; but, as noted in paragraph 19 of the General Report, a separate District Inspectorship has now been sanctioned for the Kohat District and the Kurram Agency. In 1906-07 the annual inspection was conducted by the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education, who spent 14 days in the Valley. Two schools were pronounced to be "poor" and five instructionally "fair." Improvement was reported in organization, in discipline, and in the supply of furniture; but little had been done in the matter of school buildings, the rented houses being ill-ventilated, dark and unsuitable. The scarcity of trained teachers was felt even more keenly in the Kurram Valley than elsewhere on the frontier.

II.—Tochi Valley.

1. Statistics for 1901-02 are not available. At the close of 1906-07 there were 4 Government Schools with 102 pupils on the rolls and an average daily attendance of 82. The distribution according to race or creed was:—

Muhammadans	...	...	...	63
Non-Brahman Hindus	...	...	...	38
Sikh	...	...	...	1

According to information collected by the local authorities, there were 32 private schools with 385 scholars. The expenditure on public schools amounted to Rs. 1,419, met exclusively from Imperial Revenues. Inspections were performed by the District Inspector of Schools, Bannu. At the annual inspection held by the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education all the 4 students who appeared in the Upper Primary Examination passed. The schools were fairly well supplied with furniture and appliances, and the school buildings were in tolerably good order. Attention was paid to physical training, and more than the usual care bestowed upon cleanliness of person and dress. The two Naib Tahsildars in the Valley took a lively interest in the schools and used their influence to make Primary education popular in the Valley.

III.—Shirani Country.

1. Although the Shiranis are not predisposed in favour of education, a Primary School was opened at Drazinda in 1905-06 as an experiment. The attendance in 1906-07 was 22, of whom 20 were agriculturists. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 304 and fees were not levied.

IV.—Khyber Agency.

1. Three Primary Schools were opened in this Agency in 1906-07, and were attended by 53 boys, of whom all but 3 were Muhammadan agriculturists. The expenditure of Rs. 667 was met from Imperial Revenues and fees were not levied.

SAJJAD HUSAIN,

Officer in charge of the duties
of the Inspector-General of Education,
N.-W. F. Province and Baluchistan.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the North-West Frontier Province at the end of the official year 1906-07.

[For details, see General Table III.]

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.			
				Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*						
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.	Institutions and Scholars.	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16,466	Towns ... 20	Males ... 1,159,306	Institutions — For Males ...	1	...	26	217	1	...	245	140	597	982	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 29·15
	Villages ... 3,348	Females ... 966,174	„ Females...	...	...	1	19	...	...	20	...	111	131	3·89
	Total ... 3,368	Total ... 2,125,480	Total ...	1	...	27	236	1	...	265	140	708	1,113	33·04
			Scholars — Males ...	22	...	5,760	9,928	25	...	15,735	1,936	8,027	25,698	Male scholars to male population of school going age. 14·78
			Females ...	...	...	182	1,044	...	...	1,226	...	2,093	3,319	Female scholars to female population of school going age. 2·29
			Total ...	22	...	5,942	10,972	25	...	16,961	1,936	10,120	29,017	9·10

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1906-07.

(For details, see General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions — For Males ...	4,906	...	98,041	45,282	4,385	...	1,52,614	...	...	24,496	10,081	22,607	11,582	7,694	76,460	2,37,754	
1. Institutions — For Females ...	...	...	1,134	7,546	...	...	8,680										
Total ...	4,906	...	99,175	52,828	4,385	...	1,61,294	...	...	24,496	10,081	22,607	11,582	7,694	76,460	2,37,754	
2. (*a*) Percentages of Imperial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Imperial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	2·07	...	19·93	1·98	8·26	...	32·24	...	...	42·52	7·06	3·10	14·21	·87	67·76	100	
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	18·14	55·86	...	...	74·00	...	...	3·00	7·53	8·01	3·39	4·07	26·00	100	
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	60·71	14·33	...	...	75·04	...	...	...	2·77	11·51	2·94	7·74	24·96	100	
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	2·06	...	41·71	22·22	1·85	...	67·84	...	...	10·30	4·24	9·51	4·87	3·24	32·16	100	

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—								
Government Institutions.	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	5 6 1	182 11 4	...	54 4 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost ...	...	...	...	6 12 5	182 11 4	...	55 5 0
Local Fund Schools	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	6 11 0	4 9 9	...	...	4 15 6
	Total Cost ...	...	...	9 3 5	4 14 4	...	...	5 10 3
Municipal Schools ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	0 3 2	...	...	0 0 10
	Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	10 12 6	4 13 10	...	...	9 2 7
	Total Cost ...	...	...	19 0 10	5 8 9	...	...	15 5 8
Aided Institutions ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	47 13 3	...	9 7 7	0 5 7	...	...	4 8 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	0 11 11	1 6 7	...	...	1 1 11
	Total Cost ...	213 4 10	...	27 11 1	4 0 11	...	...	15 10 8
Unaided Institutions ...	Total Cost ...	...	...	14 3 10	7 1 8	...	...	10 14 0
All Institutions ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	47 13 3	...	1 13 8	0 1 7	182 11 4	...	1 0 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	6 8 2	3 15 0	...	...	4 13 2
	Total Cost ...	213 4 10	...	17 6 4	4 15 9	182 11 4	...	9 13 10

EDUCATION—GENE

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
Collegiate Education. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	23	18
Collegiate Education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Collegiate Education. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	23	18
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education General. For Boys — High Schools	...	...	...	...	5	1,604	1,595	1,335	4	981	947	826
School Education General. For Boys — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	4	923	850	638	...	...	...	...
School Education General. For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	10	1,345	1,347	1,113	...	...	...	...
School Education General. For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education General. For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education General. For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1†	182	170	128
Total	...	...	...	...	19	3,872	3,792	3,086	5	1,163	1,117	954
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education General. For Boys	...	...	...	...	182	8,060	7,785	6,688	26	1,428	1,353	1,137
School Education General. For Girls	...	...	...	...	8	476	498	359	4	204	195	157
Total	...	66	63	50	190	8,536	8,283	7,047	30	1,632	1,548	1,294
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	...	25	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. " " " for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	25	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	...	91	87	74	209	12,408	12,075	10,133	36	2,817	2,688	2,263

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... ...

1. *Advanced Teaching—*
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
   (*c*) Any other Oriental Classic ... ...
2. *Elementary Teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly* ... ...
3. *Elementary Teaching—The Quran, Shastras or other religious books by rote*
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards* ... ...

* Includes Sikhs
† Only Primary Do

RAL TABLE III.

North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1906-07.

Management.				Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.								Number of girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of boys in Girls' Schools.	REMARKS.
Unaided.											*Hindus.*								
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.*	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	1	22	22	22	...	...	...	3	9	9	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	22	22	22	...	...	...	3	9	9	...	1	...	...	...	
3	907	793	671	12	3,492	2,152	2,060	3,189	...	23	162	1,570	1,734	...	1	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	923	392	392	923	...	...	58	236	629	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	10	1,315	...	538	1,345	...	...	35	310	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	182	...	...	182	...	...	11	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	907	793	671	27	5,942	2,544	2,990	5,639	...	23	266	2,287	3,363	...	1	2	...	...	
8	374	363	290	217	9,928	121	1,519	10,024	...	8	256	2,486	7,172	...	...	6	39	...	
7	364	344	261	19	1,044	...	20	1,151	...	...	57	832	151	...	...	4	...	11	
15	738	707	551	236	10,972	121	1,539	11,175	...	8	313	3,318	7,323	...	...	10	39	11	
...	...	...	...	1	25	...	25	25	...	...	...	4	21	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	25	...	25	25	...	...	...	4	21	...	...	...	...	...	
18	1,645	1,500	1,222	265	16,961	2,687	4,576	16,839	...	31	582	5,618	10,716	...	2	12	39	11	
...	...	...	...	136	1,834	...	1,825	9	...	...	...	9	1,825	...	...	...	11	...	
...	...	...	...	4	102	...	102	...	...	...	38	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	For Boys ...			105	1,631	...	222	1,409	...	...	124	1,378	139	...	...	...	12	...	
	„ Girls ...			21	334	...	...	334	...	...	52	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	For Boys ...			490	6,347	...	6,267	80	...	...	6	83	6,308	...	...	...	203	...	
	„ Girls ...			90	1,759	...	1,759	...	...	...	...	...	1,759	...	...	...	...	127	
...	For Boys ...			2	49	...	49	...	...	...	21	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	
	„ Girls ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...				848	12,056	...	10,224	1,832	...	...	241	1,773	10,042	...	...	...	286	127	
Grand Total ...				1,113	29,017	2,687	14,800	18,671	...	31	823	7,391	20,758	...	2	12	325	138	

also.
partment is aided.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A).

Number of Scholars on the 31st March in the North-West Frontier Province classified according to Sex, Race or Creed for the official year 1906-07.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Remarks.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans*					
Collegiate Education—										
Arts Colleges—										
English ...	Male	...	...	3	9	9	...	1	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oriental ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges for Professional Training—										
Law ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	3	9	9	...	1	...	
School Education—General—										
Secondary Schools—										
For Boys—										
High Schools ...	Male	...	...	23	162	1,570	1,734	...	1	2
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—										
English ...	Male	...	...	...	58	236	629	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	Male	...	...	...	35	310	1,000	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—										
High Schools ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—										
English ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	11	171	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	23	266	2,287	3,363	...	1	2
Primary Schools—										
For Boys ...	Male	...	...	8	256	2,449	7,170	...	...	6
	Female	...	...	...	...	37	2	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Male	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	57	821	151	...	...	4
	Total	...	...	8	313	3,318	7,323	...	...	10
School Education—Special—										
Schools for Special Instruction—										
Training Schools ...	Male	...	...	...	...	4	21	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes Sikhs also.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A)—*concluded.*

Number of Scholars on the 31st March in the North-West Frontier Province classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed for the official year 1906-07.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Remarks.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.*					
School Education—Special—*concluded*—										
Schools for Special Instruction—concluded—										
Law Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		...	31	582	5,618	10,716	...	2	12	
Private Institutions—										
1. *Advanced Teaching*—										
(*a*) Arabic or Persian ...	Male ...	...	...	...	9	1,814	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	
(*b*) Sanskrit ...	Male ...	...	...	38	64	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. *Elementary Teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly*—										
For Boys ...	Male ...	...	...	124	1,356	139	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	52	282	...	...	...	...	
3. *Elementary Teaching—The Qoran mainly and other religious books, etc., by rote*—										
For Boys ...	Male ...	...	...	6	33	6,045	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	263	...	...	...	
For Girls ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	1,632	...	...	...	
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards*—										
For Boys ...	Male ...	...	...	21	17	11	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of Private Institutions ...		...	...	241	1,773	10,042	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...		...	31	823	7,391	20,758	...	2	12	

* Includes Sikhs also.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

PUBLIC

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*						
	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education. — ARTS COLLEGES.														
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys — High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,493	13,742	1,999	...	37,234
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,768	1,763	3,741	...	...	9,272
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,823	1,452	1,174	...	...	10,449
For Girls — High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,591	24,708	18,657	1,999	...	56,955
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys	339	...	...	88	...	...	427	...	34,287	2,421	1,443	...	...	38,151
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	...	2,781	... ...	...	...	2,948
Total ...	339	...	...	88	...	...	427	167	34,287	5,202	1,443	...	...	41,099
School Education, Special. — SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
Training Schools for Masters ...	4,385	...	...	...	...	...	4,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,385	...	...	...	...	...	4,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,118	4,842	...	...	...	9,960
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	7,543	...	...	...	...	...	7,543	...	2,167	1,236	...	...	...	3,403
Total ...	7,543	...	...	...	...	...	7,543	...	7,285	6,078	...	...	...	13,363
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Veterinary) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	12,267	...	...	88	...	...	12,355	167	53,163	35,988	20,100	1,999	...	1,11,417

* Middle Department is unaided.

† Includes Rs. 50 paid from Municipal Funds to Anjuman-i-Islam,

‡ From Political Funds to Dauri boys.

RAL TABLE IV.

North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1906-07.

INSTITUTIONS.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															ALL OTHER SOURCES.		
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							*Unaided.*										
Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public.	GRAND TOTAL.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33.
Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,100	...	...	1,378	...	2,428	4,906	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	1,378	2,428	...	4,906
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,100	...	...	1,378	...	2,428	4,906	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	1,378	2,428	...	4,906
10,580	...	626	9,264	350	8,976	29,796	6,008	3,309	1,973	11,290	10,580	...	22,119	29,014	16,607	...	78,320
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,768	1,763	3,741	...	...	9,272
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,823	1,452	1,174	...	...	10,449
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	204	...	930	...	*1,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	930	...	1,134
10,580	...	830	9,264	1,280	8,976	30,930	6,008	3,309	1,973	11,290	10,580	11,591	25,538	33,929	17,537	...	99,175
534	1,286	647	1,630	483	1,008	5,588	756	29	†331	1,116	873	35,573	3,118	3,917	1,801	...	45,282
10	119	131	...	69	362	691	...	352	3,555	3,907	177	119	2,912	...	4,338	...	7,546
544	1,405	778	1,630	552	1,370	6,279	756	381	3,886	5,023	1,050	35,692	6,030	3,917	6,139	...	52,828
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,385	...	...	...	...	...	4,385
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,385	...	...	...	...	...	4,385
1,647	...	...	...	...	...	1,647	...	11,000	...	11,000	1,647	5,118	4,842	...	11,000	...	22,607
...	...	...	...	56	115	171	...	424	41	465	7,543	2,167	1,236	...	636	...	11,582
1,647	...	...	...	*56	115	1,818	...	11,424	41	11,465	9,190	7,285	6,078	...	11,636	...	34,189
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,576	1,920	...	...	...	...	24,496
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	96	...	276
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	262	...	...	...	521
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,244	3,803	597	...	78	‡96	5,818
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639	73	72	...	92	...	876
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	58	...	...	...	466
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	175	...	...	...	260
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,864	...	...	...	...	...	1,864
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	1,605	1,987	387	991	...	5,430
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	1,271	...	...	...	2,264
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,783	9,329	4,442	387	1,257	96	42,271
13,871	1,405	1,608	12,272	1,888	12,889	43,033	6,764	15,114	5,900	27,778	53,088	63,[illegible]4	12,008	39,611	38,907	96	2,37,754

Abbottabad, for the maintenance of their Anglo-Vernacular Primary School.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys.	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	3	706	...	...	...	100	...	100
		Vernacular	7	901	...	...	...	175	...	175
	Municipal	English	6	1,821	141	...	141	402	...	402
		Vernacular	3	444	...	...	...	77	...	77
	Aided	English	4	981	224	...	224	244	...	244
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	3	907	98	...	98	187	...	187
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	26	5,760	463	...	463	1,185	...	1,185
For Girls.	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular *	1	182	...	...	...	...	17	17
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	182	...	...	...	...	17	17
Total Secondary Schools			27	5,942	463	...	463	1,185	17	1,202
Primary Schools.										
For Boys.	Government		1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		177	7,728	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		5	332	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		26	1,428	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		8	374	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	217	9,928	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		8	476	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		4	204	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		7	364	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	19	1,044	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools			236	10,972	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			263	16,914	463	...	463	1,185	17	1,202

* Middle Department

RAL TABLE V.

in the North-West Frontier Province at the end of the official year 1906-07.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	...	197	409	...	409	...	...	...	706	...	706
163	...	163	563	...	563	...	...	...	901	...	901
499	...	499	779	...	779	...	...	...	1,821	...	1,821
100	...	100	267	...	267	...	...	...	444	...	444
247	...	247	266	...	266	...	...	...	981	...	981
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205	...	205	417	...	417	...	...	...	907	...	907
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,411	...	1,411	2,701	...	2,701	...	...	...	5,760	...	5,760
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	39	39	...	126	126	...	...	...	...	182	182
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	39	39	...	126	126	...	...	...	...	182	182
1,411	39	1,450	2,701	126	2,827	...	...	...	5,760	182	5,942
20	...	20	46	...	46	...	...	...	66	...	66
1,419	...	1,419	6,309	...	6,309	...	...	...	7,728	...	7,728
22	...	22	310	...	310	...	...	...	332	...	332
212	...	212	1,200	16	1,216	...	...	...	1,412	16	1,428
41	...	41	310	23	333	...	...	...	351	23	374
1,714	...	1,714	8,175	39	8,214	...	...	...	9,889	39	9,928
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	57	57	...	419	419	...	...	...	...	476	476
1	40	41	10	153	163	...	...	...	11	193	204
...	12	12	...	238	238	...	114	114	...	364	364
1	109	110	10	810	820	...	114	114	11	1,033	1,044
1,715	109	1,824	8,185	849	9,034	...	114	114	9,900	1,072	10,972
3,126	148	3,274	10,886	975	11,861	...	114	114	15,660	1,254	16,914

is unaided.

EDUCATION—GENE

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts Colleges.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ Arts	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	5	15
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	4
3. „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	1	6
4. „ „ „ Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ „ „ Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	2	2	...	...	9	...	9
5. „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ Pashtu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Additional Examination in English for Oriental Titles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Colleges for Professional Training.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
Licentiate in Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education.									
Matriculation ... ... Boys	2 5	4	3	12	68	130	47	21	266
Matriculation ... ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
† Middle School Examination, English... Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
† Middle School Examination, English... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ Vernacular Boys	9	...	...	9	66	...	...	4	70
„ „ „ Vernacular Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Standard Examination for girls	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys	112	5	4	121	908	194	119	...	1,221
Upper Primary Examination ... Girls	4	2	1	7	20	8	5	...	33
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... Girls	6	2	1	9	69	39	6	...	114
Public Service Certificate Examination English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Education.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Arts Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination (Hospital Assistant) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2

* Includes

† Abolished.

RAL TABLE VI.

North-West Frontier Province during the official year 1906-07.

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindus.* Brahmans.	*Hindus.* Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	7	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by District Boards.											In Institutions managed by			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.															
Collegiate Education. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.															
Collegiate Education. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.															
School Education, General. For Boys. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Boys. Middle Schools English ...	3	706	653	473	...	3,768	580	2,453	...	...	6,801	...	...	...	3,768
School Education, General. For Boys. Middle Schools Vernacular	7	901	901	767	...	6,623	...	890	...	...	7,513	...	1,200	...	7,823
School Education, General. For Girls. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls. Middle Schools English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls. Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	1,607	1,554	1,240	...	10,391	580	3,343	...	...	14,314	...	1,200	...	11,591
Primary Schools.															
For Boys	177	7,728	7,439	6,420	...	34,287	1,096	1,033	...	...	36,416	...	...	1,286	35,573
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	119
Total ...	177	7,728	7,439	6,420	...	34,287	1,096	1,033	...	...	36,416	...	...	1,405	35,692
Schools for Special Instruction.															
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. „ „ for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	5,118	...	...	...	...	5,118	...	...	...	5,118
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	2,167	...	...	...	...	2,167	...	...	...	2,167
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,285	...	...	...	...	7,285	...	...	...	7,285
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Scholarships held in Medical Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259
Scholarships held in Other Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,803
Scholarships held in Primary Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Scholarships held in Medical Schools (Veterinary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408
Scholarships held in Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Scholarships held in Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,605
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	993
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,326
Grand Total ...	187	9,335	8,993	7,660	...	51,963	1,676	4,376	...	...	58,015	...	1,200	1,405	63,894

RAL TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1906-07.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	District Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	1,604	1,595	1,335	...	21,493	...	13,742	1,999	...	37,234	...	...	626	22,119	22,119	
1	217	197	165	...	1,183	...	1,288	...	...	2,471	...	580	...	1,763	5,531	
3	444	446	346	...	1,452	1,200	284	...	...	2,936	...	...	...	1,452	9,275	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	204	204	
9	2,265	2,238	1,846	...	24,128	1,200	15,314	1,999	...	42,641	...	580	830	25,538	37,129	
5	332	346	268	...	1,325	...	410	...	...	1,735	...	1,096	697	3,118	38,691	
8	476	498	359	167	2,781	...	...	...	...	2,948	...	...	131	2,912	3,031	
13	808	844	627	167	4,106	...	410	...	...	4,683	...	1,096	828	6,030	41,722	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	4,842	...	...	...	...	4,842	...	...	...	4,842	9,960	
...	...	...	...	...	1,236	...	...	...	...	1,236	...	...	...	1,236	3,403	
...	...	...	...	...	6,078	...	...	...	...	6,078	...	...	...	6,078	13,363	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	521	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597	4,400	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	145	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	466	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	260	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,987	3,592	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,271	2,264	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4,422	13,718	
22	3,073	3,082	2,478	167	34,312	1,200	15,724	1,999	...	53,402	...	1,676	1,658	42,068	1,05,962	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1906-07.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Imperial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government ...	1	25	...	...	...	25	340	...	...	...	340	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	19	366	...	241	125	...	...	3,260	...	26	3,286	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	2	80	...	74	6	...	120	332	608	189	1,244	
4. Unaided ...	4	66	5	58	3	...	...	...	383	172	560	
Total ...	26	537	5	373	134	25	460	3,592	991	387	5,430	

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1907-08.

Price Re. 0-13-0 or 1 shilling 1 pence.

Peshawar:

PRINTED AT THE COMMERCIAL PRESS BY D. C. ANAND & SONS, GOVERNMENT PRINTERS, N.-W. F. PROVINCE.

1908.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 2452-G., dated 8th December 1908.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1907-08.

REMARKS.—The continued decline in the popularity of private schools and the increase in the number of educational institutions under public management bear witness to a wider recognition of the superiority of practical instruction to the primitive methods of indigenous schools where the curriculum is confined to a study of the Koran, excellent in itself but insufficient for practical purposes. Naturally this development is most marked in the regular districts of the Province, but the Kurram and Tochi Valleys and other trans-frontier strongholds of tradition also contribute their quota in the general expansion of educational statistics. The gradual breaking down of prejudice is further exemplified by the increasing number of girls receiving elementary education at public institutions, but progress in this direction is slow owing to the lack of qualified female teachers.

2. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to note that Local Funds bore a greater share of the aggregate expenditure than in former years, and that there was an improvement in the management of schools by District Boards and Municipalities. Constant changes in the educational staff, due to the impossibility of retaining the services of teachers from the Punjab, have caused serious inconvenience; but this defect should be less prominent when the Peshawar Normal School fulfils its object by furnishing a regular supply of locally-trained teachers, though it will hardly disappear entirely until the teaching staff is provincialised and suitably graded in respect of pay and pension.

3. With reference to Chapter XI of the Report, the Chief Commissioner considers that the facilities existing in this Province for the suitable education of boys of good family are at present inadequate. Both in the districts and across the frontier there exists a strong feeling among Muhammadan gentlemen in favour of a Provincial College, established under religious auspices, where Arabic would be taught side by side with more modern subjects. At present the only institutions which offer higher education of this kind in an attractive form are the distant colleges of Lahore and Aligarh, and it may safely be said that for every student from this Province who attends these seats of learning at least ten would avail themselves of similar opportunities if offered locally. As it is, lacking either the enterprise or the wherewithal for this distant quest after knowledge, the great majority enter into man's estate without any education worthy of the name, ill-equipped for a *carrière ouverte aux talents* and condemned to the perpetual discontent which lack of opportunity must always breed in the well-born. The matter is receiving the Chief Commissioner's attention.

4. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to Mr. Bell for his control of the Department and to Khwaja Sajjad Hussain for his administration of the local duties of the Inspector-General of Education, but he feels constrained to remark that the fact that the Inspector-General of Education of this Province, Dr. M. A. Stein, has resided almost continuously among the sand-buried ruins of Khotan has militated to some extent against local educational development.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Remarks be circulated with the Report and forwarded, with copies of the Report, to the Government of India.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and to the Officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, for information.

By order of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner,

J. L. MAFFEY,

Assistant Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

N.-W. F. P. Govt. Press, Peshawar.—353 S. to C. C.—8-12-08—227.

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1907—08.

CHAPTER I.—General Summary.

1. *Number of Institutions and Scholars.*—The table given on page 3 compares the statistics of educational institutions of all kinds in the North-West Frontier Province for the last two years, and shows that:—

(*i.*) The number of *public institutions* has advanced from 265 to 309 and the number of scholars from 16,961 to 18,871. This satisfactory increase in the number of students at almost every stage of instruction, in spite of the scarcity prevailing throughout the Province, is remarkable. The rapid decrease in the number of private institutions, which was noticed last year, still continues and their number is now 660, against 848, with a fall of 1,684 in attendance. Taking both the public and private institutions together, there are in all 969 educational institutions in the Province giving instruction to 29,243 scholars or about 8·8 per cent. of the children of the school-going age, compared with 1,113 institutions and 29,017 scholars last year. The proportion of pupils attending schools of all kinds in the Province, to those who might be in receipt of instruction is given below according to districts:—

District.	*1907-08.*	*1906-07.*
Bannu	16·7	15·6
Dera Ismail Khan	12·2	13·0
Hazara	6·9	6·0
Kohat	7·5	9·4
Peshawar	7·4	7·6

These figures show an improvement in the case of Bannu and Hazara Districts only, while the decrease in the other three districts is due solely to the growing unpopularity of indigenous 'Maktabs' and Private Schools.

(*ii.*) *College.*—The Edwardes' Church Mission College, Peshawar, continued to be the only College in the Province and had, as before, only 22 scholars on its rolls at the end of the last year.

(*iii.*) *Secondary Schools.*—There has been no change in the number of Secondary Schools, but that of scholars attending them has risen by 243 (214 males and 29 females).

(*iv.*) *Primary Schools.*—The number of Primary Schools for boys and girls has improved by 39 and 5, respectively, with a corresponding increase of 1,346 and 293 in the number of pupils. If the number attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be added to that of scholars in Primary Schools,

we get a total of 17,042 (15,537 boys and 1,505 girls) at the primary stage of instruction in Public Schools, giving an increase of 1,525 and 268 in the numbers of boys and girls, respectively.

(*v.*) *Institutions for Special Instruction.*—The Government Normal School at Peshawar had 53 scholars, against 25 last year, on account of the formation of the new Second Year Class.

(*vi.*) *Private Schools.*—Of the 660 private institutions now returned, 569 schools with 8,938 scholars are for males and 91 with 1,434 scholars for females.

2. *Classification according to creed.*—The classification of the pupils according to creed is given below for the last two years :—

		1907-08.	*1906-07.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Muhammadans ...	...	20,606	20,758	...	152
Hindus { Brahmans	...	712	823	...	111
Hindus { N. B. Hindus	...	6,689	6,336	353	...
Sikhs ...	...	1,200	1,055	145	...
Native Christians...	...	30	31	...	1
Others ...	...	5	12	...	7
Parsis ...	...	1	2	...	1

The above statement shows a general falling off, except in the case of Sikhs and Non-Brahman Hindus, whose number has risen satisfactorily and gives a net increase of 225.

3. *Expenditure.*—The aggregate expenditure on education during the past year was Rs. 2,69,602 or Rs. 31,848 more than in the previous year, the direct expenditure showing an increase of Rs. 24,508 and the indirect expenditure that of Rs. 7,340. The rise in the former is shared by all classes of institutions, except Primary Schools for girls, but that in the latter is confined to "Inspection," "Boarding-houses," "Buildings," and "Contributions." The Public Funds contributed Rs. 1,98,349, Fees Rs. 40,108, and the Other Sources Rs. 31,145 towards the total expenditure, only 2·9 per cent, having been spent on female education, against 3·6 per cent. last year.

4. *Direct Expenditure.*—The increase of Rs. 2,380 in the direct expenditure on University Education is due to the fact, that the salary of the Vice-Principal of the Mission College has been included. The average annual cost per student now amounts to Rs. 331-2-11, against Rs. 213-4-10, last year.

The increased expenditure of Rs. 3,058 on High Schools may be attributed to better salaries offered to trained teachers and to higher salary drawn by the European Head Master of the Municipal Board High School, Peshawar. The expenditure on Middle Schools is practically unchanged, but in Primary Schools for boys the total expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 9,661 as a result of the opening of 39 new schools during the year under report. The girls' schools, though increased by 5 in number, spent Rs. 896 less than in 1906-07, owing to the nominal salary of the European Manager of the Peshawar Mission Schools not having been included this year. The formation of the new Second Year Class has caused an increase of Rs. 6,134 in the expenditure on the Peshawar Normal School.

The average annual cost of educating a scholar in a Secondary School is Rs. 18-14-9 ; in a Primary School Rs. 5-4-3 ; and in the Normal School Rs. 210-6-1.

5. *Indirect Expenditure.*—On scholarships, the expenditure showed a decline of Rs. 2,305 chiefly on account of the discontinuance of the College scholarship current in the previous year, but other charges, specially those on Inspection and Buildings rose by Rs. 9,645. The cost of scholarships for the past year was 2·9 per cent. of the total expenditure, against 4·2 per cent. in the previous year.

	Number of Institutions				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1907-1908.	1906-07.	Increase.	Decrease.	1907-08.	1906-07.	Increase.	Decrease.	1907-08.	1906-07.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
FOR MALES.												
Arts Colleges { English	1	1	...	...	22	22	...	...	7,286	4,906	2,380	...
Arts Colleges { Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	12	12	...	...	3,562	3,492	70	...	85,378	78,320	7,058	...
Middle Schools	14	14	...	...	2,412	2,268	144	...	19,861	19,721	140	...
Total Secondary Schools	26	26	...	...	5,974	5,760	214	...	1,05,239	98,041	7,198	...
Primary Schools	256	217	39	...	11,274	9,928	1,346	...	54,943	45,282	9,661	...
Total Schools for General Education	282	243	39	...	17,248	15,688	1,560	...	1,60,182	1,43,323	16,859	...
Institutions for Special Instruction	1	1	...	...	53	25	28	...	10,519	4,385	6,134	...
Total Institutions for General Education and for Special Instruction	284	245	39	...	17,323	15,735	1,588	...	1,77,987	1,52,614	25,373	...
FOR FEMALES.												
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools	1	1	...	...	211	182	29	...	1,165	1,134	31	...
Total Secondary Schools	1	1	...	...	211	182	29	...	1,165	1,134	31	...
Primary Schools	24	19	5	...	1,337	1,044	293	...	6,650	7,546	...	896
Total Schools for General Education	25	20	5	...	1,548	1,226	322	...	7,815	8,680	...	865
Schools for Special Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction	25	20	5	...	1,548	1,226	322	...	7,815	8,680	...	865
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females	309	265	44	...	18,871	16,961	1,910	...	1,85,802	1,61,294	24,508	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males	569	737	...	168	8,938	9,963	...	1,025	...	...	...	865
For Females	91	111	...	20	1,434	2,093	...	659	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females	660	848	...	188	10,372	12,056	...	1,684	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private	969	1,113	...	144	29,243	29,017	226	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,776	10,081	...	2,305
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,024	66,379	9,645	...
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,69,602	2,37,754	31,848	...

		Number of Scholars.			
High Stage	Boys	429	463	...	34
	Girls	...	...	...	...
Middle Stage	Boys	1,313	1,185	128	...
	Girls	12	17	...	5
Total	Boys	1,742	1,648	94	...
	Girls	12	17	...	5
Upper Primary *	Boys	3,409	3,126	283	...
	Girls	123	148	...	25
Lower Primary *	Boys	12,128	10,886	1,242	...
	Girls	1,382	1,089	293	...
Total	Boys	15,537	14,012	1,525	...
	Girls	1,505	1,237	268	...

From Imperial Revenues		58,173	53,088	5,085	...
„ Provincial Revenues		...	...	...	...
„ District Funds		95,052	63,894	31,158	...
„ Municipal Funds		45,124	42,068	3,056	...
„ Fees	Tuition Fees	39,781	39,224	557	...
	Other Fees	327	387	...	60
„ Other Sources		31,145	39,093	...	7,948
Total		2,69,602	2,37,754	31,848	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools

6. *Expenditure from Imperial Revenues—(a) Reconciliation with the figures supplied by the Accountant-General.*—Column 27 of General Table No. IV of this report shows the net expenditure from Imperial Revenues as Rs. 58,173. Adding to this Rs. 4,876 under the head "Government Schools (General)" paid by the Accountant-General direct, we get a total of Rs. 63,049, from which amount if Rs. 2,173 on account of the difference between the expenditure of the financial and school years be deducted, the net expenditure comes to Rs. 60,876, which tallies with the figures supplied by the Accountant-General in his detailed statement of actual expenditure for the year 1907-08.

(*b*) The above-noted expenditure from Imperial Revenues shows an increase of Rs. 5,085 over that of the previous year and is due to the new appointments of a District Inspector of Schools for Kohat and Kurram, and an Assistant District Inspector of Schools for Peshawar and to the increased expenditure on stipends and accommodation in the Normal School.

The expenditure from this source is 21·6 per cent. of the total.

7. *Expenditure from Local Funds.*—The District Funds spent Rs. 95,052 or Rs. 31,158 more than before, the rise being mainly on account of more new Primary Schools, better supply of furniture, and erection of new school buildings. The expenditure from District and Municipal Funds comes to about 35·3 and 16·7 per cent. of the total, respectively.

8. *Fees.*—The slight increase of Rs. 497 in the receipts, which now represent 14·9 per cent. against 16·7 per cent. of the total expenditure on Education, was confined to Secondary Schools.

9. *Expenditure from Other Sources.*—The "other sources" contributed Rs. 7,948 less than before, and the percentage amounted to 11·5 of the total expenditure, against 16·4 last year. The decrease is confined to "Buildings."

10. *Management of Schools by District Boards.*—The general management of District Board Schools, has evinced distinct improvement since 1906-07, especially in the Kohat and Bannu Districts. The wants of the schools are generally well attended to and the suggestions of the Inspecting officers carried out, as far as funds permit. Much, however, remains to be done for school buildings and libraries, and in the Peshawar District the supply of apparatus for the teaching of Science in Secondary Schools has received scant attention and the old practice of making unnecessary changes still exists. The supply of trained and qualified teachers continues to be much short of the increasing demand for them. Steps are, however, being taken by the responsible District Boards to improve the existing low prospects of a Vernacular teacher so as to make his post tolerably attractive. At the close of the past year, 222 Schools (3 Anglo-Vernacular Middle, 8 Vernacular Middle, 209 Primary for boys and 2 Primary Schools for girls) were under the management of District Boards, against 187 in the previous year, the increase of 35 schools being shared by all but Dera Ismail Khan District. The total Educational Budget provision of all the District Boards taken together fell short of the demandable minimum by Rs. 7,618 and the gross expenditure was Rs. 3,241 less than even the budget provision, while the net expenditure fell short of the obligatory 25 per cent. of District Board income by Rs. 8,559. On the whole, the gross expenditure of all District Boards was 88·1 per cent. of their demandable minimum, against 78·5 per cent. last year; Hazara, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan showing the lowest percentages.

11.—*Management of Schools by Municipalities.*—The management of the Municipal Board Schools, though not yet quite satisfactory, is improving gradually. The attitude of the Haripur Municipality towards their Anglo-Vernacular School continues to be unfavourable and its members are said to have no real interest in Education. The Peshawar Municipality too has been rather negligent in supplying the most urgent wants of the School,

the extension of the buildings, the opening of Commercial classes and starting of a girls' school having been unnecessarily delayed. In Tank, Nawanshahr, Baffa and Abbottabad things have fairly improved and the management of the Kohat Municipality is on the whole satisfactory. Greater attention is generally required towards the equipment of schools, increasing the number of qualified teachers by offering higher salaries, and improving accommodation. The management of both the Baffa Girls' and Mina Khel Vernacular Middle Schools was transferred to the Hazara and Bannu District Boards, respectively, during the past school year, hence the number of schools managed by the Municipalities is 3 less than before. Of the five large Municipalities, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan spent more than their minimum liabilities, Abbottabad 98·4 per cent. and Peshawar 36 per cent. only. Of the minor Municipalities, those in the Dera Ismail Khan District spent a good deal less than previously, while those in the Hazara District spent only 95·3 per cent., as last year. The budget provision and gross expenditure of all the Municipalities, taken together, fell short of their obligatory minimum by Rs. 15,876 and Rs. 20,147, respectively, and the net expenditure was Rs. 20,043 less than the 10 per cent. of their income.

12. *Private Enterprise.*—There is nothing new to report except the addition of 10 more Indigenous Schools to the list of aided institutions, but private enterprise is still active. The Mission Aided and Arya Unaided Schools are very well managed and the Dera Ismail Khan Bhiratari School is doing fairly good work. Kohat continues to be the only District in the Province in which there has been little or no enterprise. The tendency of giving suitable prizes by private liberality on the occasion of various examinations is apparently on the increase and the interest of Raises and Kháns in their village schools is generally helpful and encouraging. The school buildings reported last year as under construction have been completed.

13. *General Progress.*—With the exception of the private schools, which have further declined by 188 as being unable to cope with the better-managed and more popular public schools, and the Zamindari Schools, which are decidedly a failure, the record for the past year is on the whole of substantial progress. Attendance has improved in Secondary Schools, the number of Primary and Aided Indigenous Schools has advanced considerably, the teaching methods are slowly but surely improving, the tone and discipline are gradually being raised, and physical training continues to receive more attention. The expenditure from Public Funds and the income from tuition fees have risen and private enterprise is widening its scope. Female education too has made a fair stride forwards, and some improvement is perceptible in the Teachers' Associations, which now hold regular meetings among the urban and village schools by centres. Better housing of village schools and improving the calibre of teachers, however, call for the special attention of the Bodies concerned. The results of the Departmental Examinations were generally better than in 1906-07.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

14. *Officer in charge of Education.*—Khwaja Sajjad Husain, B. A., held charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education throughout the year and worked as before under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. During the camping season, the former spent 223 days on tour and inspected 46 Secondary and 89 Primary Schools. The touring period included 73 days spent in Baluchistan; 7 days were devoted to Provincial Athletic Tournament held at Dera Ismail Khan, and 11 days to the High School Scholarship Examinations.

15. *Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education.*—M. Ali Muhammad Khan, B. A., continued to perform the duties of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education; he obtained privilege leave for one month and fifteen days in July and August 1907, when it was not

found necessary to appoint a *locum-tenens*. That Officer was 228 days on tour and inspected 8 Middle and 229 Primary Schools, besides Primary Departments of 17 Secondary Schools. Mirza Ali Muhammad Khan, B. A., is an able officer and has continued to discharge the onerous duties of his post most cheerfully and efficiently. His knowledge of the Frontier Districts and their inhabitants and friendly relations with the leading men of the country have been of great help in popularizing Primary Education in the Province.

The post of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education is at present included in the Subordinate Educational Service of the Punjab, but with the increase of Primary Schools in the Districts and Agencies in the North-West Frontier Province, the necessity of raising its status and transferring it to the Provincial Educational Service is being felt and it is to be hoped that the question will be considered in the near future.

16. *Inspectress of Schools.*—The Assistant to the Inspectress of Schools, Western Circle, Punjab, is allowed by the Punjab Government to inspect the girls' schools in the North-West Frontier Province, and Miss L. M. Stratford visited 33 Schools in 69 days, which she was able to spend in the Frontier Districts. The arrangement, which is of the nature of an experimental measure, has worked satisfactorily so far, and there can be no doubt, that in a Province in which female education is in its infancy, especially as regards the Muhammadan population, female inspecting agency will go a long way in removing the prejudices of the people and making girls' schools more popular among the better classes of them.

Miss L. M. Stratford has been energetic in the discharge of her duties and, with more experience of the work and better knowledge of the country and the social conditions and customs of the Pathans, will be an acquisition to the Province if her services continue to be available for a few years more.

17. *District Inspectors of Schools.*—The Inspecting staff of the Districts was strengthened by the appointment, in April 1907, of a separate District Inspector of Schools for Kohat and Kurram and an Assistant to the District Inspector of Schools, Peshawar. Sheikh Ghulam Muhammad, District Inspector of Schools, Peshawar, took one month's privilege leave in April and May, 1907, and his Assistant, Mir Karim Bakhsh, officiated for him. M. Abdus Sattar, B. A., District Inspector of Schools, Hazara, was transferred to Peshawar as Head Master of the Normal School on the death of M. Muhammad Hasan, B. A, and the former's place was taken up by M. Muhammad Shafi, B. A., on the 23rd January 1907. The work of all the five District Inspectors of Schools and the Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Peshawar, was satisfactory, except that there was some deficiency in the touring days of the District Inspectors of Peshawar and Bannu, and the statistical returns were not carefully compiled in the latter District, where both the District Inspector of Schools and his Educational Clerk happened to be new men. All these officers are competent men and have discharged their duties conscientiously and with ability, M. Muhammad Shafi, B. A., District Inspector of Schools, Hazara, and M. Muhammad Amin, District Inspector of Schools, Dera Ismail Khan, being worthy of particular notice for devotion to their work and tact in dealing with their subordinates.

18. *Other Controlling Agencies.*—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner was pleased to pay visits to a few Middle and Primary Schools in the course of his tour in the Peshawar and Hazara Districts and the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, was able to inspect half a dozen schools during the year. Several Primary and Middle schools were visited by the Deputy Commissioners in their respective jurisdictions, 38 schools being visited by other Civil Officers of the Districts. The thanks of the Department are particularly due to Mr. J. S. Donald, C. I. E., Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, Major D. B. Blakeway and Captain W. J. Keen, Deputy Com-

missioners, Bannu, Major B. C. Waterfield, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, and Lieut. M. E. Rae, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, for their interest in educational matters and cordial co-operation with the Departmental Officers. The visitation of schools by the Tahsildars and their Assistants was, as usual, inadequate, the attitude of these officials in the Peshawar District being distinctly unfavourable to the growth of Primary Education.

19. *Cost of Direction and Inspection.*—There was no expenditure on account of Direction as remarked last year. The cost on Inspection rose from Rs. 24,496 to Rs. 26,005, the increase being chiefly due to the two new appointments mentioned above.

CHAPTER III.—Collegiate Education.

20. *Edwardes' Church Mission College.*—The Province continues to have only one College—the 2nd Grade Mission College at Peshawar with a roll of 22 as before.

The direct total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 7,286 or Rs. 2,380 more than in 1906—07, of which the sum of Rs. 1,200 was met from Imperial Revenues, Rs. 1,163 from Fees and the rest from 'other sources.' In addition to the above, Rs. 215 and Rs. 298 were spent from Mission Funds on Boarding-house and library books, respectively.

In the Intermediate Examination, only 2 out of 15 candidates passed, as against 3 passes out of 10 candidates in the previous year, about which the Principal writes :—

"The result of the University Examination was most unsatisfactory. It is true that the standard of pass marks was raised this year but that was not sufficient to account for such a deplorable exhibition in the result."..... "While we do not place Examinations in the first place as evidences of the usefulness of work, yet every effort has been made to help the students to acquit themselves well in these Public tests."

Much was done, as heretofore, for the general good and training of the character of students and several literary and social gatherings were held during the summer and autumn terms. The Principal remarks :—

"The conduct of the men has been entirely satisfactory. It is a great pleasure to be able to say this and to speak with unqualified praise of their earnestness and sympathy. Much has happened lately and is happening now, to discredit educational work, and it is a very real encouragement to us to find our ideals appreciated and our work loyally seconded by the students themselves."

The students take keen interest in sports, and Foot-ball and Cricket are regularly played. The College entered for the University Tournament and competed for the Cricket trophy.

The Government of India having sanctioned the grant recommended by the Local Government last year, the building of new College was taken in hand and has already made good progress.

The College was inspected by three members of the University Inspection Committee and the work was approved.

CHAPTER IV.—Secondary Education (Boys).

21. *Number and Distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The number of Secondary Schools remained stationary, *i. e.* 26, but that of scholars in them rose from 5,760 to 5,974. The increase took place entirely in the Middle and Lower Primary stages of instruction, the High and Upper Primary stages showing a decline of 34 and 22 scholars, respectively. The number learning English was 2,599 or 55 more than in the preceding year and that of agriculturists was 2,245 or about 35 per cent. of the whole.

The total roll of 5,974 was distributed as follows :—

	Anglo-vernacular.	*Vernacular.*
Board Schools ...	... 2,659	138.
Aided Schools ...	... 1,039	...
Unaided Schools ...	... 893	...

22. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Secondary Departments of these schools amounted to Rs. 72,130, or Rs. 5,551 more than last year. The rise is chiefly due to the strengthening of the staff by the employment of additional teachers and improving salaries, and is shared by all the sources of income except "Imperial Revenues" and "District Funds," the fall under these heads being attributable to the smaller grants earned by certain Aided Schools, and to the improved income in District Board Schools.

23. *Fees.*—The fee receipts for the past year amounted to Rs. 25,685, or Rs. 1,389 more than in the previous year. The increase took place in all kinds of Schools, being largest in the unaided institutions. This income is equal to 35·6 per cent. of the total expenditure, against 36·6 in the year 1906-07. As remarked in previous reports, concessions in the shape of reduced rates and a larger proportion of free and half-rate studentships continue to be allowed in all the Districts of the Province owing to the backward state of education in it and to the inability of Muhammadan parents in general to pay tuition fees. At the close of the past school year, 108 boys paid fees above the lowest grade, only one-third of the number, mostly sons of Government officials, pleaders and merchants, paying first grade fees.

24. *Scholarships.*—The number of scholarships of all kinds current at the end of the year, was 145, or 15 more than in the previous year; 45 of these were current in High Departments and 100 in Middle Departments, against 47 and 83, respectively, reported last year. The expenditure incurred on scholarships was Rs. 5,899, or Rs. 177 more than in 1906-07, the rise being mostly in the case of close scholarships paid from the various Local Funds, and of which there were 22 more than last year. The largest number of scholarships, *viz.*, 49, was as usual current in Peshawar and the lowest, *i.e.* 17, in Hazara.

25. *Examination Results—Entrance Examination.*—In the last Entrance Examination, out of a total of 207 candidates 82 passed, or 39·6 per cent. compared with 111 out of 245, or 45·3 per cent. in the previous year. The deterioration in the result was not wholly due to some of the question-papers being difficult, as the Entrance Classes of more than one school were distinctly below the mark when tested at the time of annual inspection. Of the successful candidates, $\frac{31}{61}$ or 50·8 passed from the Board Schools, $\frac{30}{104}$ or 28·8 from Aided Schools and $\frac{21}{42}$ or 50 per cent. from Unaided Schools: the percentages of passes over the number of candidates for these kinds of Schools in 1906-07 were, respectively, 39·7, 45·3 and 53·2. The best results were achieved by the Keen Municipal Board High School, Dera Ismail Khan, which passed 6 out of 9 candidates, 2 being placed in the 1st Division. Of the 11 private candidates, who did not belong to any school, 5 were successful against 6 out of 21 last year.

26. *Examination Results.—Middle School Examination.*—In the last Vernacular Middle School Examination, which has hitherto been managed by the Punjab University and was conducted this year for the first time by the Punjab Education Department, 65 candidates in all appeared and 48 students were successful, or 73·8 per cent. of the number of candidates, compared with 49 out of 66 candidates, or 74·2 per cent. reported last year. The highest place on the list was secured by the Minakhel and Tank Schools, the former passing $\frac{13}{14}$ candidates and the latter $\frac{4}{5}$. The latter institution, which is of recent birth, sent up students for the first time this year, and it is very satisfactory to find that two of its boys secured the highest places in the list of successful candidates.

27. *Advance of English Education.*—The number of Anglo-Vernacular institutions is the same as last year, but there has been an increase of

55 in the number of scholars learning English, and this fact may be taken as a fair indication of the growth of English Education in the Frontier Districts which, for obvious reasons, is not so rapid as in the Punjab or other Provinces of India. That the study of English is gradually becoming more popular and that there is a demand for more Anglo-Vernacular Schools in localities where these do not already exist, there can be no doubt, but it may be safely asserted that the desire for English Education is, as a rule, to be found among the official classes and in towns situated on Railway lines and within easy reach of the more advanced parts of the country.

28. *General Remarks.*—The number of scholars attending Secondary Schools and of those learning English has increased appreciably. The income from tuition fees has improved and, as might be expected, there has been a slight rise in the number of agriculturists under instruction at these institutions. The general character of instruction is slowly but surely improving, though the teaching of Science and Mathematics leaves much to be desired almost everywhere, the former subject being especially weak in the Middle Schools of the Peshawar District, where the apparatus required for teaching it practically has not yet been supplied. The accommodation provided for the Secondary Schools is, in many cases, neither sufficient nor suitable, the Peshawar District being specially unfortunate in this respect also. In the other Districts, the school authorities have shown very fair activity in this direction. An excellent school-building has been erected for the Vernacular Middle School at Tank, District Dera Ismail Khan, and the Boarding-house attached to the Municipal Board High School, Dera Ismail Khan, has been enlarged. Necessary additions were made to the Baffa, Mansehra and Kot Najibullah Middle School buildings in the Hazara District and to the building of the Church Mission High School, Peshawar. The School Libraries, specially those of the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Schools, continue to be poor indeed, and the absence of the means to encourage a taste for private reading in the senior boys is still keenly felt in these institutions. A number of useful books were, however, supplied during the past year to all the Board Schools out of the allotment at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Education, and the Local Bodies have been requested to provide small sums in their budgets for regularly replenishing the libraries of their schools.

Several qualified Punjabi teachers, having been offered higher salaries nearer their homes, resigned their posts in this Province; consequently the percentage of trained men fell from 46·5 to 43·2.

The teaching of Kindergarten has been introduced in the Primary Departments of the District Board Middle Schools in the Hazara District, and it is to be hoped that the subject will be regularly taught in other parts of the Province as soon as newly trained men become available. It is, however, a matter for regret that maps are seldom used by the teachers in teaching History and to illustrate language lessons. To make the class work more useful and more interesting, the necessity of connecting subjects with one another cannot be too strongly urged on the teachers. If teachers co-operate in this manner they not only elucidate their own lessons more effectively, but indirectly help in the revision of the other subjects.

CHAPTER V.—Primary Education (Boys).

29. *Number and Distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The number of Primary Schools has risen from 217 to 256 by the opening of 32 Board and 8 Aided Schools, while one Unaided Indigenous School, has ceased to exist. Only the Peshawar, Hazara, and Kohat Districts have contributed towards this marked rise in the number of institutions which has been followed by an increase of 1,346, or 13·5 per cent. in the number of scholars attending Board and Aided Schools. Of the whole attendance in Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, only 3,409, or about one-fourth of the aggregate, belong to the Upper Primary stage and 9,204, or 59·3, are agri-

culturists, the percentage of scholars at the primary stage of instruction in public schools to the male population of school-going age now being 8·5, against 7·7 last year.

30. *Expenditure.*—Owing to the increased number of schools and their better equipment, the total expenditure on Primary Schools rose by Rs. 9,661, of which 82·7 per cent. were met from District Funds, 3·9 from Municipal Funds, 2·3 from Imperial Revenues, 6·9 from Fees and 4·2 from Other Sources. The smaller charge to Municipal Funds is chiefly due to the Ganj Branch, with a small staff, taking the place of the flourishing and well-manned Municipal Board Asya Branch that was amalgamated late in the year 1906-07, with the Government Model School, Peshawar. If the amount spent on Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be added, the expenditure rises to Rs. 88,052, of which 58 per cent. falls to District Funds, 12·9 to Municipal Funds, 3·4 to Imperial Revenues, 14·6 to Fees, and 11·1 to Other Sources against 53·1, 15·3, 3·4, 17·7 and 10·5, respectively, last year. The average annual cost per scholar in these schools is about Rs. 5-3-8, falling from Rs. 5-9-1 in Government and Board Schools, to about Rs. 3-15-6 in unaided and Rs. 3-10-2 in aided schools.

31. *Fees.*—Taking into account the fees realized in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools also, the income from Fees amounts to Rs. 12,904 and shows a fall of Rs. 646. Agriculturists are exempt as before, and lower rates of tuition fee continue to be charged in certain backward Districts, though the introduction of uniform rates throughout the Province is receiving due attention of the Department. The District Inspectors take due care to see, that none gets exemption undeservedly, and rules concerning the payment of fees and fines are now strictly observed, with the result that some 15 students of Anglo-Vernacular Primary Schools now pay higher grades of fee.

32. *Stipends.*—The small amount of Rs. 47, against 169 last year, was given as a stipend to a promising Wazir boy of the Dera Ismail Khan District, to encourage him to stay at school, and the cost fell naturally on District Funds.

33. *Results of Examinations*—In the last Upper Primary Examination, 795 out of 1,147 candidates or 69·3 per cent. passed, against 811 out of 1,091 or 74·3 per cent. last year. Besides these, 74 out of 84 or 88·1 per cent. passed in English only; the falling off affects the Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts and can, to some extent, be attributed to the ravages of plague. The largest number of passes was in the Peshawar District and the smallest in Kohat, the largest percentage of successful candidates, *i.e.*, 76·7, being in Hazara. Practical and intelligent teaching of Mensuration and Geography, and Mental Arithmetic by means of "Gurs" were not as well-attended to as could be desired.

34. *Zamindari Schools.*—The closure of the Panyala Aided School has reduced the number of Zamindari Schools from 23 with 1,039 scholars to 22 with 963 scholars. The number of agriculturists for whose special benefit these schools exist, forms 84·2 per cent. of the total numerical strength. Hazara stands first with 9 schools, while Kohat continues to have none. All these schools continue to have Urdu as the medium of teaching, and are doing fairly satisfactory work, though Letter-writing (composition) was generally stereotyped and the collections of seeds, plants and models of the agricultural implements, referred to in the Readers, were meagre. Mahajani characters and figures are used in teaching accounts by native methods in all Districts except Peshawar, but practical work in farms and school-gardens showed little improvement. These schools have had a sufficient trial but have not succeeded in gaining popularity, and the desire to have them converted into ordinary village schools is growing every where. The time has, I venture to think, arrived when this type of school should be done away with in this Province also, as has been done in the Punjab.

35. *Indigenous Schools examined for Grants.*—There was an increase of 10 in the number of schools and of 349 in that of scholars, Hazara contributing no less than 8 schools towards this increase, while the Bannu and Dera

Ismail Khan Districts show a decrease of one each. These Schools, though affording the cheapest means of spreading elementary education among the rural population, often fail to get due support and encouragement, on account of the inefficiency of many of the teachers and the growing apathy of the people towards all that is not "Sarkari". The Examination results were fair on the whole, but Geography, Arithmetic and Urdu Readers needed more intelligent teaching. The grants earned amounted to Rs. 3,292 against Rs. 2,251 last year. The average annual cost per scholar comes to Rs. 2-8-11, compared with Rs. 5-3-8 per head from Public Funds in the ordinary Primary Schools. In 20 of these schools, Urdu was the medium of instruction and Gurmukhi in the rest.

36. *Gurmukhi Classes.*—As noticed in previous reports, nothing has yet been done to establish Branch Schools or attach Gurmukhi classes to Board Schools for want of a *genuine* public desire. Singh Sabhas and some members of the Hindu community are, however, arranging to give early instruction to their children, mostly girls, in religious hymns, precepts by-rote, and the three Rs.' in the Gurmukhi characters, and the total number of Gurmukhi Schools has increased from 13 to 18, no less than 15 of them being for girls and the Dera Ismail Khan District being without any.

37. *Proportion of boys not reading beyond the Primary stage.*—The information supplied by the District Inspectors shows that about 10 and 25 per cent. of those who passed the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Upper Primary Examinations, respectively, in the previous year, ceased to attend schools, presumably to follow their hereditary occupations. On the whole, there is reason to believe that many more boys now proceed with their studies, and the desire for Secondary education is generally on the increase.

38. *General Remarks.*—With the exception of a slight fall in the fee receipts and pass percentage, as explained above, the past year may be regarded as one of distinct progress in almost all respects. New Schools were opened out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 40,000 and the quality of teaching improved in all Districts, even the old-fashioned teachers having tried to pick up something of modern methods. The housing of many of these schools is still defective but this shortcoming is, I am sure, receiving fair attention of the District Boards. Generally, the schools are fairly well supplied with necessary furniture and appliances, except that the supply of the revised text books for the use of teachers and the provision of library books have been more or less ignored. Physical training has made a marked stride on the whole, especially in the shape of "Desi Kasrat" and marching, and discipline is of a whole-some kind, though many village schools have very long hours, which is detrimental to habits of punctuality.

The supply of trained teachers is still much short of the growing demand and only 154, out of 408 teachers now working in the Province, are qualified men. The number of branch post offices attached to schools remains stationary and the system has continued to work satisfactorily. The average allowance paid by the Postal Department to teachers was Rs. 4-8-0 ranging from Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 per mensem.

Excursions to interesting historical places are as popular with village lads as remarked before, and school-gardens are now more cared for.

CHAPTER VI.—Training Institutions.

39. *General.*—There being no College in this Province for training Anglo-Vernacular and Secondary Department teachers, some candidates are sent annually to the Lahore Central Training College for the purpose, and stipends awarded out of the monthly allotment of Rs. 50 at my disposal. Two promising graduates and one experienced Junior Vernacular Certificated teacher were selected last year as Inspector-General's stipendiaries.

40. *Normal School.*—The number of students in the Peshawar Normal School, the only institution of its kind in the Province, was 53 at the end of the year, compared with 25 last year, when there was no second Year Class. The

total number of stipends available is 60; thus 7 stipends either lapsed or were not taken up during the year, which is much to be regretted, considering the great need for trained teachers; but this cannot be helped on account of an increasing number of openings with better prospects in other Departments. Stipends are paid from Imperial Revenues and no non-stipendiary attends the School.

The direct expenditure on the School has risen from Rs. 4,385 to Rs. 10,519, due partly to the increased number of stipends current and partly to the whole expenditure on stipends having been erroneously excluded by the Head Master from the last year's expenditure on tuition.

There have been some changes in the staff and the School is fairly well-manned at present. The rented school-building is not quite suitable but necessary steps are being taken to acquire a good site for a Government building worthy of this important institution.

Furniture and appliances are sufficient and the savings of Rs. 4,199 have been well utilised, as noted in the last year's report.

41. *Results of Examinations.*—At the recent Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination, out of the 25 candidates sent up for the first time from this School, 17 passed-a satisfactory beginning the failures being mostly in 'theory' and 'practice of teaching', and the chief complaint of the Examiner in the latter subject being the awkwardness of the students in the handling of lessons and apparatus. The results of the Junior Gymnastic and Drawing Certificate Examinations have not yet been published. Drawing, Kindergarten, Practical Mensuration and Agriculture continue to receive due attention and a small farm is kept up in a portion of the Shahi Bagh, while there is a school-garden attached to the new block of the Boarding-house.

42. *Physical Training and Discipline.*—Cricket and marching have not improved for want of space in the school-compound and unevenness of the play-ground set apart in the Shahi Bagh for the institution; careful attention is otherwise paid to the physical training of the stipendiaries. This school took part in the recent Tournament of the Panjab Normal Schools held at Lahore and the students won a number of prizes. The tone and discipline are good and the relations of the students with one another cordial. They have got a Club of their own, where debates are made and papers read.

43. *Boarding-house.*—A Boarding-house is attached to the school and continues to be carefully managed and supervised by the 3rd Master of the Normal School, who works as a paid Superintendent as well. Arrangements for medical aid are sound and satisfactory.

44. *Model School attached to the Normal School.*—The students of the Normal School have to work in the practising school attached to it, and every student is given an opportunity to teach all the vernacular subjects of a Primary School to each class under the supervision of a competent staff. The number of students in the Model School rose from 66 to 75 and the percentage of Upper Primary passes from 80 to 89, evincing the growing popularity of the School under the present competent Head Master and his zealous staff.

CHAPTER VII.—Technical Education.

45. No technical school exists in the North-West Frontier Province, as remarked in previous reports.

CHAPTER VIII.—Female Education.

46. *Number and Distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The Aided Arya Kanya Patshala of Dera Ismail Khan continues to be the only Secondary Girls' School in the Province with a rise, however, in the number of scholars from 182 to 211. The number of Primary Schools has risen from 19 to 24 and that of scholars attending them from 1,044 to 1,337. By deducting 47 boys reading in girls' schools and adding 1,687 and 16 girls reading in Private and Boys' Schools, respectively, we get a total of 3,204 girls under instruction

in all kinds of schools in the Province, or not more than 2 per cent. of those of school-going age. The total in the previous year was 3,506, the decrease being confined to Private Schools only. According to race or creed the existing total may be classified as below :—

Muhammadans	1,647
N. B. Hindus	1,199
Sikhs	253
Brahmans	104
Native Christians	1

Of the 25 Girls' Schools, 6 are meant solely for Muhammadans with Urdu as medium of instruction and the rest are attended exclusively by Hindu or Sikh girls and in them Hindi or Gurmukhi is taught.

47. *Comparison according to Districts.*—The distribution of schools over the Districts, as noted below, will show the varying grades in which Female Education has advanced in different parts of the Province.

District.	Schools.	Scholars.
Hazara	8	290
Peshawar	6	351
Bannu	5	253
Dera Ismail Khan	3	452
Kohat	3	155

The Dera Ismail Khan District continues to take the lead in this respect and Kohat is still at the early stage. There is no Board Girls' School in the Peshawar District at present but the Head-quarter Municipality is taking necessary steps to start one, as soon as the services of an efficient mistress can be secured.

48. *Expenditure* —The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,815, or Rs. 865, less than in the previous year. The fall was mostly in Unaided Schools, counterbalanced, in some degree, by a rise in Board and Aided Schools. Of the total expenditure Rs. 1,165 were spent on the only Vernacular Secondary School and 50·7 per cent. was met from public funds against 39·3 last year. The average cost of educating a scholar is about Rs. 5-10-0 ranging from Rs. 5-9-4 in Primary Schools to Rs. 5-13-8 in the single Secondary School.

Fee is charged in the Lakki Gurmukhi Aided Indigenous School only and amounted to Rs. 29, against nil in the previous year.

49. *Scholarships.*—Altogether 44 scholarships against 45, were current at the end of the last year. The expenditure on these scholarships for the year amounted to Rs. 859, of which Rs. 772 were met from Imperial Revenues and the balance from 'other sources.' In the Middle Department, with 12 pupils, there were 7 scholarships, or one for almost every two pupils and in the Upper Primary Department, with 123 girls, there were 37 scholarships or about one for every three a proportion which is a little higher than that of last year.

50. *Results of Examinations.*—Only one girl appeared at the last Middle School Examination from the Dera Ismail Khan Arya Secondary School and passed creditably. In the Upper Primary Examination, there were altogether 32 candidates, of whom 30 passed or 93·7 per cent; compared with 28 out of 33 or 84·8 last year. In the Lower Primary Examination, out of a total of 74 candidates 55 passed, against 88 out of 114 in the previous year,

giving a slight decrease of 2·9 per cent. in the number of successful candidates. Arithmetic, Geography and intelligent teaching of Readers might have received more attention, the progress in other subjects being satisfactory.

51. *Needle-work.*—The teaching of needle-work is improving as far as Kashida, various forms of embroidery and knitting are concerned, but plain work has been generally ignored. The Arya Kanya Patshala, Dera Ismail Khan, goes in for machine work as well, and there the Berlin wool work is also fairly well done. The teaching of Domestic Economy has not yet taken any practical shape, and in its absence, the few short hours spent by the girls at home may be considered as well-employed in developing their intelligence for grasping house-hold duties.

52. *General Remarks.*—Considering the increased number of schools and scholars, the improved pass percentage in almost all the Departmental Examinations and the increased attention paid to needle-work, the progress for the year under review, though not very considerable, may be regarded as satisfactory on the whole. The desire for educating girls is growing, especially among the Hindu and Sikh communities; but the want of qualified female teachers continues to be a great obstacle in the way of any appreciable progress. The indifference and opposition of the Muhammadans are, of course, on the decline, but their social customs and the Pardah system restrictions have prevented them from taking due advantage of the opportunity of educating their girls at public schools. The number of School Mistresses has risen from 35 to 42 but that of trained teachers stands stationary at 2.

CHAPTER IX.—Education of Europeans.

Nil.

CHAPTER X.—Education of Muhammadans.

53. *Number and comparison with other Creeds—Boys Schools.*—The total number of Muhammadans reading in schools is now returned as 19,198, compared with 18,848 last year, or a rise of 350. In public schools there was a rise of 1,210 but it was counteracted by a further fall of 860 scholars in private schools, which are steadily losing ground. The proportion of Muhammadans attending schools to their children of school going age is 11·7 per cent. against 11·5 per cent. last year, while it is 46 per cent. and 29·5 per cent. in the case of Hindus and Sikhs, respectively. The slow rate at which Muhammadan education is progressing in this Province, though far from satisfactory, is not wholly discouraging, when it is remembered that the same state of things is noticed, in a greater or less degree, in all parts of India. It is, however, a question whether in view of the position they occupy in the Frontier Districts, it is not desirable and practicable to afford more facilities for their education than has been found possible elsewhere.

54. *Number and Comparison with other Creeds—Girls' Schools.*—As before, there were no Muhammadan girls at the Secondary stage, but their number rose by 76 in Primary Schools, which is a hopeful sign of awakening in a people immersed in prejudices and noted for their conservatism. Private institutions are reported to have lost as many as 578 female scholars during the period under review which, if correct, is regrettable indeed.

Taking the percentage of scholars in attendance at all kinds of schools on the number of children of school-going age, it appears that while the Hindus and Sikhs have improved by 1·4 per cent. and 4·9 per cent. respectively, the number of Muhammadan girls has decreased by ·4 per cent.

It may be interesting to note here that it is the general opinion of the more enlightened Muhammadans of the Province, which is also shared by the Educational officers, that to make female education more popular among Muhammadans of the Frontier, the teaching of Al-Quran should be allowed

in the schools exclusively attended by Musalman girls. The suggestion is deserving of consideration and apparently not impracticable, if only tried as an experimental measure in some selected localities.

55. *Examination Results.*—The following table shows the results of Muhammadan candidates at the various University and Departmental Examinations in 1907-08, as compared with those in the year 1906-07 :—

	Examinations.	*Passed in 1907—08.*	*1906—07.*
For boys.	Intermediate.	...	1.
	Entrance.	35	28.
	Vernacular Middle.	39	38.
	Upper Primary.	556	555.
	5th Zamindari Standard.	38	35.
For Girls.	Upper Primary	3	5.
	Lower Primary	6	7.

56. *Special encouragement.*—To encourage Muhammadan boys to prosecute their studies in the Secondary Departments of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, a number of scholarships are awarded every year on the results of public examinations conducted by the Department. 9 of these scholarships, each of the value of of Rs. 4, are paid from the Imperial Revenues; and the Local Bodies of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan provided 13 scholarships of Rs. 2 each to enable deserving boys to continue their studies in the Middle Department after passing the Upper Primary Examination. Besides these, 3 stipends are annually awarded in the Dera Ismail Khan District and 2 in Bannu to promising boys of local tribes (Waziris, Shiranis, and Dauris) to encourage them to join Anglo-Vernacular Schools after completing the Primary course in their villages. There can be no doubt that, but for these pecuniary helps, many a promising Pathan youth would be unable to go beyond the Primary stage, and it is a pity that it has not yet been possible to found more Victoria scholarships. The following schools are meant for the special benefit of Muhammadans and are the same as they were last year :—

(1). The Himayat-i-Islam High School, Peshawar, with 342 students, continues to be the largest Muhammadan institution in the Province. Its organisation and financial stability leave much to be desired.

(2). The Aided Islamia (Anglo-Vernacular Primary) School, Dera Ismail Khan, has 104 boys on the rolls. None of the teachers employed in it is trained and the financial state of the institution might be much improved.

(3). The Aided Indigenous Islamia School at Bannu had only 46 pupils on its roll (40 boys and 6 girls) and is not in a flourishing condition, though it is doing fairly useful work in its own way.

(4). The Abbottabad Islamia Primary School (Anglo-Vernacular) had 91 students on its register and is doing fairly well. Some of the untrained teachers might, however, be replaced by qualified men, and the finances and the equipment of the school improved.

Besides these, there are Board Girls' Schools at Baffa, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, which are attended exclusively by Muhammadan girls.

To quote from the last year's report, "the employment of Muhammadan Inspecting Officers, and, as far as practicable, of Muhammadan teachers in the schools maintained by the Local Bodies of the Province, was undoubtedly appreciated by the people who are for the most part still sunk in ignorance from which they can be raised only by patience and sympathy."

CHAPTER XI.—Education of Native Chiefs, etc.

57. *Education among gentlemen of rank.*—As pointed out last year, the term "gentlemen of rank" is a somewhat elastic one, and the great

differences in the Peshawar and Bannu returns show that a uniform interpretation is very much needed. According to the returns furnished by the District Inspectors of Schools, there were at the close of the last year, 410 boys of school-going age belonging to families of good social position, as against 480 in the year 1906-07. Of these, 3 attended the College Department, as many as 323 were in Public Schools, 63 went to Indigenous Schools, 4 were reading in mosques, 5 were under private instruction, and 12 (7 belonging to Bannu and 5 to Dera Ismail Khan) received no education at all.

The Examination results were as follows:—

Entrance Examination	...	...	...	7
Middle School Examination	...	...	...	14
Upper Primary Examination	...	...	...	40

CHAPTER XII.—Private Schools.

58. *Number of Schools and Scholars.*—As stated before, schools in which the course of study does not conform to the standards prescribed by the Department or the University and which do not present pupils at the ordinary examinations are classed as "Private" Schools.

The returns supplied by the District Inspectors of Schools show a further decrease in the number of schools and students there being 188 fewer schools (168 for boys and 20 for girls) and 1,684 fewer pupils than last year.

The decrease is due partly to the growing desire of the people for a sound and regular school education for their children and partly to the scarcity that prevailed during the greater part of the year under review; but it must be admitted that as these returns are prepared by extra-departmental agency they are not quite reliable and constant annual variations in the figures supplied by Patwaris support this view. The total number of private schools now returned is 660 with 10,372 scholars, or 569 schools for boys with 8,938 scholars and 91 schools for girls with 1,434 students. Of the boys' schools, 101 taught Arabic and Persian books with translation to 1,171 pupils, and Advanced Schools for Sanskrit fell from 4 to 3 with a slight decrease of 3 in attendance Although the number of Mahajani Schools has declined by 4, that of scholars attending them is said to have risen by 80. The Vernacular and Quran by rote Schools fell by 18 and 109, respectively, with a corresponding decrease of 153 and 322 in the number of their pupils. Only one "other" school has been returned, against two last year, but the number of scholars shows a rise from 49 to 85. Of the girls' schools, 20 taught Vernacular to 273 scholars against 21 such schools with 334 scholars in the previous year, all the others being, Quran by rote Schools, which fell from 90 to 71 and had an attendance of 1,161 against 1,759 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XIII.—Education in Native States.

Nil.

CHAPTER XIV.—Discipline and Moral and Physical Training.

59. *Discipline.*—With the exception of the occasional use of unfair means during examinations on the part of students and rare instances of want of harmony among teachers of one or two schools, discipline was well-maintained and the conduct of the pupils at the time of the last annual inspection was quite satisfactory. The attendance was on the whole regular and punctual in boys' schools, but the same cannot be said of girls' schools especially those maintained by the Local Bodies. The pupils were generally respectful and well-behaved in the class room, but out of school, the conduct of the boys and their demeanour towards their elders and superiors left much to be desired.

Cleanliness of person and dress was receiving greater attention everywhere, even the teachers of unaided institutions, who are apt to be callous in such matters, paying greater care to the tidiness of their pupils. The teachers are generally becoming more alive to the importance of good discipline in schools and beginning to recognise that their success in training their pupils to habits of puctuality, neatness, willing obedience to authority etc., largely depends on the degree of attention they themselves pay to the daily routine work assigned to them, such as registration, correction of home exercises, etc. No violation of the inter-school rules was observed in a single instance and, with the exception that two boys of the Church Mission High School, Bannu, were rusticated for using unfair means at the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University, the year under report was totally free of any serious offence. Good Conduct Registers kept in High Schools continue to be an effective means of correction and it is gratifying to observe, that the system of regularly informing parents about their children's conduct and progress in studies has been introduced in several schools, which is sure to prove a most useful means of communication between the school authorities and the natural guardians of boys. The presence of masters in the play-ground and their participation in the school games is also becoming more common than it used to be. Teachers' and students' meetings and the excursions to interesting places occasionally undertaken by tutors and senior boys are among the other agencies employed to mould the character of the school boys and bring them and their instructors in contact with one another more freely than is possible in the class room, which cannot fail to have a salutary effect on their habits and manners. As regards girls' schools, the Inspectress reports that throughout the Province, girls are obedient, docile and mannerly.

60. *Moral Training.*—As remarked in the last report, direct religious teaching is restricted to denominational schools, but in all institutions the precept and example of the teacher are supplemented by the use of text-books interspersed with moral lessons, the committal to memory and recitation of poems bearing on moral subjects, and the mingling of the teachers and taught in the Reading Room and Debating Club and on the play-ground. It will be interesting to note, that in the Church Mission High School at Bannu students are prohibited to marry under 16 years of age on pain of dismissal, a wholesome rule which might with advantage be followed in other educational institutions.

61. *Physical Training.*—Physical training continues to receive due attention, and everywhere the students are regularly exercised in Drill, Gymnastics and manly games. Cricket and Foot-ball are played regularly in the High Schools, and occasionally also in the Middle Schools though an appreciable improvement in these games is not to be expected in the absence of suitable play-grounds, which are wanted in most schools of the Province. The revised Drill Courses including *'desi kasrat* have been introduced in all the schools and native games are played with zeal everywhere. Tennis is also encouraged in some High Schools, but, being expensive, the game is not popular. Hockey has not yet found its way to the Educational institutions of this Province and Gymnastics are, as a rule, practised by a limited number of boys, though all are expected to go through the easier feats prescribed in the scheme for physical training. Drill Instructors are attached to all High Schools except the Anglo-Sanskrit School, Abbottabad, and the Islamia School at Peshawar. These men are fairly well up in Drill and games and the work assigned to the Itinerant Instructors employed under the District Boards was performed with very fair success, except that it suffered in the Kohat District for want of a competent substitute to take the place of the former incumbent. The Mission High School, Bannu, continues to occupy the foremost place in Cricket and Football, considerable active interest being, as usual, taken in the moral and physical welfare of the students by its worthy Manager, Dr. T. L. Pennell. Necessary apparatus has been supplied to all the Secondary and to a number of the more flourishing Primary Schools in the Province. District Tournaments are held in all the Districts except Kohat, which has only one Anglo-Vernacular School at

present, and do much to popularize physical education. The Provincial Athletic Tournament was held at Dera Ismail Khan for the first time in March last, and it was a complete success both as regards the results of the various games, which were well-contested, and the conduct of the competing teams and students of the local schools. The Waterfield Foot-ball Cup and Kohat Gold Medal were again won by the Church Mission High School, Bannu, which also retained the Cricket trophy. The Bannu Board School was again best in sports and races and won the Bannu Silver Cup. The Hazara District made a poor show as usual, and could not send any team for Cricket or Football. The novel feature of the last Tournament was, that Baluchistan was represented in it for the first time by a Football team from the Sandeman High School, Quetta, which, though finally beaten, showed some good play and made a gallant stand against their opponents.

The success of the Tournament was due to the help and active interest of Lieutenant M. E. Rae, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. H. C. Guyer, Principal, Church Mission School, Dera Ismail Khan, and the thanks of the Department are due to these gentlemen and to the Head Masters and District Inspectors of Schools, whose hearty co-operation with the Officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education was of the utmost value.

CHAPTER XV.—Boarding Houses.

62. *Number of Boarding-houses and inmates.*—The Pezu Primary School (in the Bannu District) having been supplied with a Boarding-house, the number of these institutions has risen, to 27, with a corresponding increase of 9 in the number of boarders, their total being 546 now. A new building for out-station students was erected by K. B. Muhammd Azim Khan in connection with the Gul Imam Primary School, but as, for want of a sufficient number of inmates, no menial servants were appointed and no furniture was provided by the District Board, it has not been returned as a Boarding-house this year. Excepting the Himayat-i-Islam and National High Schools, Peshawar, and Arya Kanya Patshala, Dera Ismail Khan, which have no Boarding-houses attached to them as yet, all the Secondary schools in the Province are well provided in this respect. In several Boarding houses, however, the accommodation is either unsuitable or insufficient, though improvements are being undertaken to ameliorate their condition. The boarding-house attached to Dera Ismail Khan Municipal Board High School was enlarged last year, but the continued insanitary state of the Peshawar Municipal Board High School Boarding-House does not speak well of the 1st grade Municipality there. Some steps are, however, being taken now to erect a good Boarding-house outside the city walls, which will remove this long-standing complaint. The internal management is generally satisfactory and the effect of these character-forming institutions on discipline decidedly sound and salutary. The Superintendents are ordinarily selected from the senior members of the school staff with special regard to their steady and methodical habits and general fitness for watching the movements of those placed in their charge. Medical attendance has been arranged for a few Boarding-houses as yet and regular hours of study are strictly observed in the larger institutions only ; but the wholesome desire for games and out-door sports is general among the boarders.

At the end of the school year, the Boarding-house attached to the Normal School, Peshawar, was the only Government institution of its kind; 20 were maintained by District Boards and Municipal Committees, 2 were aided from Public Funds and 4 were Unaided. The total expenditure incurred on these institutions was Rs. 6,437 or Rs. 1,007 more than in the previous year Of this expenditure, 59·2 per cent. was met from Local Funds, 21·5 from Imperial Revenues, 5·1 per cent. from Fees and 14·2 per cent. from 'other sources.' Fees were levied in the Boarding-houses attached to the Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Abbottabad, and the 3 Aided Mission High Schools in the Province, and the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 327 or Rs. 60 less than in 1906-07.

CHAPTER XVI.—Educational Conferences.

63. With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, an Educational Conference was held at Dera Ismail Khan during the last week of March, 1908, on the occasion of the Provincial Athletic Tournament and was attended by some 20 Senior members of the Department. Three sittings were held and the most important matters discussed and considered were the following :—

(1). The desirability or otherwise of fixing a time limit for admission to Junior Special and IV High Classes.

(2). The desirability or otherwise of replacing the Zamindari Schools by ordinary Primary Schools with slight modifications.

(3). Steps to be taken to up-root the evil habit of smoking among students.

(4). Measures to be adopted to improve Urdu and English caligraphy.

(5). The desirability of fixing uniform rates of fees throughout the Province.

(6). Imposition of restrictions upon students not to change local schools without special reasons.

(7). Framing rules for a thorough supervision of boys' manners and character out of the school hours.

(8). Replacing the Geography of the Panjab by that of the North-West Frontier Province.

(9). Revision of the Primary School Scheme of studies.

(10). Modification of the term "agriculturist."

(11). Fixing a uniform date for class promotion throughout the Province.

Steps are being taken to give effect to the decisions of the Conference on these points.

CHAPTER XVII.—Preparation and Distribution of Text Books.

64. There is a Pashtu Branch of the Text-Book Committee at Peshawar as noted in the previous reports. No Pashtu Books were, however, received for review, during the year under report. Several books of various kinds were supplied gratis last year to Secondary and Primary Schools in the Province by the Panjab Text-book Committee.

SUPPLEMENT.

REPORT ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE KURRAM AND TOCHI VALLEYS, THE SHIRANI COUNTRY AND THE KHYBER AGENCY.

I.—Kurram Valley.

1. *Number and Distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—There is only one Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Parachinar, as last year, but 4 more Primary Schools were opened during the year under report, out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 1,300, and there was in consequence, an increase of 179 in the number of scholars, the roll in the Middle Department being almost stationary. The number of private schools in the valley was 24 as before, though the number of pupils attending them fell from 203 to 169 and the number of girls in receipt of education from 15 to 1 only. The decrease is probably due to the fact that parents prefer to send their children to public Primary schools. Of the Private Schools, 10 teach Persian to 45 boys, 1 Hindi to 7 boys, and the rest the Quran by rote to 116 boys and one girl.

The total number of children under instruction in all kinds of schools is now 632, against 488 last year, or 7·8 per cent. of the children of the school-going age as classified below according to creed :—

Muhammadans	...	...	...	565
N. B. Hindus	...	...	...	56
Sikhs ...	...	...	...	11

Of these, 586 belong to the Valley. Sons of agriculturists showed an increase of 158, though the number of boys learning English declined by 4.

2. *Expenditure.*—In consequence of the opening of new schools, the direct expenditure rose from Rs. 3,073 to Rs. 3,598, to which Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 2,484, Fees Rs. 740 and Octroi Funds Rs. 374. Fees are levied from the Non-Tori boys and in the Parachinar Secondary School only. In addition to the above, Rs. 103 and Rs. 20 were spent on the Parachinar Boarding-house and Subordinate Inspection, respectively, as against Rs. 98 and Rs. 40 in the previous year.

3. *Stipends.*—At the end of the past school year, 19 stipends were current at Parachinar and 17 in village Primary schools, against 13 and 5, respectively, in the previous year, and consequently the amount expended rose from Rs. 120 to Rs. 147. On the occasion of the last annual inspection of schools in the Kurram valley, it was noticed that the amount of Rs. 22 sanctioned by the Government of India to be spent on stipends in the Valley was being spent on very small stipends amounting, in most cases, to a few annas only and which were generally awarded indiscriminately by the teachers themselves without any regard to the results of examinations and the fitness of boys. A proposal was accordingly submitted to get these stipends changed into 11 regular Upper Primary scholarships of Re. 1 each and sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in March last.

4. *Results of Examinations.*—At the last Upper Primary Examination conducted by my Personal Assistant, 23 out of 31 candidates were declared successful as against 12 out of 24 in 1906-07, which is decidedly a remarkable improvement.

5. *General Remarks.*—M. Chiragh-ud-din, B.A., Head Master of the M. B. High School, Kohat, held charge of the Schools in this Agency till the 18th April 1907, when he was succeeded by M. Abdul Latif on the creation of the new post of District Inspector of Schools for Kohat and Kurram. The inspection work of both these officers was adequate, but the teaching of model lessons in schools did not receive sufficient attention on their part. At the annual inspection, 10 Primary Schools and the Primary Department of Parachinar Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, were examined by the Personal Assistant in 15 days; and Khwaja Sajjad Husain, B.A., inspected the Secondary Department of the Parachinar Middle School, paying as well cursory visits to the three Primary Schools that fell in his way. With the exception of Hassan Ali Primary, all the schools are in a fairly satisfactory condition. Judging from an increased number of schools, a comparatively greater rise in the number of scholars and the appreciable rise in expenditure, it may be said that the demand for education in the Agency is on the increase. The discipline and moral tone of the schools were generally satisfactory, but the apathy of teachers towards the physical training of their pupils still continues and the appointment of an itinerant drill-instructor, for the teaching of drill and gymnastics in these schools, is necessary. Several Primary schools are still in want of suitable accommodation and several articles of furniture, such as apparatus for teaching Practical Mensuration etc., are yet to be provided for. The calibre of teachers still needs a good deal of improvement, as only 4 out of 18 teachers employed in the Agency are trained. Geography, Easy Arithmetical Problems, Practical Mensuration and Grammar are generally ill-taught. The thanks of the Department are due to Mr. F. W. Johnston, the Political Agent, who takes a keen interest in Educational matters and whose visits to schools have done much to popularize them.

II.—Tochi Valley.

1. In consequence of the recent Imperial grant the number of Primary schools rose from 4 to 6 and that of scholars from 102 to 166, the numerical strength of agriculturists and average daily attendance having risen by 45 and 33, respectively, during the past school year. The Private Schools returned last year are said to have been closed, but no reasons have been given. The pupils in receipt of instruction in the Valley were distributed according to race or creed as below :—

Muhammadans	86
Brahmans	2
N. B. Hindus	78

The schools were maintained solely by the Imperial Revenues, which showed an expenditure of Rs. 846 more than in the previous year. Visits to schools continue to be performed by the District Inspector of Schools Bannu, and the annual inspection by the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education. All the four candidates who appeared for the Upper Primary Standard passed as last year. The scarcity of trained teachers in the Valley continues to be as severely felt as before, their number standing still at 2. Discipline was fairly well maintained but increased attention was needed in respect of personal cleanliness. Physical training was only middling and revised courses had not been introduced. Housing and equipment of schools were well-looked after, and frequent visits paid by the Tahsil authorities were generally beneficial and encouraging to Primary Education.

III.—Shirani Country.

The apathy of Shiranis continues to be great. The only experimental school at Darazinda that was started about two years ago has failed to find favour with the people. The founding of some stipends, as has been done in the Kurram valley, seems essential to popularize education here and to induce boys to come to the school. Only 13 boys (all agriculturists) attended the three lower classes of the school, against 22 last year, and the amount expended on Education fell from Rs. 304 to Rs. 228. Fees are not levied and the arrangements for inspection are the same as stated in the last year's report.

IV.—Khyber Agency.

The number of primary schools rose from 3 to 5 with an increase of 26 in the number of pupils under instruction. The total roll of 79 was classified as below according to creed :—

Muhammadans	69
Sikhs	4
Hindus	6

Of these, 65 were sons of agriculturists.

The entire cost on education, which was met from Imperial Revenues, increased from Rs. 667 to Rs. 1,721, in addition to which Rs. 575 were spent on new furniture provided to schools. The average daily attendance for all schools at the close of the past school year was 52 against 36 in 1906-07.

These schools are not yet inspected by any of the Departmental officers.

IMAD-UD-DIN,
Officer in charge of the duties
of the Inspector-General of Education,
N.-W. F. Province and Baluchistan.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the North-West Frontier Province at the end of the official year 1907-08.

[For details, see General Table III.]

Area and Population.			Institutions and Scholars.	Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentages of
				Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total of Public Institutions.				
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16,466	Towns ... 20 Villages ... 3,348 Total ... 3,368	Males ... 1,159,306 Females ... 966,174 Total ... 2,125,480	Institutions: For Males ...	1	...	26	256	1	...	284	104	465	853	Institutions to number of towns and villages: 25·33
			„ Females...	...	...	1	24	...	...	25	...	91	116	3·44
			Total ...	1	...	27	280	1	...	309	104	556	969	28·77
			Scholars: Males ...	22	...	5,974	11,274	53	...	17,323	1,270	7,668	26,261	Male scholars to male population of school-going age: 15·10
			Females ...	...	...	211	1,337	...	...	1,548	...	1,434	2,982	Female scholars to female population of school-going age: 2·06
			Total ...	22	...	6,185	12,611	53	...	18,871	1,270	9,102	29,243	9·17

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1907-08.

(For details, see General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*												
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For Males	7,286	...	1,05,239	54,943	10,519	...	1,77,987	...	...	26,005	7,776	31,224	9,972	8,823	83,800	269,602	
For Females ...	...	...	1,165	6,659	...	...	7,815	...	...								
Total ...	7,286	...	1,06,404	61,593	10,519	...	1,85,802	...	...	26,005	7,776	31,224	9,972	8,823	83,800	269,602	
2. (*a*) Percentages of Imperial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Imperial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	2·06	...	17 12	2 39	18·08	...	39·65	...	...	40·92	3 66	13·20	·19	2·38	60·35	100	
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	11·96	48·23	...	...	60·19	...	...	2·31	4·79	20 91	8·64	3·16	39·81	100	
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	69·47	11·91	...	...	81·38	...	...	...	2 03	8·14	1·36	7·09	18·62	100	
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	2 70	...	39·47	22·85	3·90	...	68·92	...	...	·9 65	2·88	11 58	3·70	3·27	31·08	100	

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—								
Government Institutions.	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	12 9 9	210 6 1	...	92 5 8
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost ...	...	...	...	15 14 3	210 6 1	...	94 5 0
Local Fund Schools	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	6 6 10	5 5 8	...	...	5 8 8
	Total Cost ...	...	...	8 13 10	5 7 10	...	...	6 1 2
Municipal Schools ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	0 2 8	...	...	0 0 9
	Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	15 8 4	5 9 7	...	...	12 9 3
	Total Cost ...	...	...	23 11 5	6 1 6	...	...	18 7 10
Aided Institutions ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	54 8 9	...	9 9 2	0 2 8	...	...	3 14 3
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	0 12 11	1 5 7	...	...	1 3 9
	Total Cost ...	331 2 11	...	31 13 10	2 8 2	...	...	15 15 4
Unaided Institutions ...	Total Cost ...	...	...	13 2 6	5 4 9	...	...	9 13 1
All Institutions ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	54 8 9	...	1 12 4	0 1 11	210 6 1	...	1 5 3
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	7 9 7	4 6 1	...	...	5 6 5
	Total Cost ...	331 2 11	...	18 14 9	5 4 3	210 6 1	...	10 10 11

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
Collegiate Education. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	22	16
Collegiate Education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Collegiate Education. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	22	16
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys — High Schools	...	...	...	...	5	1,630	1,468	1,215	4	1,039	841	723
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	4	1,029	893	728	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	10	1,383	1,289	1,046	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	211	199	129
Total	...	...	...	...	19	4,042	3,650	2,989	5	1,250	1,040	852
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys	1	75	74	55	214	9,134	8,543	6,951	34	1,696	1,553	1,351
School Education, General. For Girls	....	...	...	...	8	541	500	364	8	362	333	271
Total	1	75	74	55	222	9,675	9,043	7,315	42	2,058	1,886	1,622
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	1	53	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. " " for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	53	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	2	128	124	105	241	13,717	12,693	10,304	48	3,330	2,948	2,490

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. *Advanced Teaching—*
   - (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   - (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
   - (*c*) Any other Oriental Classic ... ...
2. *Elementary Teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly* ... ...
3. *Elementary Teaching—The Quran, Shastras or other religious books by rote*
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard* ... ...

RAL TABLE III.

North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1907-08.

Management.				Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.								Number of girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of boys in Girls' Schools.	REMARKS.
Unaided.											*Hindus.*								
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans. *	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	1	22	22	22	...	...	...	2	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	22	22	22	...	...	...	2	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	
3	893	933	675	12	3,562	2,148	2,128	3,257	...	21	162	1,615	1,763	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	1,029	451	434	1,012	...	...	52	288	689	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	10	1,383	...	552	1,383	...	...	32	322	1,029	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	211	...	12	211	...	...	12	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	893	933	675	27	6,185	2,599	3,156	5,863	...	21	258	2,424	3,481	...	1	...	...	...	
7	369	332	262	256	11,274	113	1,787	11,317	...	8	260	2,757	8,244	...	...	5	16	...	
8	434	358	259	24	1,337	...	29	1,398	...	1	73	1,036	227	...	...	...	...	47	
15	803	690	521	280	12,611	113	1,816	12,715	...	9	333	3,793	8,471	...	...	5	16	47	
...	...	...	...	1	53	...	53	53	...	...	1	13	39	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	53	...	53	53	...	...	1	13	39	...	...	...	...	...	
18	1,696	1,623	1,196	309	18,871	2,734	5,047	18,631	...	30	594	6,239	12,002	...	1	5	16	47	
...	...	...		101	1,171	...	1,052	119	...	...	...	...	1,171	...	...	...	12	...	
...	...	...		3	99	...	90	9	...	...	20	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys ...			...	83	1,558	...	287	1,333	...	...	76	1,256	226	...	...	...	20	...	
For Girls ...			...	20	273	...	21	252	...	...	19	234	20	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys ...			...	381	6,025	...	5,561	467	...	...	...	...	6,025	...	...	...	232	...	
For Girls ...			...	71	1,161	...	817	346	...	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	...	11	
For Boys ...			...	1	85	37	85	22	...	...	3	81	1	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total			...	650	10,372	37	7,913	2,548	...	...	118	1,650	8,604	...	...	...	264	11	
GRAND TOTAL			...	969	29,243	2,771	12,960	21,179	...	30	712	7,889	20,606	...	1	5	280	58	

* Includes Sikhs also.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A).

Number of Scholars on the 31st March in the North-West Frontier Province, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed, for the official year 1907-08.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Remarks.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.*					
Collegiate Education—										
Arts Colleges—										
English ...	Male	...	...	2	9	11	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oriental ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges for Professional Training—										
Law ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		...	...	2	9	11	...	...	...	
School Education—General—										
Secondary Schools—										
For Boys—										
High Schools ...	Male	...	...	21	162	1,615	1,763	...	1	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—										
English ...	Male	...	...	...	52	288	689	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	Male	...	...	...	32	322	1,029	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—										
High Schools ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—										
English ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	12	199	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	21	258	2,424	3,481	...	1	...
Primary Schools—										
For Boys ...	Male	...	...	8	260	2,747	8,238	...	...	5
	Female	...	...	...	...	10	6	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Male	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	1	73	989	227	...	...	...
Total		...	...	9	333	3,793	8,471	...	...	5
School Education—Special—										
Schools for Special Instruction—										
Training Schools ...	Male	...	...	...	1	13	39	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes Sikhs also.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A)—concluded.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, in the North-West Frontier Province, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed, for the official year 1907-08.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Remarks.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—*concluded.*										
Schools for Special Instruction—concluded.										
Law Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	...	1	13	39	...	...	...	
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		...	30	594	6,239	12,002	...	1	5	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—										
1. Advanced Teaching—										
(*a*) Arabic or Persian ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	1,159	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	
(*b*) Sanskrit ...	Male ...	...	...	20	79	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Elementary Teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly—										
For Boys ...	Male ...	...	...	76	1,236	226	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	19	234	20	...	...	...	
3. Elementary Teaching—The Qoran only—										
For Boys ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	5,793	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	232	...	...	...	
For Girls ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	1,150	...	...	...	
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—										
For Boys ...	Male ...	...	...	3	81	1	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...		...	...	118	1,650	8,604	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...		...	30	712	7,889	20,606	...	1	5	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

PUBLIC

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Under Public Management.													
	Managed by Government.							*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*						
	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education. — Arts Colleges.														
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.														
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — Secondary Schools.														
For Boys — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,274	13,041	623	187	41,125
For Boys — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,364	1,778	4,098	...	...	9,240
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,008	1,452	1,161	...	...	10,621
For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,372	30,504	18,300	623	187	60,986
Primary Schools.														
For Boys	...	...	...	243	...	...	1,176	...	43,945	1,476	1,383	...	...	46,804
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	132	3,070	...	...	...	3,337
Total	...	...	...	243	...	...	1,176	135	44,077	4,546	1,383	...	...	50,141
School Education, Special. — Schools for Special Instruction.														
Training Schools for Masters	...	10,519	...	...	...	...	...	10,519	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	10,519	...	...	...	...	...	10,519	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,873	3,671	...	...	23,544
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)		108	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	8,211	484	...	...	10	8,705
Total	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	28,084	4,155	...	...	10	32,249
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	11,560	...	...	243	...	...	11,803	135	83,533	39,205	19,683	623	197	1,43,376

* Includes Rs. 50 paid from Municipal Fund, Abbottabad, to Anjuman-i-Islam.

(*a*) Middle Department is unaided.

(*b*) From Political Fund to Dauri boys.

RAL TABLE IV.

North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1907-08.

INSTITUTIONS.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															ALL OTHER SOURCES.		
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							*Unaided.*										
Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public.	GRAND TOTAL.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,200	...	...	1,163	...	4,923	7,286	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,163	4,923	...	7,286
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,200	...	...	1,163	...	4,923	7,286	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,163	4,923	...	7,286
9,958	...	660	9,292	240	11,826	31,976	7,208	3,208	1,861	12,277	9,958	...	27,934	29,541	17,945	...	85,378
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,364	1,778	4,098	...	...	9,240
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,008	1,452	1,161	...	...	10,621
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	183(*a*)	...	982	...	1,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...	982	...	1,165
9,958	...	843	9,292	1,222	11,826	33,141	7,208	3,208	1,861	12,277	9,958	11,372	31,347	34,800	18,927	...	1,06,404
294	1,509	621	1,438	410	1,374	5,646	725	65	*527	1,317	1,227	45,454	2,147	3,789	2,326	...	54,943
25	257	160	29	505	...	976	...	559	1,778	2,337	160	389	3,230	29	2,842	...	6,650
319	1,766	781	1,467	915	1,374	6,622	725	624	2,305	3,654	1,387	45,843	5,377	3,818	5,168	...	61,593
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,519	...	...	...	...	...	10,519
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,519	...	...	...	...	...	10,519
7,680	...	...	...	...	...	7,680	...	...	...	...	7,680	19,873	3,671	...	...	...	31,224
...	...	131	...	35	429	595	...	432	132	564	108	8,211	615	...	1,038	...	9,972
7,680	...	131	...	35	429	8,275	...	432	132	564	7,788	28,084	4,286	...	1,038	...	41,196
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,806	2,199	...	...	...	...	26,005
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,619	3,823	630	...	106	26(*b*)	6,204
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509	47	...	...	45	...	601
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	106	...	...	...	542
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	109	...	...	...	179
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,387	1,889	1,922	327	912	...	6,437
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	1,277	...	...	...	2,386
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,321	9,753	4,114	327	1,063	26	42,604
19,157	1,766	1,755	11,922	2,172	18,552	55,324	7,933	4,264	4,298	16,495	58,173	95,052	45,124	40,108	31,119	26	269,602

Abbottabad, for the maintenance of their Anglo-Vernacular Primary School.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.* 1			Middle Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.* 2		
					Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys.	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	3	775	...	...	...	131	...	131
		Vernacular	8	1,101	...	...	...	232	...	232
	Municipal	English	6	1,884	136	...	136	426	...	426
		Vernacular	2	282	...	...	...	42	...	42
	Aided	English	4	1,039	192	...	192	276	...	276
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	3	893	101	...	101	206	...	206
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		26	5,974	429	...	429	1,313	...	1,313
For Girls.	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	211	...	...	...	...	12	12
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		1	211	...	...	...	...	12	12
Total Secondary Schools			27	6,185	429	...	429	1,313	12	1,325
Primary Schools.										
For Boys.	Government		1	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		209	8,705	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		5	429	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		34	1,696	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		7	369	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		256	11,274	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		2	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		6	486	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		8	362	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		8	434	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		24	1,337	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools			280	12,611	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			307	18,796	429	...	429	1,313	12	1,325

RAL TABLE V.

in the North-West Frontier Province at the end of the official year 1907-08.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed Books.			Not reading printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
215	...	215	429	...	429	...	...	...	775	...	775
209	...	209	660	...	660	...	...	...	1,101	...	1,101
493	...	493	829	...	829	...	...	...	1,884	...	1,884
49	...	49	191	...	191	...	...	...	282	...	282
235	...	235	278	...	278	58	...	58	1,039	...	1,039
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188	...	188	398	...	398	...	...	...	893	...	893
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,389	...	1,389	2,785	...	2,785	58	...	58	5,974	...	5,974
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24	24	...	175	175	...	...	...	...	211	211
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24	24	...	175	175	...	...	...	...	211	211
1,389	24	1,413	2,785	175	2,960	58	...	58	5,974	211	6,185
17	...	17	58	...	58	...	...	...	75	...	75
1,697	...	1,697	7,008	...	7,008	...	...	...	8,705	...	8,705
14	...	14	309	...	309	106	...	106	429	...	429
242	...	242	1,426	...	1,426	12	16	28	1,680	16	1,696
50	...	50	313	...	313	6	...	6	369	...	369
2,020	...	2,020	9,114	...	9,114	124	16	140	11,258	16	11,274
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	55	55	...	...	...	...	55	55
...	60	60	...	426	426	...	...	...	...	486	486
...	27	27	47	288	335	...	...	...	47	315	362
...	12	12	...	422	422	...	...	...	...	434	434
...	99	99	47	1,191	1,238	...	...	...	47	1,290	1,337
2,020	99	2,119	9,161	1,191	10,352	124	16	140	11,305	1,306	12,611
3,409	123	3,532	11,946	1,366	13,312	182	16	198	17,279	1,517	18,796

EDUCATION—GENE

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts Colleges.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ Arts	...	1	...	1	...	15	...	3	18
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3. „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3. „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
4. „ „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
5. „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5. „ „ Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ Pashtu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Medicine.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
Licentiate in Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education.									
Matriculation ... ... { Boys ...	5	4	3	12	61	204	42	11	218
Matriculation ... ... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination, English ... { Boys † ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination, English ... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ Vernacu { Boys ...	9	...	...	9	65	...	...	6	71
„ „ „ Vernacu { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Standard Examination for girls	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
Upper Primary Examination ... { Boys ...	139	7	4	150	982	149	100	...	1,231
Upper Primary Examination ... { Girls ...	7	2	1	10	18	11	3	...	32
Lower Primary Examination ... { Boys † ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... { Girls ...	6	2	1	9	39	20	15	...	74
Public Service Certificate Examination ... { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination ... { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Education.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. { Upper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. { Lower ...	1	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	25
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Upper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Lower ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Arts Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination (Hospital Assistant) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2

* Includes
† Abolished

RAL TABLE VI.

North-West Frontier Province during the official year 1907-08.

NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.							
Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindus.* Brahmans	*Hindus.* Non-Brahmans	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	30	21	5	87	...	1	4	54	28	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	...	...	1	49	...	...	3	7	39	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
701	97	71	...	869	...	...	43	269	556	...	1	...
17	10	3	...	30	...	...	...	27	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	13	13	...	55	...	...	...	49	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...

Sikhs also.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by District Boards.											In Institutions managed by			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education. — Arts Colleges.															
English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — Secondary Schools.															
For Boys. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys. Middle Schools English ...	3	775	651	538	...	3,364	580	2,628	...	...	6,572	...	...	...	3,364
For Boys. Middle Schools Vernacular	8	1,101	1,071	855	...	7,708	...	989	...	...	8,697	...	300	...	8,008
For Girls. High Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11	1,876	1,722	1,393	...	11,072	580	3,617	...	...	15,269	...	300	...	11, 372
Primary Schools.															
For Boys	209	8,705	8,179	6,679	...	43,945	...	1,117	...	...	45,062	...	...	1,509	45,454
For Girls	2	55	52	39	...	132	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	257	389
Total ...	211	8,760	8,231	6,718	...	44,077	...	1,117	...	...	45,194	...	...	1,766	45,843
Schools for Special Instruction.															
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	19,873	...	...	...	...	19,873	...	...	...	19,873
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	8,211	...	...	...	...	8,211	...	...	...	8,211
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	28,084	...	...	...	...	28,084	...	...	...	28,084
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,199
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Medical Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,823
Primary Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Boarding-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,889
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,753
Grand Total ...	222	10,636	9,953	8,111	...	83,233	580	4,734	...	...	88,547	...	300	1,766	95,052

RAL TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1907-08.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	District Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	1,630	1,468	1,215	...	27,274	...	13,041	623	187	41,125	...	...	660	27,934	27,934	
1	254	242	190	...	1,198	...	1,470	...	...	2,668	...	580	...	1,778	5,142	
2	282	218	191	...	1,452	300	172	...	...	1,924	...	...	...	1,452	9,460	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	183	183	
8	2,166	1,928	1,596	...	29,924	300	14,683	623	187	45,717	...	580	843	31,347	42,719	
5	429	364	272	...	1,476	...	266	...	...	1,742	...	...	671	2,147	47,601	
6	486	448	325	135	3,070	...	...	...	...	3,205	...	...	160	3,230	3,619	
11	915	812	597	135	4,546	...	266	...	...	4,947	...	...	831	5,377	51,220	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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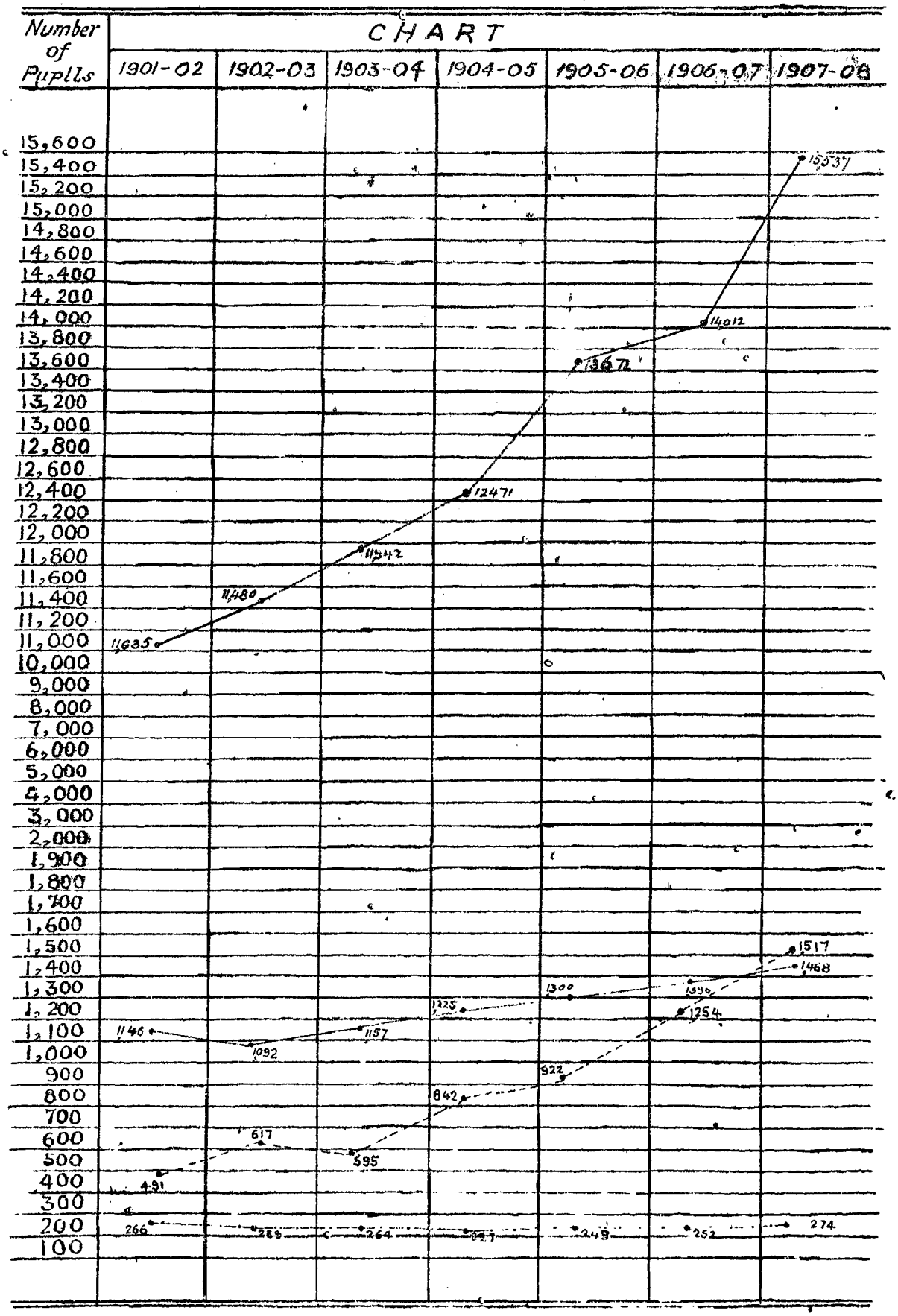
...	...	...	...	...	3,671	...	...	...	...	3,671	...	...	...	3,671	23,544	
...	...	...	...	...	484	...	...	...	...	484	...	...	131	615	8,826	
...	...	...	...	...	4,155	...	...	...	...	4,155	...	...	131	4,286	32,370	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,199	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	4,453	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	542	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	179	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,923	3,811	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,277	2,386	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,114	13,867	
19	3,081	2,740	2,193	135	38,625	300	14,949	623	187	54,819	...	580	1,805	45,124	1,40,176	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1907-08.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Imperial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government...	1	53	...	...	...	53	1,148	...	...	...	1,148	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	20	355	...	252	103	...	...	3,464	...	...	3,464	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	2	71	...	66	5	...	239	347	160	162	908	
4. Unaided ...	4	67	12	49	6	...	...	...	752	165	917	
Total ...	27	546	12	367	114	53	1,387	3,811	912	327	6,437	

Chart showing the progress made by Education in the North West Frontier Province. since its formation in 1901.



Secondary Educaton - Anglo - Vernacular. ·——·

" " Vernacular =

Primary Education. =

Female Education. =

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1908-09.

Price Re. 0-13-0 or 1 shilling 1 pence.

Peshawar:
PRINTED AT THE COMMERCIAL PRESS BY D. C. ANAND & SONS, GOVERNMENT PRINTERS, N.-W. F. PROVINCE.

1909.

Annual Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1908-09.

Review by the Chief Commissioner.

The report shows in somewhat less degree the same features as were noted in the previous year's Review. Apart from the progress shown by the statistics, there are other indications also that education in the true sense of the word is beginning to be appreciated. The proposal to establish a Provincial College initiated by Sir George Roos-Keppel has the entire support of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, and steps are being taken to push on the creation of this institution, the prospect of which is welcomed by the people of all districts of the Province. In this, as in other matters, the absence of a controlling head of the Educational Service is felt : the Local Administration has been without a Director of Eduction since 1905.

2. Although there has been financial stringency, nearly half a lakh of rupees was spent during the year in excess of the expenditure of the previous year. This increased grant was contributed from all sources except District Funds, which were unable to provide as much as in 1907-08. In connection with the remarks on Local Fund contributions contained in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Report, it must be noted that while Local Bodies do their best to provide the fixed minimum for the educational contribution, discrepancies in the calculation of this amount are bound to occur owing to the difference between the school and the financial year : also the definition of the minimum contribution as "25 per cent. of the gross revenue" is open to diverse interpretations. The problem of finding the funds necessary for educational development is not easy, as the calls on Local Bodies are many and increasing, while the funds at their disposal tend to remain stationary. It is, moreover, doubtful if the system of obligatory fixed contributions from Local Funds is sound from a general point of view.

3. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to Mr. Godley for his control of the Department and to Khwaja Sajjad Husain for his administration of the local duties of the Inspector-General of Education : but the Annnal Report has been submitted so late as to deprive it of its value, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that this delay will not recur.

S. E. PEARS,

Assistant Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province.

PESHAWAR :
The 17th January 1910.

N.-W. F. P. Govt. Press, Peshawar.—507 S. to C. C.—17-1-10—230.

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1908-1909.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner visited most of the Secondary and a number of Primary Schools during his tour in the Province, several High and Middle Schools being inspected by Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C. S. I., the Revenue Commissioner. The Mission College at Peshawar was inspected by a Sub-Committee of the Punjab University headed by Mr. J. C. Godley, the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. Mr. H. W. Oranage, C.I.E., the Director-General of Education, who visited Peshawar in the beginning of April last, paid visits to the Mission College, the Government Normal School, and the four High Schools in the capital of the Province.

CHAPTER I.—General Summary.

Number of Institutions and Scholars.—The annexed table summarises the statistics of all classes of educational institutions in the North-West Frontier Province for the last two years and shows that—

(*i*) The number of *public institutions* has decreased from 309 to 307, but the number of scholars increased from 18,871 to 19,235. Private Institutions, the returns for which cannot be verified and are therefore not wholly reliable, show a further decline of 13 with a fall of 716 in attendance. Taking both Public and Private Institutions together, there are now 954 educational institutions in the Province giving instruction to 28,891 scholars, or 8·7 per cent. of the children of school-going age against 8·8 per cent. last year. The proportion of students attending schools of all kinds in the Province to those who might be at school is given below according to districts :—

District.	*1908-09.*	*1907-08.*
Dera Ismail Khan	12·7	12·2
Bannu	16·9	16·7
Peshawar	7·4	7·4
Hazara	6·5	6·9
Kohat	7·0	7·5

(*ii*) *College.*—The Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar, is as before the only Arts College in the Province, which teaches up to the Intermediate Standard of the Panjab University and had 22 students on its roll as last year.

(*iii*) *Secondary Schools.*—The number of Secondary Schools for boys increased by one, the number of scholars in these institutions having risen by 205. The Arya Kanaya Patshala at Dera Ismail Khan is the only Secondary (Vernacular Middle) School

for girls, but its attendance rose by 56 during the year under report. At the close of the year there were 401 students at the High and 1,398 at the Middle stage, against 429 and 1,325, respectively, in 1907-08.

(*iv*) *Primary Schools.*—The number of Primary Schools for boys and girls shows a decrease of 2 and 1, respectively, but while the number of girls remained stationary, that of boys attending Primary Schools rose by 104. If the scholars in Primary Schools be added to those reading in the Primary Departments of Secondary institutions, we get a total of 15,813 boys and 1,550 girls who were receiving an elementary education in the various Public Institutions of the Province.

(*v*) *Schools for Special Instruction.*—The Government Normal School, Peshawar, was attended by 51 boys against 53 in 1907-08.

(*vi*) *Private Schools.*—These institutions are now returned as 647 in number (551 for boys and 96 for girls) with 8,202 boys and 1,454 girls under instruction, against 660 schools (569 for boys and 91 for girls) with 8,938 boys and 1,434 girls reading in them last year.

2. *Classification according to creed.*—The following table compares the distribution of pupils according to creed for the last two years :—

	In Public Institutions.		*In Private Institutions.*		*Total.*	
	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08
Muhammadans ...	12,072	12,002	8,308	8,604	20,380	20,606
Hindus { Non-Brahman	5,783	5,459	968	1,230	6,751	6,689
Hindus { Brahman ...	544	594	76	118	620	712
Sikhs	805	780	304	420	1,109	1,200
Native Christians ...	27	30	...	...	27	30
Others	4	6	...	...	4	6

From the above it will be seen that while the number of scholars has fallen off by 716 in Private Institutions, it has improved by 364 in Public Schools whose popularity may be taken to indicate an increasing appreciation of the advantage of education.

3. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education in the Province for the last year was Rs. 3,19,124, or Rs. 49,522 more than in the previous year; the direct expenditure on the establishments and contingencies of all kinds of institutions increased by Rs. 18,417, the indirect expenditure having risen by Rs. 31,105, the excess being chiefly due to building grants paid by Government and to other building expenses incurred by the local and private bodies of the Province, and partly to an increase in the number of scholarships which were current during the year.

The increase in the direct expenditure is explained by some improvement in the salaries of teachers and in the equipment of the various educational institutions.

It will be interesting to note that the average annual cost of education for scholars varies from Rs. 427 in the Mission College, Peshawar, to Rs. 18-5-0 in a Secondary School, Rs. 5-7-0 in a Primary School, and Rs. 6-15-0 in a Girls' School.

Of the total amount, Rs. 2,17,665 was met from Public Funds, Rs. 40,357 from fees, and Rs. 61,102 from "other sources."

The increase of Rs. 2,529 in the expenditure on the Normal School, Peshawar, was due to some salary increments, higher rent of school building, and compensation allowances. The average annual cost of educating a student in this training institution was Rs. 250-14-9.

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	Increase.	Decrease.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	Increase.	Decrease.	1908-1909	1907-1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Males.												
Arts Colleges { English	1	1	...	...	22	22	...	...	9,826	7,286	2,540	...
Arts Colleges { Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	12	12	...	...	3,617	3,562	55	...	91,466	85,378	6,088	...
Middle Schools	15	14	1	...	2,562	2,412	150	...	21,568	19,861	1,707	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	27	26	1	...	6,179	5,974	205	...	113,034	1,05,239	7,795	...
Primary Schools	254	256	...	2	11,378	11,274	104	...	57,896	54,943	2,953	...
Total Schools for General Education	281	282	...	1	17,557	17,248	309	...	170,930	1,60,182	10,748	...
Institutions for Special Instruction	1	1	...	...	51	53	...	2	13,048	10,519	2,529	...
Total Institutions for General Education and for Special Instruction	283	284	...	1	17,630	17,323	307	...	1,93,804	1,77,987	15,817	...
For Females.												
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools	1	1	...	...	267	211	56	...	1,296	1,165	131	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	1	1	...	...	267	211	56	...	1,296	1,165	131	...
Primary Schools	23	24	...	1	1,338	1,337	1	...	9,119	6,650	2,469	...
Total Schools for General Education	24	25	...	1	1,605	1,548	57	...	10,415	7,815	2,600	...
Schools for Special Instruction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction	24	25	...	1	1,605	1,548	57	...	10,415	7,815	2,600	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females.	307	309	...	2	19,235	18,871	364	...	2,04,219	1,85,802	18,417	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males	551	569	...	18	8,202	8,938	...	736	...	...	...	...
For Females...	96	91	5	...	1,454	1,434	20	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females ...	647	660	...	13	9,656	10,372	...	716	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private	954	969	...	15	28,891	29,243	...	352	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,460	7,776	684	...
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,445	76,024	30,421	...
Grand Total of Expenditure	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	3,19,124	2,69,602	49,522	...
	Number of Scholars											
High Stage ... { Boys ...	401	429	...	28	From Imperial Revenues ...				80,152	58,173	21,979	...
High Stage ... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	„ Provincial Revenues ...				...	...	...	...
Middle Stage ... { Boys ...	1,380	1,313	67	...	„ District Funds				82,926	95,052	...	12,126
Middle Stage ... { Girls ...	18	12	6	...	„ Municipal Funds ...				54,587	45,124	9,463	...
Total ... { Boys ...	1,781	1,742	39	...	„ Fees { Tuition Fees...				39,869	39,781	88	...
Total ... { Girls ...	18	12	6	...	„ Fees { Other Fees ...				488	327	161	...
Upper Primary* ... { Boys ...	3,200	3,409	...	209	„ Other Sources				61,102	31,145	29,957	...
Upper Primary* ... { Girls ...	106	123	...	17								
Lower Primary ... { Boys ...	12,613	12,128	485	...								
Lower Primary ... { Girls ...	1,444	1,382	62	...								
Total ... { Boys ...	15,813	15,537	276	...								
Total ... { Girls ...	1,550	1,505	45	...	Total ...				3,19,124	2,69,602	49,522	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

4. *Expenditure from Imperial Revenues—Reconciliation with the figures supplied by the Accountant-General.*—It appears from column 27 of General Table No. IV of this report that the expenditure from Imperial Revenues during the year was Rs. 80,152 against Rs. 58,173 in 1907-08. If we add to this Rs. 22,715 under the head Government Schools (General) paid direct to the Local Bodies for the maintenance of Secondary and Primary Schools and make an allowance of Rs. 700 for the difference between the expenditure for the school and financial year, the total comes to Rs 1,02,167 and tallies with that supplied by the Accountant-General.

5. *Expenditure from Local Funds.*—The expenditure from District Funds was Rs. 82,926, or Rs. 12,126 less than last year, the decrease being chiefly due to the fact that less money was spent during the year on school buildings and furniture and partly to the closure of some Primary Schools in the Kohat district. The expenditure from Municipal Funds was Rs. 54,587, or Rs. 9,463 more than in the previous year. The rise was due to the addition of two more schools to the list of secondary institutions and to increased expenses on account of buildings, appliances, etc. District Funds contributed 26 and Municipal Funds 17·1 per cent. of the total expenditure on education.

6. *Fees.*—Tuition fees are levied only in institutions for boys, and the income from this source was Rs. 40,357, or Rs 249 better than in the previous year, being 127. per cent. of the total educational expenditure.

7. *Expenditure from "other sources."*—The expenditure from "other sources" amounted to Rs. 61,102, or Rs. 29,957, in excess of that reported last year. The increase is explained by an expenditure of nearly twenty thousand rupees incurred by the Church Mission Society on the College building in addition to the Government grant and by the inclusion in the year's returns of the Middle and Primary Departments of the Victoria Bhiratri High School, Dera Ismail Khan, and of the pay of the Lady Superintendent of the Mission Girls' Schools, Peshawar. "Other sources" contributed 19·1 per cent. of the total expenditure on education against 11·5 last year.

8. *Management of Schools by District Boards.*—Two hundred and twenty schools (3 Anglo-Vernacular Middle, 9 Vernacular Middle, and 208 Primary Schools, including 2 for girls) are under the control of the five District Boards, and their management was on the whole satisfactory. Sufficient attention appears to be everywhere given to educational matters, the sympathetic interest taken by the District Boards, Hazara and Bannu, in the welfare of their schools, in spite of financial difficulties, being particularly commendable. With the exception of Middle Schools in the Peshawar District, the District Board Schools are fairly well equipped with the necessary furniture and appliances, though the supply of matting in Vernacular Schools is scanty in most places, and unserviceable maps and obsolete text books are to be replaced in many schools. The crying want in all the districts, especially in Peshawar and Bannu, is for school buildings ; in the former district even Middle Schools being poorly housed. Taking into consideration the financial condition and liabilities of the District Funds, it seems improbable that the District Boards will ever be in a position to provide suitable school-houses where they are wanted and enlarge and improve those which already exist without the help of Government, which will be indispensable if the prospects of the teachers are also to be improved, and the unqualified and incompetent men now working in a large number of schools are to be replaced by trained and certificated ones.

All the five District Boards taken together budgetted Rs. 9,649 less than the minimum which they might be required to do by Government, and their gross expenditure on education during their respective school-years fell short of the budget provision to the extent of more than seven thousand rupees, but no doubt the greater part of the balance would as usual be utilised in purchasing the necessary furniture and apparatus about the end of the financial year. The percentage of the total expenditure from District Funds on their minimum liabilities was 82·5 per cent. for all the districts—Hazara with 91·4 per cent. occupying the foremost place, Dera Ismail Khan with 76 per cent. being the last in this respect.

9. *Management of Schools by Municipalities.*—At the close of the year 21 Schools (5 High, 1 Anglo-Vernacular, and 2 Vernacular Middle, 5 Primary Schools for boys and 8 for girls) were under the management of Municipal Committees, and their management was, on the whole, satisfactory. With the exception of the Peshawar Municipality, which spent only 37·6 per cent. of the minimum required for educational purposes, the expenditure of all the other Municipal Committees exceeded 10 per cent. of their income. The Committee of Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan have been attentive to the needs of their schools, and are doing their utmost to enlarge the accommodation and to improve the prospects of the teachers. There is reason to believe that the Municipality of Bannu will extend the school building which is inadequate at present in the near future and strengthen the school staff as far as it lies in their power. There are, however, no signs of anything being done at Abbottabad to provide a suitable building for the Municipal High School, and the question of erecting a better and larger boarding-house for the Municipal Board High School, Peshawar, is still hanging fire. Proposals are under consideration of the Government to increase the grants paid to the Head-quarters Municipalities from Imperial Revenues, so that those bodies may be able to contribute towards the pension of the School employés, and it is to be hoped that when the proposals are sanctioned, the services of better qualified staffs will be secured for these schools permanently.

10. *Private Enterprise.*—An increasing interest in educational matters is discernible in all the districts more or less. Several Boys' and Girls' schools established by private bodies have come into existence, and the Managers are anxious for their inspection by Departmental officers. The Islamiya Anjumans at Kohat and Bannu have shown a more lively interest in school matters, and the people in general have been more liberal in subscribing towards funds started for founding scholarships and for other educational purposes.

11. *General Progress.*—From the preceding paragraphs it is clear that the year under report has been one of fair progress in several respects. Though the number of Primary Schools declined by 3, that of Secondary Schools has risen by 1, the number of scholars showing a satisfactory increase in all institutions for general education. The fee receipts as well as the expenditure from Imperial, Municipal Funds, and Private Sources improved considerably. The examination results were, on the whole, favourable, especially those of the Normal School, Peshawar, which passed 27 out of 28 candidates, who appeared for the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination. Private Schools have shown a further tendency to decline, which is not wholly deplorable in view of the growing demand for Public School education. A larger number of scholarships was current at the close of the school-year, and there is an increasing desire among the Pathans to give their sons the benefit of Secondary and Collegiate Education, those among them who can afford to do so sending their children to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. Female education is progressing satisfactorily among Hindus and Sikhs, and even the Muhammadans of the Province are becoming alive to its advantages. The number of trained and better qualified teachers is increasing with the improvement of the prospects in the profession, a number of the Frontier young men being now supplied every year by the Normal School, Peshawar, for the Primary Schools in this Province and in Baluchistan.

The discipline maintained in the Schools was all that could be desired, the defect of organization which no doubt exists in several institutions being chiefly due to want of suitable accommodation and the unavoidable employment in them of a number of men who are either incompetent or, being not contented with their condition, are constantly looking in every direction to improve it and leave the Province as soon as an opportunity occurs.

Physical training is receiving due attention everywhere, and drill and other physical exercises, which form a compulsory part of the School-work, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the physique and character of the students.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

12. *Officer in charge of Education.*—Mr. J. C. Godley, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, continued to exercise general control of the educational work in the Province as Head of the Department. I was in charge of the duties of the Inspector-General of Education throughout the year, except for three months from 6th July to 5th October 1908, when I was on leave, and Khalifa Imad-ud-din, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, acted for me. During the time at my disposal I was 139 days on tour, including 30 days spent in Baluchistan, and inspected 33 Secondary and 49 Primary Schools, besides conducting the High School Scholarship Examination in all the five districts, and supervising the Provincial Athletic Tournament held at Abbottabad in March and April 1909. Khalifa Imad-ud-din spent 29 days on tour in Baluchistan and 31 days in this Province, and paid half-yearly surprise visits to 15 Secondary and 28 Primary Schools.

13. *Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education.*—M. Ali Muhammad Khan, B.A., held the post of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education, spent 232 days on tour, and inspected 10 Middle and 268 Primary Schools, including Primary Departments of 16 Secondary Schools. The inspection work in the Peshawar District being heavy, the District Inspector of Schools, Hazara, was called as usual to assist at the annual examination, and that officer inspected 53 Primary Schools in 31 days.

14. *Inspectress of Schools.*—Miss L. M. Stratford paid half-yearly visits to 15 girls' schools in May, June, and July, 1908; her services being no longer available for work in this Province, were withdrawn by the Punjab Government in October 1908, and no Inspectress has since been appointed in her place. Seven girls' schools in the Hazara District were inspected by the District Inspector of Schools there, the annual inspection of the remaining girls' schools, 15 in number, which were open to male inspection, being held by my Personal Assistant and myself. Three Mission Girls' Schools in Peshawar City were reported to be "Pardah," and therefore could not be visited, but a continuance of the grant-in-aid earned by them in the previous year was recommended.

15. *District Inspectors of Schools.*—All the five District Inspectors remained fast in their districts, except that Shaikh Ghulam Muhammad, District Inspector of Schools, Peshawar, took one month's privilege leave in August 1908, when his Assistant Mir Karim Bakhsh officiated for him. The work of all the District Inspectors was approved, except that deficiency was found in the visitation of schools by the District Inspector of Schools, Peshawar, some dilatoriness having also been noticed in the submission of the returns prepared in his office. Sheikh Ghulam Muhammad retired on the 1st April last after having worked as District Inspector of Schools, Peshawar, for nearly 17 years. The large increase in the number of schools in the Head-quarters District which has taken place during this period, and the very favourable attitude towards public school education of all classes of people who were formerly apathetic or actively opposed to it, is in no small measure due to the pioneering work and influence of this officer whose faithful service has been recognised by the Government by the conferment on him since his retirement of the title of Khan Sahib which he fully deserved.

The other District Inspectors have discharged their duties efficiently and conscientiouslys; Munshi Muhammad Shafi, B.A., District Inspector of Schools, Hazara, and Munshi Muhammad Amin, District Inspector of Schools, Dera Ismail Khan, are as usual keen about their work and continue to enjoy the confidence of the District authorities. M. Allah Din, B.A., District Inspector of Schools, Bannu, has come under my special notice as a young man of very actiive habits, who devotes his energies to the improvement of the Schools under him, and whose relations with the people of the district and with his subordinates are all that could be desired.

The heaviest part of the inspection work in the Province falls to the share of the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education, who, though a member of the Subordinate Service, performs all the duties which in the Punjab are done by an Assistant Inspector of Schools, and much praise is due to Mirza Ali Muhammad Khan, B.A., for the ability and patience with which he continued to discharge the onerous duties of his post.

16. *Other Controlling Agencies.*—The increased interest of the District and Sub-Divisional Officers in the Schools within their jurisdictions will appear from the fact that they were able to visit 63 schools in the course of their tours, the number of schools inspected by them last year being 38 only. The thanks of the Department are due to all the Deputy Commissioners for their co-operation with the Departmental Officers and for their sympathetic attitude towards the schools.

The tahsil officials evidently cannot find sufficient time to visit the schools in their tahsils, which they are expected to do twice a year, and consequently there are a number of schools in every District which have not received visits from these officers for several years past.

CHAPTER III.—Collegiate Education.

17. *The Edwardes Church Mission College* is the only institution of its kind in the Province and teaches up to the Intermediate Standard of the Punjab University.

The roll stood at 22 at the close of the year, or the same as last year.

The total direct expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 9,826 against Rs. 7,286 in 1907-08. Of the sum, Rs. 1,200 was met from Imperial Revenues, Rs. 1,284 from fees, and Rs 7,342 from "other sources."

The Principal's report on the organization and discipline of the College and the University results is as follows :—

"*Staff.*—The staff remains the same and good work has been done by all my colleagues throughout the year under review. Our European staff will be increased to three this autumn."

"*Building.*—The new College buildings, including a residential Hostel, approaches completion. The Hostel is being built without the assistance of a grant from Government, the funds being provided by the liberality of a friend, and a grant from England."

"*Students.*—The number has remained about the same as last year, as the returns will show. In every way their conduct has been most satisfactory. Games have been taken up enthusiastically; attendance has been uniformly regular, and their work on the whole well prepared."

"*Results of University Examination.*—The examination results have been very satisfactory, 6 of the 9 students having been successful in the F. A. Examination. We trust that when the new building is in full working order that our numbers will considerably increase; but the suggestion of a rival College to be created for Muhammadans has caused us some anxiety. A rival institution is, on the face of it, quite unnecessary, besides being prejudicial to the success of the one which the Government of India has assisted in a liberal way."

CHAPTER IV.—Secondary Education (Boys).

18. *Number and Distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The number of Secondary Schools rose by one during the last year and now stands at 27, of which 16 are Anglo-Vernacular and 11 Vernacular. The number of scholars rose from 5,974 to 6,179, or by 205, the increase being spread over all Departments, except the High, where a decrease of 28 pupils is observed. The number of boys learning English was 2,645, or 46 more than in the previous year, that of agriculturists being 2,396, or 38·7 per cent. of the whole.

The total number of scholars is made up as follows :—

Schools.	*Anglo-Vernacular.*	*Vernacular.*
Board ...	2,609	1,547
Aided ...	1,121	...
Unaided ...	902	...

19. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on these Schools amounted to Rs. 77,683, to which Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 9,003; District Funds Rs. 6,515; Municipal Funds Rs. 23,839; Fees Rs. 25,706; and Other Sources Rs. 12,620. The increase in the expenditure from Imperial Revenues was due to higher grants earned by Aided Schools, that from District and Municipal Funds being accounted for by some improvement in the equipment and staff of the Schools, and the opening of a new Vernacular Middle School at Teri. The rise in the expenditure from Other Sources is explained by the fact that the Middle Department of the Victoria Bhiratri High School, Dera Ismail Khan, was recognised during the year and added to the list of Secondary Schools.

20. *Fees.*—The fee receipts which show a nominal increase represent 33·1 per cent. of the total outlay on Secondary Schools against 35·6 per cent. in the year 1907-08. The rates of fees levied in the North-West Frontier Province are lower and the percentage of free and half-rate scholars is higher than in the Punjab: this is no doubt desirable in view of the backward state of education in the Frontier Districts, but as the concessions enjoyed by the different districts are not based on a sound principle, *e.g.*, the fees levied at Dera Ismail Khan, which is more advanced, are much lower than in Kohat, which is admittedly backward, some revision is apparently necessary in the matter.

21. *Scholarships.*—The number of scholarships of all kinds current at the end of the year was 149, or 4 more than in the previous year. Of these 48 were current in High Departments and 101 in Middle Departments; the total number was made up of 71 open, 35 Victoria, and 43 other scholarships, against 58, 34, and 53, respectively, reported last year. The expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 5,886, or slightly less than in the previous year. The largest number of scholarships, *viz.*, 46, was, as usual, in the Peshawar District, their number being smallest in Hazara. *viz.*, 18.

22. *Examination Results.—Entrance Examination.*—190 candidates appeared in the last Matriculation Examination from the Schools of this Province, of whom 90 passed, giving a percentage of 47·4 per cent. as against 39·6 per cent. (82 passes out of 207 candidates) last year. These figures compare favourably with the average of the University results. Board Schools passed 33/57, or 57·9 per cent.; Aided Schools 38/92, or 41·3 per cent.; and Unaided Schools 19/41, or about 47 per cent. The highest percentage was again secured by the Keen Municipal Board High School, Dera Ismail Khan, which passed 8 out of 11 boys sent up, the lowest place being occupied by the Peshawar Islamiya High School where only 2/11 boys could manage to get through the examination. Out of 11 private candidates only 3 passed. The teaching is still far from satisfactory in some of the subjects, which, for want of duly qualified masters, have to be entrusted to incompetent men who have no idea of method and not above resorting to cram books to enable the students to get through the examination.

23. *Examination Results.—Middle School Examination.*—In the last Vernacular Middle School Examination, conducted by the Panjab Education Department, out of 70 candidates, 55 passed, or 78·5 epr cent. compared with 48 passes, out of 65 candidates, or 73·8 per cent. reported last year. Nowshera Kalan, Zaida and Akora Schools in the Peshawar District, Baffa in Hazara, and Tank in the Dera Ismail Khan District, passed all the candidates they sent up for the examination.

24. *Advance of English Education.*—The number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools remained stationary, and the increase of 46 in their attendance is not very appreciable, but there can be no doubt that the demand for English Education is on the increase, even among the Pathans of the Province, who would send their sons to Anglo-Vernacular Schools in larger numbers if the boarding-houses attached to these institutions could be enlarged and improved, or the schools themselves were not far from their own homes. The fact that since the Chief Commissioner's visits paid to a number of schools the Khans of more than one place have expressed their willingness to collect funds

required to raise the status of certain Middle Schools, speaks for itself, and if the local enterprise, of which there are signs, is properly guided, a distinct improvement in Secondary Education may reasonably be expected to take place in the Province.

25. *General Remarks.*—The instructional work is improving with the employment of more trained men; discipline is generally well-maintained, and, except in the case of Dera Ismail Khan where the relations between the Municipal Board and Bhiratri Schools were not what they might be, the inter-school rules have been strictly observed everywhere. Marked progress has been made in physical training. An excellent building has been erected for the Vernacular Middle School at Tank, some much-needed additions and alterations having been made also in the Keen Municipal Board High School, Dera Ismail Khan, and the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Kulachi. The Municipal Committee of Kohat and the District Board of Hazara have also done something to improve the accommodation in the buildings of their respective schools, but nothing has been done by the Municipality of Bannu or the District Board of Peshawar, the Middle Schools maintained by the latter body being with hardly one exception located in most unsuitable structures. The number of trained teachers employed in the schools was 8 more than last year, but as already noticed several posts are still held by men who are incompetent, and these will no doubt be replaced by duly qualified men as funds permit. The supply of appliances is fairly adequate, the furniture is, as a rule, old and of a pattern discarded elsewhere long ago. The apparatus required for the teaching of physical science are still wanting in several places, School Libraries being poor indeed, especially in Middle Schools some of which are not provided even with text and reference books for the use of teachers. The teaching of Kindergarten is limited to a few schools in the Hazara District where a fair beginning has been made: it is to be hoped that the subject will gradually be introduced in all the schools of the Province.

CHAPTER V.—Primary Education (Boys).

26. *Number and Distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The number of Primary Schools declined from 256 to 254 but their attendance rose from 11,274 to 11,378. Four new Primary Schools were started during the year in the Bannu District, 2 in Dera Ismail Khan and 1 in Peshawar, but no less than 9 (including one aided) schools were closed by the District Board, Kohat, to find funds for some urgent works. It is hoped that at least four of the schools which were closed in the Kohat District will be revived during the current year. If the number of boys in Primary Schools be added to that attending Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, we get a total of 15,776 scholars at the primary stage of instruction, or 270 more than last year. Of this total 9,193 are agriculturists.

27. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure on Primary Schools amounted to Rs. 57,896, or Rs 2,953 more than last year. The increase was mainly due to the increased grants paid to Aided Schools and partly to the improvements effected in the *personnel* and equipment of several schools. Adding to the above the sum expended on Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the total expenditure comes to Rs. 93,247, of which 57·7 per cent. was met from District Funds, 13·7 from Municipal Funds, 13·8 from Fees, and 11·3 from "Other Sources," the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 58, 12·9, 14·6, and 11·1, respectively. The average annual cost per scholar in these schools is about Rs. 5-3-9 and varies from Rs. 5-7-5 in Government and Board Schools to Rs, 3-3-0 in Unaided Schools.

28. *Fees.*—The income from fees amounted to Rs. 12,879, or slightly less than last year. As already observed, this source of income contributed only 13·8 per cent. of the total expenditure. It has, however, to be borne in mind that more than one-half of the scholars being agriculturists are exempt from fees in Vernacular Schools, and that the reduced rates are levied in most localities in view of the backward state of education in the Province. Only 16 boys were paying first or second grade fees at the close of the school-year.

29. *Scholarships and Stipends.*—Under the Departmental rules no scholarships are tenable in Primary Schools, but the Deputy Commissioners of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan occasionally pay small sums to Wazir and Dauri boys who may be willing to attend schools, and these stipends amounted to Rs. 150 during the year.

30. *Results of Examination.*—In the last Upper Primary Examination, out of 1,216 candidates, 822, or 67·6 per cent. were successful. Besides these, 124 boys who had already passed the Upper Primary Examination in Vernacular subjects passed the test in English also, the number of such scholars being 74 last year. The percentage of passes was highest in the Dera Ismail Khan District being 68·9.

31. *Zamindari Schools.*—The number of Zamindari Schools stands at 20, or 2 less than last year, and their attendance has declined from 811 to 485. As these schools have never found favour with the people, and have already been replaced by ordinary village schools in the Panjab, it does not seem desirable to continue the experiment in a Province where every inducement is necessary to popularize Primary Education. The instruction in the native method of account which formed the distinctive feature of these schools being, however, a useful subject for a village school curriculum, it might be retained with advantage, and apparently it would be possible to modify the scheme of studies with this object in view and so as to suit local requirements.

32.—*Indigenous Schools examined far grants.*—The number of schools rose by 2 and their attendance by 41. These schools are, as usual, doing useful work, helping as they do in spreading elementary instruction in 3 R's in localities where for want of funds it is not possible to establish ordinary Primary Schools. The teachers employed in these private institutions being generally men of inferior attainments, the teaching is not as intelligent as it might be, and for the same reason there is hardly any school of this type in which Geography is taught. The total grants earned last year rose from Rs. 3,292 to Rs. 3,330. Urdu was the medium of instruction in 27 schools and Gurmukhi in 16.

33. *Gurmukhi classes.*—Gurmukhi classes are not attached to any Board or Aided Schools in the Province, nor does there appear to be any demand for them in the boys' schools, but Punjabi written in Gurmukhi characters is generally the medium through which instruction is imparted in schools meant for Hindu and Sikh girls exclusively.

34. *Proportion of boys not reading beyond the Primary Stage.*—It appears from the returns supplied by the District Inspectors of Schools that while 34 per cent. of the boys left off reading after passing the Upper Primary Examination last year from Vernacular Schools, only 18 per cent. of those who passed the same test from Anglo-Vernacular Schools were unable to continue their studies. This is significant and due partly to the increasing demand for English Education, but chiefly to the fact that Anglo-Vernacular Primary classes are almost invariably attached to Secondary Schools, and the boys after finishing the Primary course can join the higher classes in their own towns and have not to go away from their homes.

35. *General Remarks.*—Primary Education has made fair progress during the year under report. In spite of a decrease in the number of Schools the number of scholars has risen, and though the season was sickly for several months, the examination results were on the whole good. Much is being done by the inspecting officers to improve the method of instruction followed in these Schools, and the gradual increase in the number of trained men is, without doubt, bringing about a more satisfactory state of things in this respect. Something was done during the past year to provide better and more commodious class rooms, though much remains to be done in this respect especially in the Bannu District. The supply of school appliances is generally adequate, but copies of revised text books for the use of teachers are still wanted in most Schools. With the exception of the occasional use of unfair means during examination, the discipline and moral tone of the Schools are improving gradually, and Physical training has received increased attention everywhere. Little has,

however, been done to provide suitable playgrounds, and some difficulty is experienced in making teachers of the old type to take an active interest in the physical exercise of their pupils. The number of trained men employed in Primary Schools is still small—only 167 out of a total of 422, but it is increasing with a fresh supply of a score or more men who pass out of the Normal School every year. With rare exceptions the system of Branch Post Offices attached to a number of Primary Schools is working satisfactorily, and the small allowances paid by the Postal Department enables the teachers to eke out their salaries which are not sufficient for men burdened with families.

CHAPTER VI.—Training Institutions.

36. There is no separate institution in this Province for training the teachers for Secondary Schools, but the Prinicpal of the Government Central Training College, Lahore, was kind enough to reserve 8 seats for candidates sent to the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class from the North-West Frontier Province; 3 men were sent to the Senior Anglo-Vernacular and Senior Vernacular Classes of the same institution on stipends paid from the allotment of Rs. 50 per mensem placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Education, and 2 men more, who had already passed the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Exmination, and were employed in this Province, were admitted to the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Examination with the permission of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. In this manner 3 men were able to pass the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Examination, 1 secured a Senior Vernacular Certificate and 6 were successful in the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Examination. This is very satisfactory, as most of the men who have thus qualified themselves belong to this Province and will naturally prefer to remain in it.

37. *Normal School.*—At the close of the year the number of the Normal School students, all stipendiaries, was 51 against 53 last year. The total number of stipends available is 60. Owing to the demand for Middle passed men for Patwarships, and owing to the fact that the salaries offered to Primary School teachers are small, it has not been possible to secure the full number of stipendiaries, not to speak of any selection being made from among the intending candidates.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 13,048 against Rs. 10,519 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly due to the increased rent of the hired school building and partly to some increment in the emoluments of the menials, and compensation allowances granted to the subordinate staff. There have been several changes in the staff, especially in the Model School, for which it has not yet been possible to secure the services of a duly qualified Second Master, in place of M. Muhammad Din transferred to the Model School, Lahore. There can be little doubt that the salaries fixed for some of the posts are not only low as compared with similar posts in the Punjab, but they are quite inadeqaate for a place like Peshawar where living is becoming dearer and dearer every day. The institution is fairly well equipped with the necessary furniture and appliances, but the school and boarding-houses are located in quite inadequate and unsuitable buildings. There is, however, every prospect of a suitable building being erected in the near future, the Government of India having already sanctioned Rs. 57,000 for the purpose.

38. *Results of Examination.*—Out of 28 students who appeared in the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination from the School, 27 passed—an excellent result, highly creditable to the Head Master M. Abdus Sattar, B. A., and his Assistants. Drawing and Practical Mensuration continue to receive due attention, the teaching of kindergarten and operations in practical Agriculture being also attended to with very fair success.

39. *Physical training and Discipline.*—Physical training is regularly attended to, though in Gymnastics the standard desired has not yet been reached, Marching and Cricket having also made little progress for want of a playground. Out of 26 candidates who appeared in the Junior Gymnastic Certificate Examination, 19 were successful, 2 more students of the school passing the Senior Gymnastic Certificate Examination. At the last Normal School

Tournament held at Lahore, the first prize in Gymnastics and a number of prizes in other sports were won by the students of this school. The discipline is good, and the conduct of the students has been satisfactory. A Students' Club exists in the school and a number of approved newspapers and journals are subscribed for the Reading Room of the institution.

40. *Boarding-house.*—All the stipendiaries reside in the boarding-house atached to the school which is supervised by one of the Masters who lives on the premises; the Hospital Assistant in charge of one of the dispensaries in the town looks after the health of the inmates. As already noticed the accommodation is not suitable, most of the rooms used as dormitories being cramped and insufficiently ventilated, but thanks to the good sanitary arrangements and proper supervision of the kitchens, the health of the boarders was generally good.

41. *Model School attached to the Normal School.*—The Model School had 75 scholars at the close of the year. This institution is primarily a Practising School for the benefit of the students who are trained as teachers, but the special object it has to fulfil does not detract in the least, from its popularity and efficiency as an ordinary Anglo-Vernacular Primary School. The absence of the Head Master on one year's leave without pay, and the transfer of the 2nd Master has been detrimental to the progress of some of the classes, but, on the whole, the school is doing good work, and there is no doubt but that with some changes in the staff and its removal to a suitable building, its usefulness will be considerably enhanced so as to make it fully deserving of the name of a Model School. The result of the Upper Primary Examination, in which 5 boys were successful out of 7, was good on the whole.

CHAPTER VII.—Technical Education.

Nil.

CHAPTER VIII.—Female Education.

42. *Number and Distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The Aided Arya Kanaya Patshala, Dera Ismail Khan, is the only Secondary School for girls which teaches up to the Middle Standard. Its attendance rose from 211 to 267 during the year. The number of Primary Schools fell from 24 to 23, their roll which stood at 1,338 at the close of the year being almost stationary. If the number of girls in attendance at Private Schools and of those reading in Boys' Schools be added to the number of those attending the Board and Aided Schools, we get a total of 3,151 girls (against 3,204 last year) receiving instruction of some kind, or about 2 per cent. of the girls of school-going age. According to race or creed this total may be classified as below :—

Brahmans	101
Non-Brahman Hindus	1,234
Muhammadans	1,619
Sikhs	197

The backward state of female education among Muhammadans of the Province can be judged from the fact that of the 1,619 children of that community shown under instruction, only 288 attend Public Schools, in which 3 R's are taught, the rest being the scholars of Indigenous Schools in which they only learn the Quran by rote.

Of the existing 24 Public Schools, 7 are intended for Muhammadan girls in which the medium of instruction is Urdu, the rest teaching Hindi or Gurmukhi to Hindu and Sikh girls.

Comparison according to Districts.—The following table gives the attendance in Girls' Schools of all kinds in the various districts :—

District.	*No. of Schools.*	*No. of Scholars.*
Dera Ismail Khan	3	520
Peshawar	7	336
Hazara	8	286
Bannu	4	259
Kohat	2	149

All the more important schools are situated at the Head-quarters of the Districts; the town of Dera Ismail Khan is the most forward in the matter of female education, Kohat being the most backward.

44. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Girls' Schools rose from Rs. 7,815 to Rs. 10,415, the rise being chiefly due to the fact that the nominal pay of the Lady Superintendent of the Peshawar Mission Schools has been included for the first time this year, and that the staff of the Arya Kanaya Patshala at Dera Ismail Khan has been strengthened and its equipment considerably improved during the year under review. About 43·8 per cent. of the expenditure was met from Public Funds and 56·2 per cent. from "other sources." Fees are not levied in any Girls' School at present. The average cost of educating a girl varies from Rs. 7-2-2 in Primary Schools to Rs. 5-13-0 in the Arya Kanaya Patshala, Dera Ismail Khan.

45. *Scholarships.*—At the end of the past year there were 65 scholarships current in all kinds of schools, or 21 more than in the previous year. Of these 9 were held in the Middle Department and 56 in the Upper Primary classes, or nearly one for every two scholars in both cases.

46. *Results of Examinations.*—In the Middle Standard Examination all the three girls who appeared from the Arya Kanaya Patshala, Dera Ismail Khan, and one other, who went up as private candidate from the same District, were successful. Last year one girl appeared and passed. In the Upper Primary Examination there were 50 candidates of whom 37 passed, or 74 per cent. compared with 30 out of 32 or 93·7 per cent. in the previous year. In the Lower Paimary Examination, out of 90 candidates 55 passed, against 55 out of 74 last year. The number of candidates was in both cases larger than last year, but the results, though not unsatisfactory, were not quite so good. Geography and Arithmetical problems were generally the weak points in these Schools, and reading was not as intelligent as it might be.

47. *Needle Work.*—Increased attention is being paid to the subject and a distinct improvement has been made in it in all the Schools, except the one maintained by the Municipal Committee at Haripur, which is still in an experimental stage, and the Aided Indigenous Schools in the Hazara District in which the teachers are apathetic and incompetent. *Kashida* and knitting are generally well taught, embroidery being also practised in some of the Schools at Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan, and Abbottabad with very fair success. Sewing machines have been supplied in several Schools, a whole-time tailor being employed in the Arya Kanaya Patshala, Dera Ismail Khan, to teach the girls to cut and to use the machine. Plain sewing with hand is not neglected, but there is no doubt that it is deteriorating everywhere and the attention of the School authorities has been directed to this fact. The Arya Kanaya Patshala, Dera Ismail Khan, is the only Girls' School in which an attempt is made to teach Domestic Economy, and some arrangement also exists for the phsyical training of the scholars. This institution, which has more than 260 girls on its rolls, is becoming more useful and efficient with its growth, and the Managers contemplate to attach a Boarding-house to it, and have already started a widows' class which is intended to serve eventually as a training institution for young women desirous of becoming teachers.

48. *General remarks.*—The increased number of girls at schools of different kinds and of candidates for the various standard examinations, and the opening of two more schools for Muhammadan girls may be regarded as encouraging. There can be no doubt that while Hindus and Sikhs of the

Frontier Districts fully realize the importance of enlightening their girls along with boys, and public-spirited men of the two communities are making spontaneous efforts in every district to start new schools in different localities and to improve those which are already in existence, female education is an uphill task among Muhammadans of the Province. However, though the *Pardah* is as strict as ever, and the prejudice against sending their girls to public schools is still deep-rooted, men are not wanting even among Conservative Pathans of the old type who feel that the barriers of custom must be broken through if the community is to march with the times. As an instance of this tendency may be mentioned the case of a very respectable *rais* of Bazar Ahmad Khan, a village near Bannu, where in the absence of a Girls' School the old Khan sends his daughters and grand-daughters to the Boys' Primary School.

The number of Mistresses employed in Girls' Schools rose from 42 to 50, but the scarcity of competent female teachers is as keenly felt as before, and as last year only two School Mistresses are trained and qualified according to the Departmental standard.

The services of the Assistant Inspectress of Schools, who was deputed from the Punjab to inspect the Girls' Schools in the North-West Frontier Province, are no longer available, and as it has not been possible to replace Miss L. M. Stratford, the Girls' Schools are inspected by male officers as was the practice three years back.

CHAPTER IX.—Education of Europeans.

Nil.

CHAPTER X.—Education of Muhammadans.

49. *Number and comparison with other creeds (Boys' Schools).*—The number of Muhammadans under instruction in Public schools shows the insignificant rise of 15, while in Private Schools there has been a fall of 317, giving a net decrease of 302 as compared with 1907-08. The considerable decline in the attendance of Private Schools may partly be attributed to the growing unpopularity of these "Ghair Sarkari" Maktabs as they are called, and partly to the unreliability of the figures supplied by the Patwaris from which the return of such institutions is compiled. The percentage of Muhammadans under instruction in all kinds of schools on children of school-going age in the community was 11·5 per cent. compared with 45·4 per cent. in the case of Hindus and 27 9 in the case of Sikhs. The number of Muhammadan boys reading in Secondary Departments of Schools and in the College Department in the institutions of the North-West Frontier Province rose from 884 to 906 and from 11 to 12, respectively, and when it is remembered that Pathan boys from this province go every year in increasing number to the Colleges in the Panjab and to Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh to prosecute their studies in those institutions, the prospect of the education of Muhammadan boys in the Frontier seems hopeful.

50. *Number in comparison with other creeds (Girls' Schools).*—The number of Muhammadan and Hindu girls in attendance in Public Schools has risen by 24 and 4·1 per cent., respectively, that of Sikh girls having fallen by 25·7 per cent. during the year under report. The percentage of Muhammadan girls under instruction on the number of children of school-going age of that sex is still only 1 per cent. but the fact that 76 more girls were reading in schools as compared with the preceding year, goes to show that the advantages of female education are being appreciated by the Muhammadans of the Province, and though its advance cannot but be very slow, there is no doubt that much can be done to stimulate it if the services of suitable Mistresses can be secured, and arrangements are made for the examination of all Girls' Schools by an Inspectress, so that those persons who are desirous of educating their girls may have no scruples on the score of Pardah in sending them to Public Schools.

51. *Examination Results.*—The following table compares the number of the Muhammadan scholars who passed the various Public Examinations from the North-West Frontier Province in 1908-09, with those for the preceding year :—

	Examinations	*Passed in* 1908-09.	1907-08.
For Boys.	Intermediate	2 ...	...
	Matriculation	86 ...	27
	Vernacular Middle	44 ...	40
	Upper Primary	574 ...	556
	5th Zamindari Standard	28 ...	38
For Girls.	Upper Primary	... ...	3
	Lower Primary	7 ...	6

52. *Special Encouragement.*—Special scholarships called "Victoria Scholarships" are awarded exclusively to Muhammadan students for the encouragement of English education among them. Nine of these, which are of the value of Rs. 4 each and paid from Imperial Revenues, and 13 of Rs. 2 each (11 in Dera Ismail Khan and 2 in Bannu) are awarded on the results of the Middle and Upper Primary Examinations, respectively. Besides these, 1 stipend is paid to a Wazir boy in Dera Ismail Khan from the District Fund and 5 stipends in Bannu are given to promising Dauri boys from the Political Fund. In addition to these 3 College scholarships (2 of Rs. 10 each and 1 of Rs. 14) were sanctioned by Government last year to encourage the best Muhammadan boys to prosecute their studies in Arts Colleges. There can be no doubt that these scholarships are serving a most useful purpose, and that but for the help afforded by means of them a number of very promising Pathan youths would be compelled to discontinue their studies at too early a stage. It is to be hoped that if funds permit, Victoria Scholarships will be instituted by the Local Bodies of the Districts in which they do not already exist.

The following Schools are for the special benefit of the community, being the same as last year :—

(i) The Islamiya High School, Peshawar, continues to be the only Secondary Institution in the Province and had 320 boys on its rolls at the close of the year. A grant of about Rs. 912 per annum having been sanctioned by the Municipal Committee, Peshawar, the financial condition of the School has been somewhat improved, and the Managers have found it possible to appoint a trained graduate as Head Master. Much still remains to be done to place the School on a satisfactory footing, and it is to be hoped that the Municipal grant will help in inducing the Managing Body to exert themselves to raise funds required for strengthening the staff and improving the building and equipment of the School.

(ii) The Islamiya Anglo-Vernacular Primary School, Dera Ismail Khan, had 112 students. No improvement has been made in the *personnel* of this institution, not a single trained teacher being employed on the staff. Consequently the instructional state of the School is not what it might be, and its financial position is anything but satisfactory.

(iii) The Anglo-Vernacular Islamiya Primary School, Abbottabad, contains 92 boys. The staff is wholly unqualified, but the School continues doing very useful work and serves as a feeder to the Municipal Board High School to which the boys generally go after finishing the Primary Course in this institution. The Anjuman, which maintains it, having a fair permanent income, can afford to make the School more efficient and useful, and might, with advantage, start a School for Muhammadan girls for which a demand apparently exists.

(iv) The aided indigenous Islamiya School, Bannu, had 44 scholars on the rolls (38 boys and 6 girls), and is doing fairly useful work in imparting instruction in 3 R's. to such of the Banochi children whose parents are anxious that they should learn the Quran and acquire a knowledge of their faith along with rudiments of secular education before they are sent to the Board School.

A building grant of Rs. 2,713 having been sanctioned by Government, the School will have a suitable house of its own, and the improved accommodation will no doubt attract more children to it.

Besides these Schools each District in the Province has got at least one Municipal Board School, where only Muhammadan girls read, at Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, separate schools being maintained by the Municipalities at those places for Hindu and Sikh girls.

Kohat is the only District where no Islamiya School exists, but the Anjuman at its Head-quarters provides a number of stipends and scholarships for deserving boys who may be in need of pecuniary help to continue their studies in the Secondary and College classes. This is perhaps a more advantageous mode of spending money for educational purposes than establishing of inefficient and poorly-organized Schools which often do more harm than good to the community.

CHAPTER XI.—Education of Native Chiefs.

53. *Education among gentlemen of rank.*—The following table shows the number of sons of gentlemen of rank who were receiving education at the close of the year, the figures for 1907-08 being also given for comparison :—

District.	1908-09.	1907-08.
Hazara	36	36
Kohat	39	41
Peshawar	122	138
Bannu	124	44
Dera Ismail Khan	128	151
Total ...	449	410

The above statement shows that on 31st March 1909, there were 39 boys more under instruction in various institutions than in the preceding year. Out of 449, 3 attended the Arts Colleges, 375 were reading in the ordinary public Schools, 2 were under instruction in Aided Indigenous Schools, 16 were learning the Quran in mosques, 2 more being educated privately. 51 boys of this class who might be at school are reported to be not receiving education of any kind, but as the ages at which parents send their children to school vary in different families, it is to be hoped that most of the boys, who are now returned as illiterate, will join an educational institution sooner or later. The Examination results in the case of sons of gentlemen of rank are compared below :—

Examinations.	*No. of passes in*	
	1908-09.	1907-08.
Intermediate	1	...
Matriculation	4	7
Middle	30	14
Upper Primary	37	40

CHAPTER XII.—Private Schools.

54. *Number of Schools and Scholars.*—The returns of these Schools, which are prepared by the Patwaris, are not always reliable, and there is reason to believe that at least in one District the figures had not been carefully compiled in the District Inspector's office. Again, according to Government orders only those private Schools are taken into account which have 6 or more pupils in them, and thus the number of these institutions and of their scholars is always liable to considerable fluctuation.

From the returns received from the Districts, it appears that the number of private Schools fell by 13 during the year under report, their attendance having declined by 716. This decrease may partly be accounted for by the circumstances explained above, and partly and with greater certainty by the fact that

Indigenous Maktabs which do not conform to the Departmental rules and scheme of studies, are losing favour with the people, the parents generally preferring to send their children to an ordinary Primary School at a few miles distance, to entrusting them to the Mullah or Bhai in their own village. The total number of private Schools now returned is 647 ; of these 551 Schools with 8,202 scholars are for boys and 96 with 1,454 pupils for girls. Of Boys' Schools, 89 teach Arabic or Persian books with translation to 1,258 scholars. The number of advanced Schools for Sanskrit has further fallen by 1, their attendance declining by 60. The number of Mahajani Schools fell from 16 to 7, with a decrease in their scholars from 342 to 197. The number of Quran Schools in which the scripture is taught by rôte has risen by 14, but the attendance in them shows a decrease of 329 scholars. In Schools in which a vernacular is taught, a decrease of 9 institutions and 279 scholars is reported, the number of "other schools" and their attendance being stationary. Of the Girls' Schools 18 teach a vernacular to 267 scholars, against 20 such Schools and 273 pupils reported last year. In only one School the native method of accounts is taught to 10 girls, while 1,177 girls are reported to be learning the Quran by rôte in 77 Schools, the number of Schools and scholars having improved by 6 and 16, respectively.

CHAPTER XIII.—Education in Native States.

Nil.

CHAPTER XIV.—Discipline and Moral and Physical Training.

55. *Discipline.*—Discipline was well maintained in all the Schools, and, with one exception, in which a boy of an Aided institution produced a false record of his age with the connivance of his teacher, to be able to compete in the Middle School Scholarship Examination of the District, the conduct of the boys and the teachers was all that could be desired. With very rare cases of misunderstanding, the relations between the different Schools in the same locality were cordial, and the inter-school rules have been faithfnlly observed in all the Districts. The boys are generally punctual and regular in attendance, as a rule tidy in appearance, and obedient and respectful to their elders. Their behaviour in and out of the class room was good throughout the year, and no complaint has been made of any misdemeanour in any School.

56. *Moral training.*—As reported in previous years, direct religious instruction is given only in Denominational Schools maintained by the Islamiya Anjumans, Sabhas and Samajis in the Province, but the readers used in all Educational institutions contain a number of moral lessons, and these are impressed on the minds of the students in the class-rooms, poetical poems occurring in the text books, and conveying moral lessons, being learnt by heart by the pupils for recitation. The Reading Room and a Debating Club in a Secondary School, the playground and, above all, the example of the teachers exercise a healthy influence in forming the characters of the youths. The excursions to places of interest undertaken by the School-boys in company with their tutors, and the Athletic Tournaments, which bring several Schools together, help to enlarge the students' views and train them to habits of endurance, perseverance, and self-restraint.

57. *Physical Training.*—Physical training received due attention in all the Districts of the Province, all the Secondary Schools having a separate Drill Instructor to look after the subject, and the work in District Board Primary Schools being done by the teachers and supervised periodically by itinerant instructors. Drill and other physical exercises were regularly attended to everywhere, and in all the Secondary and several Primary Schools a distinct improvement was made in Gymnastics, whole classes, instead of selected boys, now taking part in the performance. Cricket and football are as usual played with more or less zeal in all the High and several Middle Schools, but as remarked last year "improvement in these games is not to be expected in the absence of suitable play-grounds." Tennis is played in only two High Schools, and no attempt has so far been made anywhere to introduce Hockey.

District Tournaments were held in all the Districts without any hitch. The Provincial Tournament was held at Abbottabad in April last, and thanks to the personal interest taken in the arrangements by Captain F. H. Humphrys, the officiating Deputy Commissioner, and to the assistance of the Managing Committee and the Head Masters and the District Inspectors, who were present on the occasion, it was a complete success. The Football trophy was again won by the Mission School, Bannu, which having been the champion for successive years, is entitled to keep it. The Cricket trophy went to the Municipal Board High School, Peshawar, other prizes for sports and gymnastics being fairly distributed among the other Districts.

The conduct of the teams was quite satisfactory throughout, the winners and losers bearing the fortunes of war in a manly spirit.

CHAPTER XV.—Boarding Houses.

58. A boarding-house was started during the year in connection with the Islamiya High School, Peshawar, and the number of such institutions now stands at 28, the number of inmates being 586 against 546 last year. The question of erecting a larger and better boarding-house for the Municipal Board High School, Peshawar, is still pending, and it has to be noticed with regret that for want of accommodation in the present boarding-house, several boys have to live in hired houses in the town without any near relatives to look after them. The enlargement of the boarding-house of the Municipal Board School, Dera Ismail Khan, which was completed a year ago, was not effected too soon, as every available berth in the place has been occupied. Some urgent additions were being made at the time of the annual inspection to the boarding-houses at Kulachi and the one attached to the Victoria Bhiratri High School at Dera Ismail Khan, and it was found necessary to hire a house for the increasing number of outsiders reading in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Mansehra, district Hazara. Nothing has been done to enlarge the boarding-house of the Municipal Board High School, Abbottabad, additions being also wanted at Lakki, district Bannu; Haripur, district Hazara; and Tank, district Dera Ismail Khan. Provision has also to be made for suitable boarding accommodation for the Vernacular Middle Schools in the Kohat District, and better arrangements might also be made at Pezu (Primary School), District Bannu. The supervision of all the existing boarding-houses was satisfactory and the conduct and health of the inmates good. A new Hostel has been erected for College students next to the new Mission College building at Peshawar, though it was not occupied, and it is hoped that the Government Normal School, Peshawar, will have a suitable boarding-house of its own in the near future.

CHAPTER XVI.—Educational Conference.

59. No Conference was held during the past school-year.

CHAPTER XVII.

60. *Preparation and Distribution of Text Books.*—There being no work for the Pashto Branch at Peshawar of the Punjab Text-book Committee, the institution was abolished by the Local Government. In other languages and subjects the Panjab Text Book Committee, works also for this Province, and thanks to the courtsey of that body, a number of useful vernacular books were received during this year for presentation to the School libraries in the North-West Frontier Province.

SUPPLEMENT.

REPORT ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE KURRAM AND TOCHI VALLEYS, THE SHIRANI COUNTRY AND THE KHYBER AGENCY.

I.—Kurarm Valley.

1. *Number and Distribution of Schools and Scholars.*—The number of Public Schools in the Valley remains 11—1 Anglo-Vernacular Secondary at Parachinar and 10 Primary Schools, while the number of students in all the Schools at the end of the year was 438, or 25 less than last year. The number of agriculturists decreased by 41 in Primary Schools, but it rose by 7 in the Parachinar School, which had also 15 students more than last year who were reading English. The number of Private Schools has declined by 19 and the number of scholars attending them by 75. If the number of scholars in Public Schools be added to those in Private institutions, we get a total of 532 students receiving instruction against 632 in 1907-08. The decrease in Public Schools is ascribed to the prevalence of cholera in the Agency. The total number of scholars is distributed according to race or creed as follows:—

Muhammadans	442
Nou-Brahman Hindus	75
Sikhs	14
Brahmans	1

Of these 479 are residents of the valley, 347 being sons of agriculturists.

2. *Expenditure.*—Four new Schools were started late in the year 1907-08, and thus the total expenditure on Schools rose last year from Rs. 3,598 to Rs. 5,009, of which Rs 4,477 was met from Imperial Revenues, Rs. 332 from Octroi Funds, and Rs, 200 from fees which are levied in the Parachinar Middle School and the Primary Schools at Sadda, Alizai, and Ahmadzai. Besides the above expenditure, Rs. 291, Rs. 141, and Rs. 142 were spent on the boarding-house attached to the Middle School at Parachinar, and on stipends and sub-ordinate inspection. The increase also includes the expenditure on the purchase of furniture for Schools.

3. *Scholarships.*—A number of stipends of the value of Rs. 22 per mensem used to be awarded by teachers indiscriminately, but as these did not serve any useful purpose they were abolished by the Goverhment and 11 scholarships of Re. 1 each substituted in their place, one scholarship being assigned to each School in the Agency, to be awarded to the best boy who passed the Lower Primary Examination. These scholarships were awarded last year for the first time and will no doubt stimulate diligence among the boys and make them more regular in attendance.

4. *Results of Examination.*—In the last Upper Primary Examination held by the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education for the North-West Frontier Province, there were 17 candidates, of whom 10 passed, compared with 23 passes out of 31 in 1907-08. The lower percentage of passes was no doubt due to the effects of cholera which reduced the attendance and scared a number of outsiders from the valley.

5. *General remarks.*—M. Abdul Latif, District Inspector of Schools, continued to hold charge of the Kurram Valley and Kohat District. He spent 34 days on tour in the valley and inspected 7 Schools twice and 4 Schools three times. The annual inspection of the Schools in the valley was conducted by Mirza Ali Muhammad Khan, B.A., Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education, and lasted 10 days. The latter officer's report on the Schools was, on the whole, favourable, the only Schools which were found fault with being Nasti Kot and Kirman. The conduct of the boys is said to have been good, but physical training appeared to have been neglected more or less every-

where. The Schools are fairly well equipped with necessary furniture and appliances, but the buildings in the villages in which they are held are generally very unsuitable.

Of the 19 teachers employed in the different Schools, only 7 men are qualified the rest being untrained and uncertificated.

2.—Tochi Valley.

The number of Primary Schools was the same as before, *viz.*, 6, but their attendance has risen from 166 to 185. There were also 21 Private Schools with 256 scholars. The total number of boys in both kinds of Schools may be classified according to race or creed as follows :—

Muhammadans	342
Non-Brahman Hindus	97
Brahmans	2

The expenditure on Education amouuted to Rs. 2,178 and was met entirely from the Imperial Revenues. The annual inspection of the Schools was as usual conducted by the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education. The result of the Upper Primary Examination—5 passed out of 15—was not satisfactory ; the attention of the District Inspector of Schools has been called to this, but it is difficult to get much better work out of the present teachers, of whom only 2 men are at all competent for the work entrusted to them. The buildings are suitable and the Schools are fairly well provided with the necessary furniture and appliances. Physical training is neglected, and sufficient attention is not paid by the teachers to the cleanliness of the person and dress of their pupils who otherwise seem amenable to good discipline.

3.—Shirani Country.

The solitary School at Darazinda is attended by a dozen children reading in the Lower Primary Classes, who seemed intelligent at the time of annual inspection when the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education examined them.

The expenditure on the School increased from Rs. 228 to Rs. 256.

With the exception of a few Jagirdars who come in contact with Government officials and have begun to appreciate the advantages of Education, the people are most apathetic.

IV.—KHYBER AGENCY.

The Schools in the Agency are not open to the visits of the Departmental officers. They are 5 in number and attended by 61 boys against 79 returned last year. All the boys, except 4, are Muhammadans, 43 being sons of agriculturists.

The expenditure on the Schools declined from Rs 1,721 in 1907-08 to Rs 1,289 during the year under report.

SAJJAD HUSAIN,

Officer in charge of the duties
of the Inspector-General of Education,
N.-W. F. Province and Baluchistan.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the North-West Frontier Province at the end of the official year 1908-09.

[For details, see General Table III.]

Area and Population.			Institutions and Scholars.	Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentages of	
				Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total of Public Institutions					
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
			Institutions — For Males	1	...	27	254	1	...	283	91	460	834	Institutions to number of towns and villages	24·74
			Institutions — „ Females	...	...	1	23	...	...	24	...	96	120		3·56
	Towns ... 20	Males ... 1,159,306	Total	1	...	28	277	1	...	307	91	556	954		28·32
12,466	Villages ... 3,348	Females ... 966,174													
	Total ... 3,368	Total ... 2,125,480													
			Scholars — Males	22	...	6,179	11,378	51	...	17,630	1,297	6,905	25,832	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	14·85
			Scholars — Females	...	...	267	1,338	...	...	1,605	...	1,454	3,059	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	2·11
			Total	22	...	6,446	12,716	51	...	19,235	1,297	8,359	28,891		9·06

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1908-09.

(For details, see General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*												
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For Males ...	9,826	...	1,13,034	57,896	13,048	...	1,93,804	...	...	29,495	8,460	62,680	5 314	8,956	1,14,905	3,19,124	
For Females ...	...	...	1,296	9,119	...	...	10,415										
Total ...	9,826	...	1,14,330	67,015	13,048	...	2,04,219	...	...	29,495	8,460	62,680	5,314	8,956	1,14,905	3,19,124	
(*a*).—Percentages of Imperial Expenditure included in colums 2—17 to Total Imperial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	1·50	...	13·59	1·96	16·28	...	33·33	...	...	33·47	3·01	28·07	·94	1·18	66·67	100	
(*b*).—Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	15·02	58·42	...	...	73·44	...	...	3·22	5·74	11·67	2·67	3·26	26·56	100	
(*c*).—Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	62·70	11·19	...	...	73·89	...	...	...	1·63	16·20	2·63	5·65	26·11	100	
(*d*).—Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	3·08	...	35·83	20·99	4·09	...	63·99	...	...	9·24	2·65	19·64	1·67	2·81	36·01	100	

3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Institutions	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	12 11 8	250 14 9	..	105 13 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost ...	...	...	...	15 11 1	250 14 9	...	107 10 7
Local Fund Schools ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	6 4 11	5 4 2	...	...	5 7 3
	Total Cost ...	...	...	8 9 10	5 6 5	...	...	5 15 9
Municipal Schools ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	...	...	...	0 2 3	...	...	0 0 8
	Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	15 15 4	4 12 9	...	...	12 7 1
	Total Cost ...	...	...	23 0 7	5 5 8	...	...	17 7 5
Aided Institutions ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	52 2 9	...	8 6 6	0 3 1	...	...	3 9 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	0 9 4	1 15 11	...	...	1 7 3
	Total Cost ...	427 3 6	...	28 5 9	5 7 6	...	...	16 13 3
Unaided Institutions ...	Total Cost ...	...	...	14 4 4	4 4 9	...	...	10 12 10
All Institutions ...	Cost to Imperial Revenues	52 2 9	...	1 11 11	0 2 0	250 14 9	...	1 6 11
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	7 7 11	4 6 9	...	...	5 6 10
	Total Cost ...	427 3 6	...	18 5 8	5 6 10	250 14 9	...	10 15 3

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
Collegiate Education. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	23	18
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING												
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	23	18
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys — High Schools	...	...	...	...	5	1,594	1,571	1,294	4	1,121	1,073	901
For Boys — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	4	1,015	990	791	...	...	...	...
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	11	1,547	1,426	1,230	...	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	267	223	139
Total ...	...	...	...	...	20	4,156	3,987	3,315	5	1,388	1,296	1,040
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
For Boys	1	75	81	50	211	9,191	9,011	7,440	33	1,713	1,651	1,363
For Girls	...	...	...	...	10	643	596	410	9	512	495	365
Total ...	1	75	81	50	221	9,834	9,607	7,850	42	2,225	2,146	1,728
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters ...	1	51	52	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	51	52	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	2	126	133	97	241	13,990	13,594	11,165	48	3,635	3,465	2,786

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... ...

1. *Advanced Teaching—*
   - (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   - (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
   - (*c*) Any other Oriental Classic ... ...
2. *Elementary Teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly* ... ...
3. *Elementary Teaching—The Quran, Shastras or other religious books by rote*
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards* ... ...

RAL TABLE III.

North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1908-09.

MANAGEMENT.						NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.										
Unaided.											*Hindus.*								
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.*	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Number of girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of boys in Girls' Schools.	REMARKS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	1	22	22	22	...	...	...	1	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	22	22	22	...	...	...	1	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	
3	902	946	706	12	3,617	2,188	2,224	3,012	...	23	168	1,683	1,743	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	1,015	457	447	1,006	...	...	42	289	684	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	11	1,547	...	652	1,547	...	...	36	360	1,151	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	267	...	18	267	...	..	13	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	902	946	706	28	6,446	2,645	3,341	5,832	...	23	259	2,586	3,578	...	...	...	...	...	
9	399	318	271	254	11,378	149	387	11,403	...	4	209	2,995	8,166	...	...	4	18	...	
4	183	187	129	23	1,338	1	27	1,378	...	...	75	981	282	...	...	...	...	55	
13	582	505	400	277	12,716	150	414	12,781	...	4	284	3,976	8,448	..	...	4	18	55	
...	—	...	...	1	51	...	51	51	...	...	...	17	34	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	51	...	51	51	...	...	...	17	34	...	...	...	...	...	
16	1,484	1,451	1,106	307	19,235	2,817	3,828	18,664	...	27	544	6,588	12,072	...	...	4	18	55	
...	...	...		89	1,258	...	1,253	5	..	...	...	...	1,258	...	...	...	6	...	
...	...	...		2	39	...	30	9	...	...	20	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys ...	...	...		64	1,124	...	47	1,086	...	...	33	940	151	...	...	...	...	..	
For Girls ...	...	...		19	277	...	3	274	...	...	13	239	25	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys ...	...	...		395	5,696	...	5,684	12	...	...	...	...	5,696	...	...	...	123	...	
For Girls ...	...	...		77	1,177	...	1,177	...	...	...	...	...	1,177	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys ...	...	...		1	85	...	...	85	...	...	10	74	1	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...			647	9,656	...	8,194	1,471	...	...	76	1,272	8,308	...	...	...	129	...	
GRAND TOTAL	...			954	28,891	2,817	12,022	20,135	...	27	620	7,860	20,380	...	...	4	147	55	

* Includes Sikhs also.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A).

Number of Scholars on the 31st March in the North-West Frontier Province, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed, for the official year 1908-09.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Remarks.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.*					
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION—										
Arts Colleges—										
English ...	Male	...	...	1	9	12	...	..	...	
	Female	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oriental ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges for Professional Training—										
Law ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		...	...	1	9	12	...	...	...	
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—										
Secondary Schools—										
For Boys—										
High Schools	Male ...	...	...	23	168	1,683	1,743	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—										
English	Male ...	...	...	...	42	289	684	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	Male ...	...	...	...	36	360	1,151	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—										
High Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—										
English	Male ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	13	254	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	23	259	2,586	3,578	...	...	...
Primary Schools—										
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	4	209	2,983	8,160	...	...	4
	Female	...	...	...	...	12	6	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	. .
	Female	...	...	...	75	926	282	...	...	...
Total		...	...	4	284	3,976	8,448	...	...	4
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—										
Schools for Special Instruction—										
Training Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	17	34	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes Sikhs also.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A)—*concluded.*

Number of Scholars on the 31st March in the North-West Frontier Province, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed, for the official year 1908-09.

		Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus. Brahmans.	Hindus. Non-Brahmans.*	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Remarks.
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—*concluded.*										
Schools for Special Instruction—concluded.										
Law Schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical Schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		...	...	...	17	34	...	...	...	
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		...	27	544	6,588	12,072	...	...	4	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—										
1. Advanced Teaching—										
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	Male	...	...	...	...	1,252	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	
(*b*) Sanskrit	Male	...	...	20	19	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Elementary Teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly—										
For Boys	Male	...	...	33	940	151	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	13	239	25	...	...	...	
3. Elementary Teaching—The Qoran only—										
For Boys	Male	...	...	...	...	5,573	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	
For Girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	1,177	...	...	...	
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards.										
For Boys	Male	...	...	10	74	1	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of Private Institutions		...	...	76	1,272	8,308	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL		...	27	620	7,860	20,380	...	...	4	

*Includes Sikhs also.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

PUBLIC

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*						
	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.														
Collegiate Education. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
Collegiate Education. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
School Education, General. For Boys — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,921	12,585	...	...	42,506
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,698	1,729	4,350	...	...	9,777
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,756	1,820	1,215	...	...	11,791
School Education, General. For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools (*b*) — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools (*b*) — Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,454	33,470	18,150	...	...	64,074
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
School Education, General. For Boys	1,031	...	...	240	...	...	1,271	...	45,424	1,494	1,484	...	...	48,402
School Education, General. For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	249	3,052	...	...	...	3,434
Total ...	1,031	...	...	240	...	...	1,271	133	45,673	4,546	1,484	...	...	51,836
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters ...	13,048	...	...	...	...	...	13,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. " " for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,048	...	...	...	...	...	13,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,676	8,842	...	...	...	18,518
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	210	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	2,213	1,436	...	...	...	3,649
Total ...	210	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	11,889	10,278	...	...	...	22,167
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Professions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	14,289	...	...	240	...	...	14,529	133	70,016	48,294	19,634	...	...	1,38,077

* Includes Rs. 50 paid from Municipal Funds, Abbottabad, to Anjuman-i-Islam,
(*a*) From Political Funds to Dauri boys.
(*b*) Secondary Department of the only School is unaided.

RAL TABLE IV.

North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1908-09.

INSTRUCTIONS.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM							
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															ALL OTHER SOURCES.			
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							*Unaided.*											
Imperial Revenues	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,200	...	...	1,284	...	7,342	9,826	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,284	7,342	...	9,826	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,200	...	...	1,284	...	7,342	9,826	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,284	7,342	...	9,826	
10,892	...	605	9,335	...	14,624	35,456	7,240	4,086	2,178	13,504	10,892	...	30,526	29,160	20,888	...	91,466	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,698	1,729	4,350	...	...	9,777	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,756	1,820	1,215	...	...	11,791	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	152	...	1,144	...	1,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	1,144	...	1,296	
10,892	...	757	9,335	1,144	14,624	36,752	7,240	4,086	2,178	13,504	10,892	12,454	34,227	34,725	22,032	...	1,14,330	
345	2,413	956	1,377	566	1,553	7,210	759	122	*132	1,013	1,376	47,837	2,500	3,860	2,323	...	57,896	
64	359	554	...	1,940	1,610	4,527	...	451	707	1,158	197	608	3,606	...	4,708	...	9 119	
409	2,772	1,510	1,377	2,506	3,163	11,737	759	573	839	2,171	1,573	48,445	6,106	3,860	7,031	...	67,015	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,048	...	...	...	...	...	13,048	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,048	...	...	...	...	...	13,048	
22,500	...	...	...	...	21,612	44,112	...	50	...	50	22,500	9,676	8,842	...	21,662	...	62,680	
546	...	...	...	3	420	969	...	436	50	486	756	2,213	1,436	...	909	...	5,314	
23,046	...	...	...	3	22,032	45,081	...	486	50	536	23,256	11,889	10,278	...	22,571	...	67,994	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,825	2,670	...	...	...	...	29,495	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	...	...	72	...	400	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,848	3,850	486	...	134	(a) 130	6,448	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	20	...	...	58	...	645	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	561	282	...	...	...	843	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	84	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	943	1,847	1,897	488	1,782	...	6,907	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862	1,187	...	...	...	2,049	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,183	10,138	3,976	488	1,996	130	46,911	
35,547	2,772	2,267	11,996	3,653	47,161	1,03,396	7,999	5,145	3,067	16,211	80,152	82,926	54,587	40,357	60,972	130	3,19,124	

Abbottabad, for maintaining their School.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.*			Middle Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.*		
					1			2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys.	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	3	794	...	...	...	128	...	128
		Vernacular	9	1,258	...	...	...	247	...	247
	Municipal	English	6	1,815	140	...	140	434	...	434
		Vernacular	2	289	...	...	...	44	...	44
	Aided	English	4	1,121	172	...	172	300	...	300
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	3	902	89	...	89	227	..	227
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		27	6,179	401	...	401	1,380	...	1,380
For Girls.	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	267	...	...	...	...	18	18
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		1	267	...	...	...	...	18	18
Total Secondary Schools			28	6,446	401	...	401	1,380	18	1,398
Primary Schools.										
For Boys.	Government		1	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		206	8,790	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		5	401	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		33	1,713	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		9	399	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		254	11,378	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		2	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		8	596	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		9	512	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		4	183	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		23	1,338	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools			277	12,716	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total			305	19,162	401	...	401	1,380	18	1,398

RAL TABLE V.

in the North-West Frontier Province at the end of the official year 1908-09,

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed Books.			Not reading printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
232	...	232	434	...	434	...	...	...	794	...	794
247	...	247	764	...	764	...	...	...	1,258	...	1,258
446	...	446	795	...	795	...	...	...	1,815	...	1,815
53	...	53	192	...	192	...	...	...	289	...	289
309	...	309	340	...	340	...	...	...	1,121	...	1,121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
168	...	168	418	...	418	...	...	...	902	...	902
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,455	...	1,455	2,943	...	2,943	...	...	...	6,179	...	6,179
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	29	29	...	220	220	...	...	...	...	267	267
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	29	29	...	220	220	...	...	...	...	267	267
1,455	29	1,484	2,943	220	3,163	...	...	...	6,179	267	6,446
18	...	18	57	...	57	...	...	...	75	...	75
1,443	...	1,443	7,347	...	7,347	...	...	...	8,790	...	8,790
14	...	14	387	...	387	...	...	...	401	...	401
203	1	204	1,487	17	1,504	5	...	5	1,695	18	1,713
67	...	67	332	...	332	...	...	...	399	...	399
1,745	1	1,746	9,610	17	9,627	5	...	5	11,360	18	11,378
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	47	47
...	44	44	...	552	552	...	...	...	...	596	596
...	16	16	55	346	401	...	95	95	55	457	512
...	16	16	...	167	167	...	...	...	...	183	183
...	76	76	55	1,112	1,167	...	95	95	55	1,283	1,338
1,745	77	1,822	9,665	1,129	10,794	5	95	100	11,415	1,301	12,716
3,200	106	3,306	12,608	1,349	13,957	5	95	100	17,594	1,568	19,162

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts Colleges.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Arts	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	3	12
Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
„ „ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
„ „ Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Pashtu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
Licentiate in Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education.									
Matriculation	Boys ...	5	4	3	12	57	92	41	11	201
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination, English	Boys† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ Vernacular	Boys ...	10	...	...	10	70	...	...	4	74
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Standard Examination for girls	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	5
Upper Primary Examination	Boys ...	148	8	5	161	1,050	191	112	1	1,354
	Girls ...	4	2	1	7	23	23	4	...	50
Lower Primary Examination	Boys† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	4	2	2	8	53	24	13	...	90
Public Service Certificate Examination.	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Education.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters.	Upper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Lower ...	1	...	...	1	28	...	4	32
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses.	Upper ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Lower ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Arts Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Includes
†Abolished

RAL TABLE VI.

North-West Frontier Province during the official year 1908-09.

NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.							
Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindús.* Brahmans.	*Hindús.* Non-Brahmans. *	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	2	8	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.															
Collegiate Education. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.															
Collegiate Education. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.															
School Education, General. For Girls. For Boys. High Schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls. For Boys. Middle Schools English	3	794	763	609	...	3,698	580	2,822	...	...	7,100	...	...	...	3,698
School Education, General. For Girls. For Boys. Middle Schools Vernacular	9	1,258	1,163	1,009	...	8,456	...	1,036	...	...	9,492	...	300	...	8,756
School Education, General. For Girls. High Schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls. Middle Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls. Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12	2,052	1,926	1,618	...	12,154	580	3,858	...	...	16,592	...	300	...	12,454
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.															
School Education, General. For Boys	206	8,790	8,609	7,144	...	45,424	...	1,188	...	...	46,612	...	...	2,413	47,837
School Education, General. For Girls	2	47	50	41	...	150	...	...	...	...	150	...	99	159	609
Total	208	8,837	8,659	7,185	...	45,574	...	1,188	...	...	46,762	...	99	2,772	48,445
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION															
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. " " for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools for Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Technical & Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	9,676	...	...	...	...	9,676	...	...	...	9,676
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	2,213	...	...	...	...	2,213	...	...	...	2,213
Total	...	...	...	...	...	11,889	...	...	...	...	11,889	...	...	...	11,889
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,670
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328
Scholarships held in Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,850
Scholarships held in Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Scholarships held in Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	561
Scholarships held in Technical & Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,847
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,138
GRAND TOTAL	220	10,889	10,585	8,803	...	69,617	580	5,046	...	...	75,243	...	399	2,772	82,926

RAL TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1908-09.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	District Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	1,594	1,571	1,294	...	29,921	...	12,585	...	...	42,506	...	...	605	30,526	30,526	
1	221	227	182	...	1,149	...	1,528	...	...	2,677	...	580	...	1,729	5,427	
2	289	263	221	...	1,820	300	179	...	...	2,299	...	...	...	1,820	10,576	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	152	152	
8	2,104	2,061	1,697	...	32,890	300	14,292	...	...	47,482	...	580	757	34,227	46,681	
5	401	402	296	...	1,494	...	296	...	...	1,790	...	...	1,006	2,500	50,337	
8	596	546	369	133	3,052	99	...	...	...	3,284	...	...	554	3,606	4,214	
13	997	948	665	133	4,546	99	296	...	...	5,074	...	...	1,560	6,106	54,551	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	8,842	...	...	...	...	8,842	...	...	...	8,842	18,518	
...	...	...	...	...	1,436	...	...	...	...	1,436	...	...	...	1,436	3,649	
...	...	...	...	...	10,278	...	...	...	...	10,278	...	...	...	10,278	22,167	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,670	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	4,336	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	843	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	84	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,897	8,744	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	2,049	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,976	14,114	
21	3,101	3,009	2,362	133	47,714	399	14,588	...	...	62,834	...	580	2,317	54,587	1,37,513	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in the North-West Frontier Province for the official year 1908-09.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Imperial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government	1	51	...	...	...	51	758	...	...	...	758	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	20	400	...	313	87	...	...	3,507	...	134	3,641	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	2	51	...	38	13	...	185	237	649	189	1,260	
4. Unaided ...	5	84	7	65	12	...	...	...	1,083	165	1,248	
Total ...	28	586	7	416	112	51	943	3,744	1,732	488	6,907	

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